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October 14, 2025

The Honorable Tim Scott
U.S. Senate
104 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Re: S. 883, the “Unlocking Domestic LNG Potential Act of 2025” is Inconsistent with President Trump’s Pledge to Put America First

Dear Senator Scott:

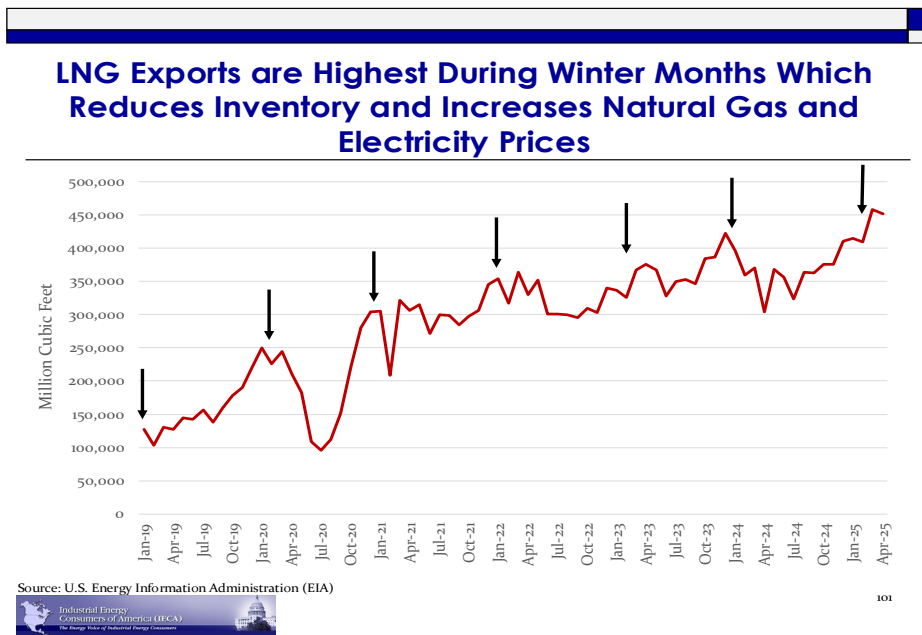
The Industrial Energy Consumers of America do not oppose LNG exports. We do oppose S. 883, the “Unlocking our Domestic LNG Potential Act of 2025” because the bill prioritizes LNG exports over U.S. consumers by removing Natural Gas Act consumer protections and the U.S. Department of Energy’s (DOE) authority and responsibility to protect the public interest. The public interest includes impacts to price and reliability. Therefore, we urge you to modify the bill by inserting IECA’s “America First LNG Inventory Policy”¹ into S. 883 to maintain the integrity of the Natural Gas Act consumer protections and to insulate U.S. consumers from the impacts of accelerating LNG exports.

IECA member companies represent a diverse set of industries including chemicals, plastics, steel, iron ore, aluminum, paper, food processing, fertilizer, insulation, glass, industrial gases, pharmaceutical, consumer goods, building products, automotive, independent oil refining, and cement.

The number one determinant of price is natural gas inventory levels. If inventories are high, prices are low and vice versa. U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) data proves that LNG export volumes are highest during our winter peak heating season months of November through March, which accelerates a reduction in U.S. inventory, increasing the price of U.S. natural gas and electricity and reducing reliability. The severity of the problem increases as export capacity increases.

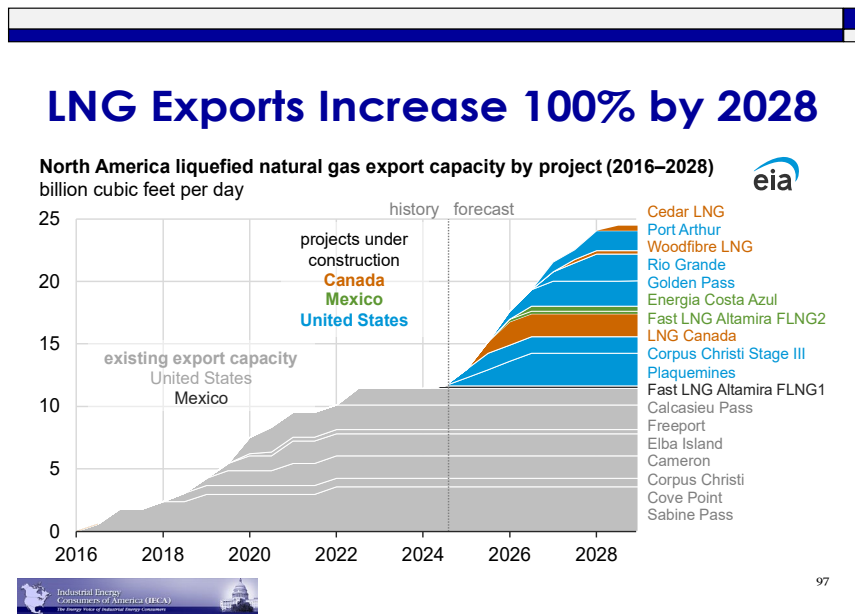
¹ America First LNG Inventory Policy, https://www.ieca-us.org/wp-content/uploads/07.18.25_America-First-LNG-Inventory-Policy_-To-Insulate-US-Consumers-from-LNG-Export-Impacts_FINAL.pdf

FIGURE 1



The DOE has already approved a significant volume equal to 46.6 Bcf/d for shipment to NFTA countries, which equals 51 percent of 2024 net supply.² An additional 12 percent is consumed in the liquefaction process. Only 14.3 Bcf/d is operating, but this will increase rapidly as illustrated in Figure 2.

FIGURE 2



² Summary of LNG Export Applications of the Lower 48 States, U.S. Department of Energy, <https://www.energy.gov/fecm/articles/summary-lng-export-applications-lower-48-states>

The stakes are high. For every one dollar increase in the Henry Hub natural gas price, consumers pay on average \$34 billion more for natural gas and \$20 billion more for electricity, or \$54 billion annually.³

Because manufacturers are price sensitive, and without consumer protections, LNG exports could directly impact the entire U.S. manufacturing sector competitiveness and the 13 million jobs we employ. U.S. consumers are captive and do not have an alternative. Common sense safeguards are both necessary and prudent.

We urge you to restore consumer protections by inserting the “America First LNG Inventory Policy” into S. 883. Manufacturers are grateful for your support.

Sincerely,

Paul N. Cicio
Paul N. Cicio
President & CEO

cc: U.S. Senate
The Honorable Chris Wright, U.S. Department of Energy

The Industrial Energy Consumers of America is a nonpartisan association of leading manufacturing companies with \$1.3 trillion in annual sales, over 12,000 facilities nationwide, and with more than 1.9 million employees. One hundred percent of IECA members are manufacturing companies whose competitiveness is largely determined by the cost and reliability of natural gas and electricity. IECA's sole mission is to reduce and avoid energy costs and increase energy reliability through advocacy in Congress and regulatory agencies, such as the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). IECA membership represents a diverse set of industries including chemicals, plastics, steel, iron ore, aluminum, paper, food processing, fertilizer, insulation, glass, industrial gases, pharmaceutical, consumer goods, building products, automotive, independent oil refining, and cement.

³ Natural Gas, U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), <https://www.eia.gov/naturalgas/>