

Deposition of: ROUND TABLE ON TARIFF AND TRADE Meeting

November 19, 2018

In the Matter of:

Round Table On Tariff And Trade

Freedom Court Reporting

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10	The following Round Table on Tariff	
11	and Trade discussion was taken before LAURA R.	
12	FANT, Court Reporter and Notary Public, at the	
13	University of South Alabama, Student Center	
14	Ballroom, 307 North University Boulevard,	
15	Mobile, Alabama, on the 19th day of November,	
16	2018, commencing at 10:00 a.m.	
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1	APPEARANCES	
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3	SENATOR DOUG JONES	
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5	MR. BRENT SANSING	
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7	MR. DAVID FERNANDES	
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9	MR. ROBERT BURNS	
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11	MR. DANIEL PENRY	
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13	MR. JIMMY LYONS	
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15	MR. RICK CLEMENTZ	
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17	MR. GRAHAM JONES	
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19	MS. ALLYSON EDWARDS	
20		
21	MR. MARK KAISER	
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23	MR. MIKE LEE	

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10	I, LAURA R. FANT, a Court Reporter of		
11	Mobile County, Alabama, and Notary Public for		
12	the State of Alabama at Large, acting as		
13	Commissioner, certify that on this date,		
14	whereupon the following proceedings were had:		
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SENATOR JONES: I want to call
just a round table discussion of the U.S.

3 Senate Committee on Homeland Security and

4 Governmental Affairs to order. Today's

5 round table will be discussing --

examining the effects of tariffs and

trade policy on Alabama, and so I so much

8 appreciate all our participants, but also

9 to the University of South Alabama for

10 hosting this round table. Especially,

11 Nick Walkins for working with the staff

12 and making this all happen and helping

arrange not only the committee, but some

of the visits that we're doing today.

So we want to examine at this

hearing, in this round table, and I have

to use the term round table as opposed to

18 hearing because it changes the

19 connotation some. The round table is a

20 slightly more informal setting than we

21 have when we have testimony at hearing.

22 It will be transcribed. And at the end

of the round table, we'll talk about the

1	abilit	y to	submit	more	informat	ion.
2	We've	aot	a relat	ivelv	limited	amoı

We've got a relatively limited amount of

time with the number of folks here.

We'll try to get -- cover as many things as we can, but if we miss something and anyone of you want to add to this, you can.

The round table today is an opportunity for the committee to hear about the recent actions on tariffs and what it means for your businesses and for the broader Alabama economy. In particular, we're here to discuss the administration's actions as it relates to the Section 232 tariffs on steel and aluminum, the 232 national security investigation on autos and auto parts, the 301 tariffs on goods from China, retaliatory tariffs and the re negotiation of NAFTA.

I am personally interested, I have been involved in this issue since some of these tariffs were first

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announced back in the spring, and interested in hearing about the impacts on your employees, your customers, your supply chains, and Alabama's economy in general. In addition, I want to hear about experiences, dealing with federal agencies, what's working, what's not working.

I will candidly say I'm troubled by the growing of what I perceive to be the growing global trade war that has been started. Not the least because of the high cost of goods to Alabama citizens. Alabama is now an exporting state, more than five hundred and sixty thousand Alabama jobs are supported by trade. Our farmers spend their crops -- they send their crops across the globe, and we're the third highest exporter of automobiles. That's a remarkable turn around for Alabama's economy to go in a matter of about twenty something years to being the fifth

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largest manufacturer and the third largest exporter of automobile.

I've heard estimates from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce that the trade war can have an impact on as much as four point four billion dollars in Alabama exports, that includes two hundred and forty-eight million in exports to Canada, seven hundred million in exports to Mexico, a hundred and eighty-three million in exports to Europe, and three point two billion in exports to China. Obviously, China is a big market for exports in the State of Alabama. These are Alabama's top four export markets and all four of these markets have experienced major upheaval to the regular trade patterns and all four have imposed retaliatory tariffs on Alabama made products.

In Mobile alone, manufacturing jobs have grown by thirty percent and wages have increased by twenty point one

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percent in recent years. Trade is a
major factor in that growth. Average
wages for manufacturing jobs in Mobile
are ten percent higher than the national
average. We have not even begun to see
the full extent of the positive impact of
Airbus moving into this area. The
Mercedes M class in Vance is a vehicle
that started Alabama's modern
manufacturing boom, and has continued to
a reinvestment of Mercedes-Benz, Honda,
Hyundai, to expand and modernize their
facilities in Alabama. And it
demonstrates the effectiveness of the
Alabama work force in keeping up with the
changes in manufacturing technology.

This past week I was in

Huntsville for the groundbreaking of the

new Mazda Toyota plant, which will bring

about four thousand new jobs to the north

Alabama area. So trade is a key to

Alabama's growth. When I think about

trade, I worry most about the cost that

we quantify, the deals that might be left on the table, respective investments in Alabama that we may never know. Farmers are already at risk of losing markets, possibly permanently. I heard from one company in Pelham that wanted to get clarity on the administration's time line for resolving the conflict with China. Instead of waiting for that resolution to come, they indefinitely canceled their plans for a merger that had been in the works for over two years due to the uncertainty that they were facing.

But there's a different side of all this as well. Despite many concerns with the administration's current trade policies, I also understand the need to address bad (unintelligible). I grew up in Fairfield. Brent Sansing is here today to discuss the Fairfield U.S. Steel Works. I grew up in the shadow of that steel mill, I worked at that steel mill one summer in the Cotton Time Mill,

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ten hours a day, six days a week, about killed me. But it was good work and it was great paying jobs and it built a middle class, and I think that at one point, that -- that plant alone, that whole complex employed over twenty thousand people.

And, so, I know the impacts of a global trade war on the steel industry. And where things have gone and how illegally subsidized steel has hurt my city, has hurt my state, and has hurt this country, and it is a national security concern. A strong steel industry is important for our national security, there is no question about it and we can't stand idly by.

I do have to mention one personal note. I got Brent Sansing here from U.S. Steel, and I am so happy that he is here as the head of the U.S. Steel Fairfield Works. Brent and I go way back. Brent actually after coming --

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leaving the Navy, came in as a contractor working for a German company named

Foerster Instruments at the U.S. Steel plant. My dad hired him in that capacity. Dad had worked out at U.S. Steel, retired, went to work for Foerster at the U.S. Steel, hired Brent. And who would have dreamed twenty-five years ago that his young understudy would end up being head of the plant and his son would be a U.S. senator. So it's a credit to Gordon Jones, and I have to give a little shout out for him.

So I think what we're seeing here, and it's so good to have everybody that's being affected by these tariffs one way or another, both good and bad. And we have a global economy today, it's not like a hundred years ago where trade was important then, but today we are so interconnected. We see it in our manufacturing, we see it in our exports and imports, we see it in every way we

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go. And what is -- what is our line between free trade and fair trade? How can policies that benefit some Alabama companies maybe harm others? And what can government do to help ensure a level playing field for American businesses and the American worker to make sure that we provide the best opportunities for our people?

So I look forward to discussing some of these really important questions today, having a dialogue. We are going to start, I'd like for every one, since we do have a number of folks, I'm going to ask -- I'm going to ask Mike to start this out a little bit. If you don't -- if we would just go around, my left to the right, introduce yourself, who you're with, and let's -- we'll try to keep opening comments to two or three minutes or whatever you feel like, so we can get -- and have some dialogue going.

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So Mike, take that away. Let me say at the beginning, though, I very much appreciate everybody. I know some of you traveled a long way, all the way from Huntsville and other places. I appreciate that very much. This is an

important hearing, so with that, Mike,

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take it away.

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MR. LEE: Okay. Can you hear me? Senator Jones, well, thank you for inviting me to participate in this important discussion about trade policy and its impact on Alabama -- Alabama

My name is Mike Lee and I'm

Nucor is the largest

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manufacturers.

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vice president and general manager of

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18 facilities Nucor Corporation operates

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We employ approximately twenty-five

here in Alabama.

thousand teammates, including three

steel recycler in the United States and

the largest recycler in North America.

Nucor Steel Decatur, one of twelve

thousand in Alabama.

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Nucor has been a member of the Decatur community since 2002. You might remember when we purchased and remodeled the Trico Steel Mill. Nucor Steel Decatur now employs seven hundred and twenty teammates, who earn an average of a hundred and nine thousand dollars annually. In the last decade, we invested nearly four hundred million dollars in our Decatur mill and almost nine hundred million state wide.

Our industry has endured years of unfair trade with an unrelenting flood of dumped and subsidized steel overwhelming our market. This has led to reduced production and weaker balance sheets and layoffs. Although Nucor was able to avoid layoffs, every one in our company is paid on the basis of performance, so when production and profits fall, we all take home less money for our families.

For years we fought back with trade cases and got duties imposed on nations that skirted the rules, only to see those countries cheat again by transshipping products through third countries. Then we filed cases to stop this evasion. This endless game of whack-a-mole threatened to undermine the entire U.S. Steel industry and our nation's national security. Until this administration recognized that a more comprehensive approach was needed.

when he imposed tariffs on steel imports in order to safeguard national security. And the steel tariffs are working. When the President announced the tariffs, he had a goal of restoring and sustaining capacity utilization levels above eighty percent. In recent weeks, the industry has hit that mark for the first time in more than six years. Lower imports and an increase in the U.S. industry's

utilization rates are indicators that the administration is achieving it's goal.

The steel tariffs are also allowing steel prices to return to fair market base level, which enables our company to continue to invest in our teammates, our facilities, and new technology.

Since the beginning of 2017, Nucor has announced over two billion dollars in new capitol investments. Today, Alabama steel companies supported sixty-one thousand jobs, and three point two billion dollars in wages. Therefore, greater investment by the steel industry will only continue to grow Alabama's overall economy. American workers can successfully compete against anyone in the world when we have a level playing field. We are not protectionists. simply want other countries to play by the rules of the global trading system. The tariffs are serving as a tool to get them to do just that. Thank you.

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1	SENATOR JONES: Thank you,
2	Mike, appreciate that very much. Mark?
3	MR. KAISER: Senator Jones,
4	first I want to say thank you for your
5	work on the bipartisan farm bill in the
6	senate. We're hoping that we can get
7	this done before the first of the year
8	and please encourage it.
9	SENATOR JONES: Well, I
10	appreciate that, Mark, we're just to
11	give you an update, we are working and
12	that bill is in Congress, and there's a
13	lot of things that we can get this if
14	we can just get a couple of little poison
15	bills out of the way, we can get it
16	passed. So we're going to be hitting the
17	ground running next week to try to get
18	that thing done.
19	MR. KAISER: Well, thank you,
20	because due to the trade situation, we
21	need it. I mean, we're already our
22	prices have been in free fall for the

last five years, and this is causing it

1 to even be worse.

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Soybeans are probably one of our largest crops that we export and our largest customer is China. We're down ninety-eight percent for the year. Soybeans, they're produced, they're going into storage now, farmers are holding on to them. I don't know what's going to happen if China doesn't go to the table and start buying. But they're going to Brazil and Brazil is going to be harvesting by the end of December. may totally take us out of their market and we've been working on this market for twenty years.

We're kind of in a situation where we're -- we're taking the brunt of this tariff war right now and we're the least prepared to do it.

SENATOR JONES: Great. Thank
you, I appreciate that, Mark. Allyson?

MS. EDWARDS: Good morning,
I'm Allyson Edwards with Honda

Manufacturing of Alabama. I'd first like to offer our appreciation to Senator

Jones and his staff for hosting today's event. We appreciate the Senator's leadership on the tariff issue, as well as the support that Honda has received from Governor Ivey and other of our elected representatives as well.

Next year will mark two important milestones for Honda's history. We will celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of our business in the United States and our fortieth anniversary of manufacturing products here in the United States. When Honda first started doing business in the United States in 1959, we imported all of the products we sold. In 1982, we began building the Honda Accord in Ohio, and since then we have produced more than twenty-five million vehicles in America, including one point two million vehicles last year.

Additionally, ninety-five

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percent of the vehicles we sold in the U.S. last year were built in North

America with a significant majority being produced here in our domestic plants.

This remarkable transformation is guided by a simple and long held Honda commitment to build products close to the customer.

Honda has a substantial presence in the U.S. with more than seventy-five facilities, including twelve manufacturing plants, fourteen RND facilities, parts centers, marketing, sales, service and financing operations. Honda's deep commitment to the U.S. and to Alabama is probably best represented by an announcement we made just last week. Honda will be introducing a new SUV known as the Passport, and it will be built here in Alabama.

But equally important to note is that the Passport not only will be built here, but it was conceived,

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designed and engineered by Honda's RND resources in the United States. Honda now has a work force of over thirty-one thousand Americans, of whom seventy-two percent work in manufacturing roles.

Last year Honda produced more than -- purchased more than forty-one billion dollars in parts, supplies and services from more than twelve thousand U.S. companies in thirty-two states. And our U.S. made products were exported to eighty-nine countries.

Here in Alabama, Honda's investments now totals two point six billion dollars at our vehicle and engineering and manufacturing facilities in Lincoln, Alabama. In fact, last week on November 14th, we marked seventeen years since our first Honda Odyssey rolled off our production line in 2001. Since that day, Honda Manufacturing of Alabama has built more than four point seven million vehicles and engines in the

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state that I have called home since my birth.

Our forty-five hundred
associates in Lincoln take great pride in
the fact that the three products we build
in Alabama, the Odyssey mini van, the
Pilot SUV, and the Ridgeline pickup truck
have consistently been ranked by
independent researchers as three of the
top ten U.S. made vehicles with the
highest U.S. content, and we won't be
surprised if the Passport is added to
that list.

However, the potential cumulative impact of new trade policies is unsettling for those in our industry who make decisions about future investments. This uncertainty about future costs in an industry with long product lead times adds risk to doing business in the U.S. Unfortunately, Honda has been impacted by a number of trade actions. We purchase the majority

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of our steel from U.S. suppliers and nearly all of it here in America, North America. Despite our local purchases, the tariffs represent hundreds of millions of dollars in added cost.

Our U.S. built products also face retaliation from a number of key trading partners, some of our closest allies. To be fair, barriers to trade should be removed everywhere, but imposing tariffs here will put American workers, American consumers, American communities and the American economy at risk. For this reason, Honda has joined other auto makers doing business in the United States in opposing new tariffs on automobiles and auto parts.

Thank you again, Senator

Jones, for your support and for allowing
us this opportunity to participate in
this discussion.

SENATOR JONES: Thank you very much. Mr. Jones?

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MR. JONES: Good morning, I'm Graham Jones with Aker Solutions. I'm a project director.

On behalf of Aker Solutions, it is my pleasure to participate in this dialogue to explore ways that we can find mutually beneficial solutions to the recent trade policy changes. Aker Solutions is a local energy services company based in Oslo, Norway, established in 1841.

In 2003, we opened a high volume manufacturing facility in Theodore, Alabama at Mobile Middle Bay Port, where we currently employ hundreds of passionate U.S. Citizens, as well as our international colleagues, where they are dedicated to meeting the offshore U.S. energy market demands. The positions employed at our facility provide some of the most competitive compensation packages in Alabama.

The facility in Theodore,

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Alabama, primarily manufacturers subsea umbilicals, as well as the ancillary hardware. Subsea umbilicals linked the surface and seafloor, oil and gas equipment for controls, power, heat, and have -- also have applications in emerging offshore floating wind market as well. A pivotal component of our subsea umbilicals is coiled seamless super duplex stainless steel tubing, and the product is only manufactured primarily by two companies, one in Czech Republic and the other in Austria.

Since the 2010 Deepwater

Horizon oil spill, these products are

manufactured in customized technical and

priority specifications. Currently

there's not a company in the U.S. that

manufacturers or supplies coiled seamless

super duplex stainless steel tubing, and

there's not a seamless substitute for the

material in the offshore application.

Not all steel is made the same.

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Since 2016, we have imported roughly over forty million dollars in product over the Gulf of Mexico for the United States energy industry. Total import tariffs paid on that product is rough -- a little over forty-one thousand, six hundred and twelve dollars. However, under the recently enacted import tariffs, Aker Solutions has calculated a 2019 and 2020 direct import duties for products to be installed in the Gulf of Mexico will be four million, seven hundred and eighteen thousand, two hundred and seventeen dollars. This is a one thousand nine hundred and forty-two percent increase over our previous -what would have been our previous burden of two hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars for the same product delivered. The cost increase resulting

The cost increase resulting from the new tariffs will put a burden on both greenfield and brownfield offshore energy construction, which could

consequentially result in financial justification to delay at that point construction investments in the Gulf of Mexico. In addition, the tariffs can impact our ability to export products as well.

While we are located in a free trade zone, tariffs can, and are in fact, having a negative effect on our international purchasers, who are fearful of retaliatory measures by other countries. This affects how our business can contribute to the growth of the GDP.

In May of 2018, Aker Solutions began the cumbersome process of filing applications for exclusion from the duty on imports of steel and aluminum articles under Section 232 in the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The directions provided for the process were opaque, time frames for the decisions are not specified and finding someone to communicate with within that office was challenging. This

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creates another level of difficulty for financial and sales planning, as well as extra costs that could be reinvested in our business in the form of jobs.

Following extensive information gathering, as well as a legal review of our applications, we were officially submitted seven applications on August 22nd, 2018. The public comment period ended September 21st, 2018, and we have not -- not received any objective comments to our applications. However, we have not received any information on the status of our approval.

In the remaining weeks of 2018, we will be importing critical infrastructure to the Gulf of Mexico for a U.S. based energy company. The expected tariffs on that are calculated to exceed five hundred thousand dollars. Significantly higher than the tariffs that would have previously been. Aker Solutions would warmly welcome a domestic

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qualified supplier of coiled seamless super duplex stainless steel tubing, but we are currently forced to utilize an international supply base that has invested their own capital to create a process, which adheres to our customers engineering and risk tolerances.

Enacting a paradoxical program, such as tariffs on steels provides no long-run benefit -- no long-run economic benefits to U.S. Steel industry. It's a short term resolution for a long term business challenge.

Innovation and the ability to adapt domestic industry business practices to a global market demand would foster an environment for domestic made steels could remain competitive. If this process of applying for exclusion from the duty on imports of steel and aluminum is to remain, we hope there's a way in which we find a way to make it better some to the goals of the U.S. economy.

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1	Thank you.
2	SENATOR JONES: Thank you,
3	Mr. Jones. Let me say, today we are
4	have another communication of the
5	commerce asking for an expedited review
6	of that exclusion, of the time frame. So
7	hopefully we'll hear something soon, but
8	we'll stay on top of that.
9	MR. JONES: Thank you. And
10	also, on the finding points of contact or
11	people to contact with Department of
12	Commerce in Birmingham is extremely
13	helpful, as well as the Chamber of
14	Commerce locally as well, helping to sort
15	of walk through that process, but they
16	also did not receive any specific
17	directions on how to go about it.
18	SENATOR JONES: Thank you.
19	Mr. Clementz?
20	MR. CLEMENTZ: All right.
21	Senator Jones, thank you for the
22	opportunity to participate in today's

round table discussion. My name is Rick

Clementz, I am the general counsel for Mercedes-Benz U.S. International in Vance, Alabama, also known as MBUSI. On behalf of MBUSI, thank you for your strong support of Alabama's automotive industry, I would like to thank you specifically for your letter and support of MBUSI's recent tariff exemption applications. We are always eager to work with our elected officials on progrowth, pro job policies that support the automotive industry.

I appreciate the opportunity
to express MBUSI's views of the likely
consequences of certain economic
policies. Our U.S. operations are facing
substantial challenges with respect to
trade policies. The potential for new
taxes, recently enacted tariffs, and the
retaliation from China are all concerning
developments. Today's round table is
timely and important.

Free and open trade helped

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1	bring Mercedes to Vance, Alabama over
2	twenty years ago. We now make
3	approximately three hundred thousand cars
4	a year. Our investment has sky rocketed
5	to over six billion dollars, and we
6	employ over three thousand, seven hundred
7	full-time team members. Between seven
8	thousand and eight thousand people walk
9	through our gates every day. Last year
10	we announced an additional one billion
11	dollar investment that includes bringing
12	battery production and electric vehicles
13	to Alabama. It should be noted MBUSI is
14	the number one exporter in Alabama.
15	About two-thirds of our SUVs are
16	exported, and we are the sole producer
17	world wide for the Mercedes-Benz large
18	scale SUVs. We sell to customers in over
19	one hundred and thirty countries.
20	Our presence in Alabama has
21	allowed Mercedes-Benz to achieve a
22	balanced trade in the U.S. Our three

hundred thousand vehicle annual capacity

covers ninety percent of the annual Mercedes-Benz sales in the U.S. MBUSI provides a home to almost two hundred U.S. based suppliers, which collectively employ over ten thousand people. This supply base relies on a global network.

The ongoing trade dispute with China is a top concern because China is our largest market. In fact, MBUSI is the number two U.S. exporter of vehicles to China. The trade sanctions have led to increased tariffs making our vehicles less competitive in this vital market. This situation is putting us in the middle of a trade battle that could harm our U.S. production. MBUSI is encouraged that the newly negotiated USMCA will be trilateral. The new requirements will put an additional burden on our relatively low volume of vehicles. are currently assessing and analyzing the new USMCA requirements.

In conclusion, MBUSI is

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1	concerned that the proposed U.S. tariffs
2	on imported passenger vehicles and parts
3	will negatively impact U.S. auto makers.
4	The U.S. auto industry succeeds in an
5	environment where there is certainty and
6	predictability. Massive sudden changes
7	to U.S. trade policy cannot be quickly
8	absorbed by our companies. Changes in
9	our capital-intensive industry make
LO	take multiple years to carry out.
L1	Today's American automotive and
L2	manufacturing business is built on pro
L3	growth policy that provide stability.
L4	MBUSI remains hopeful that the U.S. will
L5	continue its long tradition of supporting
L6	free trade and encouraging foreign direct
L7	investment.
L8	Thank you, Senator Jones, for
L9	holding today's hearing.
20	SENATOR JONES: Thank you,
21	Mr. Clementz. We've now been joined by
22	Jimmy Lyons from the Mobile Port
23	Authority. You want to have a couple of

opening comments?

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Yes, thank you, MR. LYONS: Senator Jones, for hosting in this event and this hearing. And we are very concerned about the tariffs, especially the shotgun approach that apparently is being taken and the subsequent retaliatory tariffs, we -- a recent study showed that over a hundred and thirty thousand jobs are affected by the activities of the Alabama State Port Authority, being Alabama's only seaport. We see those hundred and thirty thousand jobs to some extent being affected by these tariffs. We've only begun to see small examples, and I can cite several, but I don't know that that's worth going into.

But I think that we're just beginning to see the impacts and what we're going to see in the future is going to be much more impactful than it has been to date. We've seen it in grain,

1 we've seen it in our steel exports.

We've seen orders cancelled, we've

actually even seen metallurgical coal

shipments cease to at least one country

whose been subject to the steel tariffs.

So the effects are far reaching and it

has created an environment of uncertainty

8 in business.

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Auto makers, who can speak better than I can for them. We are a vendor to the auto makers, we do handle a lot of automobile parts and automotive steel, both import and export, actually. We export a lot more automotive steel than we import. But I see all of these things being potentially impacted. ultimately one of the concerns that we have is the potential inflationary impact of these new taxes, which is exactly what they are, you can call them tariffs, but And these tariffs and they're taxes. taxes are eventually going to fall on the shoulders of the American people. So far

companies have been absorbing to some degree the tariffs that are -- counter duties and tariffs that are in effect now, but that can't happen, can't keep on very long. And at some juncture it's going to get passed down.

We're seeing it in some of our construction projects, where construction steel has gone up most around thirty percent this year, and we see further impacts. So fortunately we don't have a lot of construction activity we have underway right now involves a lot of paving, paving, and pile driving and that sort of thing, so it's concrete asphalt, things like that, that are largely cost drivers, as well as the labor cost. But we do see potential inflationary impacts, and which is not a good thing.

We've had inflation under check for a long time and being at reasonable levels, and I don't know that this economy can stand further impacts of

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1 the -- of this. Thank you.

2 | SENATOR JONES: Thank you,

3 Mr. Lyons. Mr. Penry?

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MR. PENRY: Hey, my name is

Daniel Penry, thank you so much for
having me, Senator Jones. I'm a fourth
generation farmer in Baldwin County, my
great grandfather started the farm in
'53. My dad came out of high school and
started farming in 1973, and I graduated
from Auburn in '03, and I've been there
ever since. Our farm is in -- according
to USDA, is considered a very large
family farm, which I believe about
ninety-five percent of the farms in
America fall into that category.

Our farm has been struggling for the past about since '14 with prices. I mean, prices have just been down, down, down, we've got neighbors that have quit and gone and, you know, done something else. Luckily, in Baldwin County, our land is worth quite a bit of money for

houses. So if I sell my farm, it's going to be somebody's house, it's not -- nobody is going to come in and take it and keep the food coming.

We -- we should be in a situation right now in cotton, in the dollar plus range per pound. So if I make a thousand pounds at a dollar a pound, that would be a thousand dollars. Well, that's about a level we can -- we could actually catch up some at, but because China keeps canceling our orders and we're completely out of the market in China, there -- we're in the seventy-eight cents range, which we're just breaking even. And we can't afford to do that much longer, we've been either breaking even or losing a little bit every year since '14.

Just to give a little background, we grow sweet potatoes, and that's been really good to us, but forty percent of North Carolina's crop, which

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1	is the largest sweet potato growing state
2	in the country, goes overseas to the U.K.
3	And, so, that market is affected by
4	tariffs, that puts a lot more sweet
5	potatoes on the market that we can't
6	handle. Those some of the biggest
7	sweet potato growers in North Carolina
8	are broke, they're going broke, and just
9	dealt with Hurricane Florence. So things
10	are bad in agriculture, have been for a
11	while. And I know that it's a matter of
12	national security that we be able to grow
13	our own food, so we can eat.
14	Thank you for having me.
15	SENATOR JONES: Thank you,
16	Mr. Penry. Mr. Burns?
17	MR. BURNS: Senator Jones,
18	thank you for inviting me to participate
19	in this round table on behalf of Hyundai
20	Motor Manufacturing Alabama. My name is
21	Robert Burns and I'm vice president of
22	human resources and administration at the

manufacturing plant in Montgomery,

Alabama. I've worked for Hyundai since 2007. During the past sixteen years, Hyundai and its suppliers have invested billions of dollars in the United States, and I have seen firsthand how these investments have transformed the Alabama economy and created thousands of good manufacturing jobs.

Some may view Hyundai as a foreign auto maker, but I know from experience, that we're an integral part of the American automotive industry. Approximately half of the vehicles we sell in the United States are made in Alabama. We export about ten percent of the vehicles we make, helping Alabama become the third largest auto export in When Hyundai decided to build the state. cars in the United States and decided to make high value core components as well, like seven hundred thousand engines each year in Alabama, and six hundred and fifty thousand transmissions made by

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Hyundai Power Tech each year in Georgia.

2 Earlier this year HMA

American workers.

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announced an investment of three hundred and eighty-eight million dollars to construct a plant dedicated to manufacturing engine heads. These and other investments have created an entire automotive cluster in Alabama and Georgia that didn't exist before Hyundai. And, then, our suppliers account for about two percent of Alabama's GDP and direct employ about twenty-five thousand

There have been many significant developments in the U.S. automotive industry recently, particularly in the area of trade. The issues we'd like to highlight today include the U.S. Mexico Canada agreement, the U.S. South Korea free trade agreement, and Section 232, investigation of imported auto and auto parts. As a global company that supports free trade,

Hyundai is pleased that the trade agreement between the United States,

Canada and Mexico remains a trilateral agreement, as there is an important act of trade between the three countries.

Auto makers and suppliers alike now have the ability to assess the impact, new rules, as opposed to trying to evaluate hypotheticals. At the same time, the U.S. auto industry at large is facing challenges with the current Section 232 tariffs on steel, and is awaiting a decision on the Section 232 investigation of imported autos and auto parts.

Substantial tariffs on automotive imports under Section 232 could have a devastating effect on the U.S. auto industry. While we are constantly working towards additional part localization, it is impossible to change the supply chain overnight. A twenty-five percent tariff on parts have

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raised production costs at our Alabama factory by about ten percent annually, which would force us to raise prices and cut production. A lot of Alabamians, my friends and neighbors, could lose their jobs. A tariff on imported vehicles could force U.S. consumers to spend thousands of dollars more for a car and a hundred more for auto routine maintenance.

Imports are just one part of our American operations, but they are vital to the success of all the others.

The renegotiated KORUS confirmed imports in Korea do not pose a national security threat to the United States. The commitments in the agreement cover tariff and non tariff barrier, promote free and fair trade and will benefit the U.S. auto industries.

Hyundai, and I'm sure the entire auto industry, are hoping that congress and administration will commit

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to advancing proposals that retain a common sense approach to free trade and the elimination of trade barriers for the long-term benefit of U.S. manufacturing.

So again, thank you, Senator

Jones, for your dedicated leadership and
for arranging this round table meeting to
discuss the important trade issues facing

Alabama manufacturing and agriculture.

SENATOR JONES: Thank you,

Mr. Burns. Mr. Fernandes?

MR. FERNANDES: Thank you, my name is David Fernandes, I'm the president of the Toyota Alabama plant in Huntsville, it's an engine plant. And Senator Jones, thank you so much for hosting this round table. It's amazing to me the consistent themes that you're hearing from all of us, and it's amazing to me that, you know, we work together. So I'm going to repeat some things that I've heard for the record, which I think is really interesting.

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Before I talk about the impact of tariffs and benefits of trade, let me share a little bit about the driving force behind our plant in Huntsville. We have fourteen hundred team members at that plant, they manufacture over seven hundred thousand engines, three thousand engines a day. And, of course, it's the best engines in the world. We have experienced four expansions since 2003, and have invested over one billion in Alabama, and we continue to see growth. You mentioned just last week at the ground breaking, in 2021, four thousand more Alabama team members will build three hundred thousand vehicles at the newest vehicle assembly plant in Huntsville, the Mazda Toyota manufacturing joint venture. That means our combined investment in Alabama would be two point six million dollars. this is just a snapshot of the footprint in Alabama.

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And in fact, Toyota has been

for more than sixty years.

us achieve this success.

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part of the cultural fabric of the U.S.

We have

We know we

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created a tremendous value chain, for

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twenty-five billion in direct investment,

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ten assembly plants, nearly fifteen

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hundred dealerships, and over a hundred

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and thirty-seven thousand employees that

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work across the U.S. So trade has helped

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cannot have a growing economy or lift the

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wages of income of our citizens unless we

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continue to reach beyond our borders and

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services to people who live outside the

sell, produce, and provide goods and

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United States.

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The engines we manufacture at

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the globe, including Canada and Mexico.

my plant in Alabama are shipped across

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More specifically, the North America Free

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Trade Agreement that has fueled in growth

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of Alabama's economy. Up to fourteen

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million U.S. jobs are supported by NAFTA,

including two hundred thousand jobs in
Alabama. In addition, annually, Alabama
exports more than six million to Mexico
and Canada. In the new agreement between
the U.S., Mexico and Canada that is
expected to replace the current NAFTA
will build on the success of the past.

Since NAFTA has increased U.S. jobs by eighty percent, we've added eight plants in the U.S., and again, we just broke ground on our latest plant in Huntsville, Alabama. There's no question, NAFTA has played a critical role in making North America a global automotive hub for design, engineering and manufacturing. But I believe we're still not out of the woods, the new USMCA still needs to be signed and then ratified by all three countries. Until that happens, the risk of withdrawal still remains.

Now, I'll switch to a more timely topic, tariffs. We believe

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tariffs are just another way of saying taxes. We know the impact that taxes have upon our entire industry. We're already seeing it in steel and aluminum tariffs, that went into effect earlier this year under Section 232, provision of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Our business philosophy and strategy has always been to build where we sell and to build where we build. That's why more than ninety percent of our steel comes from the U.S.

Now, we're here about import tariffs on vehicles in auto parts, and the idea that our imports are a national security, and personally, that's very frustrating. The idea that a hundred and thirty-seven thousand hard working

Americans in our facilities, our supplier network, and that our dealers across the country could be considered a national threat, that's impossible. But beyond that, tacking a twenty-five percent tax

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to all cars and car parts imported in the U.S. is a direct hit by the government on an otherwise healthy industry, an industry that's been a driving force in America for more than a hundred years.

The bottom line is prices will go up.

For example, our Camry, prices will go up about eighteen hundred dollars, the Tesla and Tundra prices will go up about twenty-eight hundred dollars, that's just passing the cost to the customer.

Although Toyota sources most of its key parts and components locally, not all of these parts are available from U.S. suppliers. There is no vehicle in America, whether it's a Toyota, GM, Ford, Hyundai, that's sole sourced from exclusive U.S. parts and components. Our industry relies on manufacturing supply teams that expand the globe. Just imagine, there's fifteen thousand individual parts that go into a single vehicle. It's clear that changes to our

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global supply chain cannot be done overnight. So we're taking a stand against tariffs and we continue to do so with everything we can to make sure that it doesn't become a reality. If we want Alabama to continue to grow, if we want to generate stable jobs and economic growth, make Alabama a place that attracts new business and improves our standard of living.

May we join together and

May we join together and support free and fair trade. Thank you for hosting this round table.

SENATOR JONES: Thank you,

Mr. Fernandes. Mr. Sansing?

MR. SANSING: Yes, sir. Thank you to you and your staff and the University for hosting the event this morning. I appreciate the opportunity to share U.S. Steel's perspective on the importance of enforcing our trade laws and ensuring the national and economic security of our great country.

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1	I've worked on site of the
2	U.S. Steel's Fairfield Works for thirty
3	years, and currently serve as general
4	manager at the tubular operations here in
5	the U.S. U.S. Steel has operated in
6	Jefferson County, Alabama for over a
7	century. I'm a third generation in my
8	family who worked with the company.
9	Currently, almost eight hundred employees
10	work at Fairfield, but that's a
11	significant reduction from just a few
12	years ago. However, due to the early
13	impact of Section 232 action, there's now
14	optimism for the potential to expand and
15	create new jobs.
16	Across the country, U.S. Steel
17	employees are over seventeen thousand men
18	and women. The products and
19	manufacturing for the oil and gas,
20	automotive, appliance, container, and
21	construction industries are proudly

mined, melted and made in the U.S.A.

Cheap foreign steel has targeted

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America's open markets for decades.

Beginning in 2014, we were hit with a

tsunami of imports. At U.S. Steel

thousands of workers were laid off,

including hundreds here in Alabama.

In 2015, the difficult
decision was made to permanently shutdown
the Fairfield blast furnace. For the
first time since 1907, the melting and
making of raw steel went completely cold
in Fairfield. A facility capable of
producing over two million tons of raw
steel annually was demolished and the
construction of the electric car furnace
was placed on hold. In tubular
operations alone, over two thousand
employees were laid off and over fifty
percent of our tubular facilities were
closed.

This is the context in which
President Trump's 232 action should be
measured. The status quo approaches to
unfair steel imports were failing our

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country's security. The actions have begun to level the playing field. In recent month, U.S. Steel has restarted two blast furnaces in Granite City, Illinois, they sat out for over two years. Now, eight hundred workers are back on the job producing over two million tons of steel a year.

Here in Alabama, there is high interest and the potential to resume construction of our electric car plants, which will create hundreds of new jobs. The United States cannot afford to outsource an industry as vital to our national and economic security as steel. During an emergency, we need steel making here at home, not awaiting delivery from We need American made steel to overseas. rebuild our bridges and infrastructure, and to harness and transport our energy resources. America cannot achieve energy independence if we are relying on foreign steel to build our own energy resources.

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As the 232 moves forward and is refined, it's critical to not lose sight of the harm inflicted on American steel making and jobs by foreign imports.

U.S. Steel has fought through the years of unfair trade attacks and is now investing in our people, processes, and products to revitalize and innovate for the future. We're committed to providing the advanced solutions our customers need for America to lead the world in manufacturing. U.S. Steel is committed to doing our part to keeping America's steel strong. Thank you, sir.

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SENATOR JONES: Thank you, thank you all. Obviously, this is a complicated issue that involves not only the tariffs that are being imposed by our country, but also the retaliatory tariffs, and an administrative procedure for exclusion, so I want to kind of get to all that and it's hard to figure out where to start on all this. So I think I

want to go back initially to my farmers, because you guys are being really the subject of retaliatory tariffs in different ways.

Mark, you mentioned how China and the market for soybeans in Brazil.

Have the prices for soybeans dropped over the last year since all of this has started?

MR. KAISER: Dramatically.

SENATOR JONES: How much?

MR. KAISER: Twenty percent on the board, and then additionally at the farm gate where we're taking negative bases of up to fifty, sixty cents a bushel, so you're talking twenty-five percent. And I don't believe we've seen anything yet. If they do not come back and get into our market, we are going to have so much carry over that we're not going to have anywhere to go with these

And, then, the farmers are

soybeans.

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going to try to switch over to corn, then you're going to have an over production in corn, it's just going to be a domino effect. And our farms are so close to breaking even or just -- if we -- if our farms were not being collateralized by our land right now, most of them would be -- they would be broke.

SENATOR JONES: And feel free to chime in. And all of it's -- by the way, this is a discussion, so if anybody wants to chime in, don't feel like you've got to wait for me to give you a question or something. I want to have a dialogue here because we've got some of the specialists and interests in how the tariffs are helpful to the guys on the end of the table, that's why I put them there. But, so, please, chime in.

But you also mentioned another thing about China, which is very concerning, and that is with all of the markets that we've built, but especially

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farmers, it has taken years to build those markets in China. And you might want to talk a little bit about those efforts. And my fear is, particularly with soybeans, but it also would be true of a number of things, China is investing so much money around the globe and particularly in Brazil, that if we don't get those markets back from China pretty soon, they may be gone permanently, which would have a devastating effect, so.

MR. PENRY: Yeah, for cotton,

I've some information here about our

consumption; it's on pace to set an all

time world record, and it is, I mean,

they're using more cotton now than they

ever have world wide. And, then, in

September, we talked about U.S. trade,

India's cotton exports to China may see a

five fold jump because of our, you know,

so Indiana is right there, they had a

great cotton crop, so they're just going

to step in and take it, just like the

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Ukraine took it, took our grain after the Russian Grain Embargo, you know, we never recovered from that.

SENATOR JONES: And we've got a problem in south Alabama with cotton crops over there on the eastern side that just got devastated. I was down there recently and that's --

MR. PENRY: Sure, you had a drought in west Texas when they were trying to plant in the growing season, and then you had a wet harvest, so they had a terrible crop and that's seven million acres right there, that's a lot of the cotton growing area in the world aside from India. And, then, you have Georgia's crop decimated by Hurricane Michael over there, and that's the second largest cotton producing state in America. And our prices have not -- have not reacted.

The USDA cut our production by seven percent across the board, but the

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export numbers and the ports -- and the ship that's leaving the port are so terrible, that our prices actually went down. So not to mention you lost half your crop to rain and wind and dry weather, the other half that you do get to sell, you know, the price is not, you know, the price is not acting like it should because our exports are so terrible.

SENATOR JONES: And there have been some manufacturers that have moved their plants away. I know Harley

Davidson was the most celebrated one by old folks. It's hard to get a farmer to move his crop, it just -- can't happen.

Particularly, with the agriculture, what have you seen down at the port?

MR. LYONS: Well, we have seen
-- and this is one of the examples that
we have absolutely seen and will see this
season. Our grain export season begins
in October, with the harvest beginning

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and usually goes through about March, and that's when the South American crops come in and they -- the market shift down there. But we normally would have handled in October, six to seven shiploads of soybeans going to China, we handled three.

We are looking at a very bad grain season, probably -- not probably, I've been at the port for twenty years now, and it's absolutely the worst, and not by a small margin, we can be very -- as much as half of what we normally do. And what -- one of my fears that has recently surfaced is the new president-elect of Brazil has declared he's going to open up some land that has previously been held off for farming for additional grain farming in Brazil.

And as you mentioned, we lost a lot of our wheat market when we had to put the embargo on the Russians back in the seventies, and that really kind of

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put the South American crops on the map, and Ukraine and other parts of the world. And what I fear is we could actually be permanently displacing a great deal of our agricultural industry.

Lumber is another agricultural product that we've seen. We were exporting a lot of pine lumber from the southeast, and lot of -- most of it coming out of Alabama, a little bit out of Mississippi and the Florida panhandle, but we have seen virtually nonexistent lumber exports, just dried up to nothing, going to China. And, so, again, you know, they're going to find -- they're going to buy the lumber somewhere and where is that going to be? Well, right now we could find our timber industry decimated. Right now they're able to sell the -- the -- luckily, the domestic market is pretty good right now, but we're going to have another housing bust sometime and when that happens, we're

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going to see sawmills go out of business.

SENATOR JONES: I think one of the reasons I wanted to start with agriculture a little bit here is because these markets have been built up for over twenty, thirty years now, and it's been — it's one of those things, the rug can get pulled out from under you real quick. And, so, the point is every one wants a fair trade, free trade, every one wants to make sure we're protected and the point of all this is let's just get it

I think -- I think Jimmy, you said earlier that it was this -- the shotgun approach has just not been as coherent as we'd like to see. The goals are there, but the time is drawing nigh that we are going to, you know, the uncertainty and the loss of markets is really going to be potentially devastated if we don't move pretty, pretty quickly. So part of this hearing is just an

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done.

encouragement to our trade
representatives and the administration to
let's just go ahead and figure where we

are, so that we can get things done.

But I want to move a little
bit now to -- we'll come back, and again,
y'all chime in, to the automotive
industry, and that's a -- the steel and
aluminum tariffs also affect the
automobile industry, but it's the -- I
take it, though, that the real concern
among our automobile manufacturers is
really the automobile tariffs that are
being proposed.

This week the president met with trade representatives and his staff and the commerce secretary, the report on the automobile tariffs has been -- is not yet available. They apparently had some preliminary report, but we're not going to hear anything for a few months it looks like. So I'd like to talk a little bit about the growth of the industry, and

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particularly, there's a couple of things that I'd like to clear up. Because on the one hand, there is the question well, this is only going to affect import, those cars built in Japan, those cars — those cars built in Germany, it's not going to affect Vance, Alabama, or Montgomery or Huntsville. I want to address that, so each of you can address that a little bit on how these will affect the plants here in Alabama, and also where the markets — where you see the markets going.

And while we've got folks
here, I mean, we're talking about the
automobile tariffs, but let's talk a
little bit and let Mr. Sansing and
Mr. Lee talk about the steel and
aluminium and how it might affect you
guys somewhat. And we'll just get a
little bit of -- so let's talk a little
bit about, you know, the decision to come
to Alabama. This is just another aspect

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1 I'd like for y'all to address.

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The other thing we're hearing is that these tariffs will encourage more manufacturers to come to the United States to build. Well, that's been happening anyway. I think we're sitting here at the table with groups that I think represent that.

When we -- when Senator

Alexander and I introduced the bill in

the senate about the automobile tariffs,

he made a point of talking about the fact

that Tennessee has also been so dependent

on automobile manufacturing. So it's not

like that the automobile industry in this

country has not been growing I think by

leaps and bounds. I mean, you only look

-- when did y'all open up in Vance?

MR. CLEMENTZ: A little more than twenty years ago.

SENATOR JONES: Okay. Twenty years, and look where we are in just twenty short years. So I'd like for you

to maybe address that and I don't know who wants to start first on some of those. I threw out a bunch of names, but I'll let you go.

Mr. Fernandes is grabbing his microphone. And also mention about how it affects your plants. The other thing we're seeing and hearing, everybody is getting new lines, you're expanding new plants, and folks are saying, well, wait a minute, this must not be so bad, everybody is putting more money in here. So let's talk about that a little bit, too.

MR. FERNANDES: Yeah. Of course, Toyota's decision for expansion in Alabama happened long before discussions with NAFTA and tariffs and all those kind of things took place. So, you know, it's been a long time that we've been talking about some of these expansions. The growth in Alabama is amazing, it absolutely is amazing. And

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to me, I think Alabama is a state that's really benefited from the automotive industry coming to the south and growing in the south, so I think that's awesome.

I think you have to look at this as a wholistic -- with a wholistic view point, you know, steel and aluminum tariffs for example is one piece of it, but foreseen, those are actually adding cost to our product. We're seeing interest rates go up, that's another piece that's adding cost to the product. And in addition to that, if tariffs come about at twenty-five percent, we're going to see, you know, an additional impact to the cost of our product.

So the customer I think is very important, so, you know, what we see is when the vehicle costs go up, that the customer base goes down, and that could impact anybody.

SENATOR JONES: Could that impact your production of a new plant in

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Huntsville?

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absolutely, absolutely. And I think eventually if you take the long view, it could impact even steel and aluminum that may be doing well at this point because if the demand on products goes down, then the demand on steel and aluminum will also go down.

Yeah,

MR. FERNANDES:

For our plant in Huntsville that's coming, the Mazda Toyota joint venture, that's going to be a Corolla vehicle, that's a small vehicle. Some auto manufacturers have actually gone out of, you know, producing small vehicles in the U.S., so we totally believe it's about competition. We want to produce the vehicles where we build them and where we sell them, and that's one of the reasons why we're building Corolla there, but it's going to be a very price competitive product.

SENATOR JONES: Anybody?

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MS. EDWARDS: And we agree with that from Honda's perspective. And also, just right now we don't know what the rules are. So we have uncertainty, and so uncertainty means we're not going to make decisions right now, we're holding off. And all of our supply chains, our pipelines, take years to develop and take years to change. And right now we just don't know. I love Alabama, I'm from Alabama, this is my home state. My family has been here before it was a state. I think it's been great for the state, but I think this is

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MR. BURNS: Senator, Hyundai is essentially a vertically integrated company because we do, yes, manufacture our own steel that comes from Hyundai Steel through the Port of Mobile. And, so, for us, as Allyson just pointed out,

not great. And to say that -- that we're

I -- I just don't

all a national threat?

get it.

to change that supply chain overnight is very difficult. And, yes, the impact of increased cost of steel does translate into higher vehicle prices. So we are certainly sourcing steel from U.S. manufacturers, like U.S. Steel, we're probably in the realm of around forty percent U.S. content right now. So we're making those adjustments, but, as Allyson pointed out, we need to understand the rules before we can make real business decisions, long-term business decisions.

As I said in my remarks, yes, the USMCA gives us some guidelines, we're assessing those guidelines to understand how we can manage our business with the trilateral agreement. So we're hoping that, that moves in a direction that supports us long term. But Section 232 is just a very, very difficult situation for our company.

SENATOR JONES: You've also got electric vehicles headlining, too.

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1 MR. CLEMENTZ: That's correct. 2. SENATOR JONES: And -- and are 3 those decisions -- I know they're not on 4 hold, but I assume also the uncertainty 5 gives you some pause. 6 MR. CLEMENTZ: Yeah, so, it takes about seven years for us to build a 8 vehicle, and we start planning about 9 three years before that, so it's about a 10 ten year cycle. And, so, like every one 11 else has echoed, quick changes are not 12 easy for our business to adjust to 13 because there's so much capital involved. 14 We're investing over a billion dollars 15 now, so that we can build electric 16 vehicles by 2022. 17 MR. LEE: I'm not in the 18 position to speak about the tariffs on 19 the automobiles because that's not what 20 we do, but I'd like to speak a little bit 2.1 about the tariffs on steel that go into

automobiles. For just back of the napkin

math, just some -- let's do some math

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1	real quick. What's the typical
2	automobile, two thousand pounds or
3	something like that? So basically a
4	thousand dollars a ton average is what
5	the cost of steel that goes for the
6	automobile. Let's just bear bear with
7	my generalization. So a thousand dollars
8	a ton in an automobile, an automobile is
9	a thousand is a ton. So a thousand
10	dollars of steel in an automobile. If
11	there's a twenty-five percent tariff
12	added, which there is, we're talking two
13	hundred and fifty dollars. So the
14	additional cost of steel that goes into
15	automobiles is two hundred and fifty
16	dollars. On a forty thousand dollar
17	vehicle, yes, that is not zero, but that
18	doesn't seem like it's insurmountable
19	with the incredible amount of money that
20	is a tailspin industry.
21	Me, I'm a steel guy, maybe it
22	will, but it just doesn't seem like that

would. Maybe you guys can help me with

1 that, understand better.

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MR. FERNANDES: Yeah, I don't know the exact numbers either, but I think, as I mentioned earlier, I think it's just a compound effect of everything, so I think, you know, steel and aluminum materials is one piece of it, I think interest rates going up is another piece of it, I think a potential twenty-five percent tariff is another piece of it. So I think it's just a compound effect of all this that's going to make it more difficult for customers to buy a product, therefore, the decrease in the demand, that's going to be a big impact to employment.

SENATOR JONES: Brent, you mentioned in your written testimony I was looking at yesterday, that there has been some movement in the steel industry away from tariffs, but more import quotas, can you talk about that a little bit, expand on that and how that might relieve some

of the pressure. It will boost prices I assume, but not to the same extent maybe as a twenty-five percent tax.

MR. SANSING: For example, in the tubular industry that I'm so closely associated with, the South Korean producers are impacted by a quota, and it was based on previous years of performance and they are for the first quarter of 2019 making -- bringing in more than thirty percent of that annual number, and in the second quarter it's That's anticipated to help us the same. achieve some pricing stability, especially in, you know, what we do, which is oil country tubular goods and standard and line products. The vast majority of what we produce is U.S. land based, oil shell drilling activity, so that's oil country tubular goods and standard line pipe that move it from the oil fields to the refineries.

The market had been so

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decimated by what had been imported, that it literally was not a business we could sustain, we couldn't make money. How can a company overseas produce and ship all the way across the ocean, import into Texas cheaper than I can produce it right here in Birmingham, Alabama? And that was the reality of what we were dealing with.

SENATOR JONES: Now, was that primarily from China or were European countries or Canada also --

MR. SANSING: European countries are not as big a player in our U.S. market. The Chinese and the Koreans certainly are. And they're -- they're very big in the business. And in fact, you know, we don't know the quantities, but we know that because of the 232 that was put into effect, they have materials sitting right now in bonded warehouses that will be on the market here in the U.S. January 1, as soon as the quota

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resets. And, of course, for us, and I heard it from the automotive manufacturers here and, Senator Jones, you'll appreciate these people are my customer base, they're important customers of United States Steel and we want to do everything to support them. What I hear from them is the same thing that U.S. Steel feels. The instability in the market kills us. Not knowing what's going to come next year or the year after, because we have long term investments.

Just like making automobiles is a long-term process with a lot of investment on the front end, so is making steel. Building facilities to manufacture steel is a long term process and it's very expensive for us to do. So for us, it's the stability. We need the market, a level playing field. And I very much appreciate what Mike said earlier. United States steel

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1	manufacturing can complete with anybody
2	in the world on a level playing field,
3	but it's been a long time since we've
4	seen a level playing field. And the
5	folks at the table today are concerned
6	about what might happen to their
7	business. I can tell you what has
8	happened to our business.
9	SENATOR JONES: Okay. Well,
LO	that's what we're trying to avoid for
L1	those and try to help you guys a little
L2	bit.
L3	Jimmy, the docks is also
L4	expanding for automobile don't you
L5	have the new dock coming in or a specific
L6	area for automobiles because the Alabama
L7	industry has gotten so big?
L8	MR. LYONS: Yes, we
L9	correct. We're building an automotive
20	handling facility, it's a we are
21	beginning the demolition phase and be
22	online in mid 2020. And, so, that's

another way that we hope we can support

1 the automotive industry. And we have no 2. commitments yet, but, you know, we're 3 basing our investment decision based on 4 what we -- the market that we had. 5 we don't know what that market is going 6 to be. And, so, but we're still going to go forward and a fairly large investment 8 for us. Not a large investment in the 9 scale of an automobile plant or a steel mill or a new line at a steel mill, with 10 11 this electric car furnace or re 12 activating a blast furnace, but it's 13 still a large investment for an 14 organization my size. And, so, it does 15 cause me some concern. If we open up 16 this facility and there's no market. 17 SENATOR JONES: Back to my 18 automobile guys for a moment. 19

automobile guys for a moment. The

President talks about a goal of promoting
more manufacturing in the United States,
and we've seen such growth anyway, but is
it really practical for global auto
makers to just continue to put

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manufacturing in the United States and not have it in either your home countries or other places around the world in today's global economy? I don't know if anybody is best to answer that.

MR. BURNS: Well, I think all of us try to find that balance depending on what model it may be, is it a niche model which may be better built, in our case, in Korea, for global distribution or is it more of a Sonata or Santa Fe, which are consistently top sellers in the U.S. market, so therefore, it's more efficient for us to have them in the market in which they're sold in. Which of course, exported, as I said earlier, whether it be Mexico or Canada and even Puerto Rico. So each one of us, you know, a business model, dictates what is going to be best for us. So we look at long-term, what is the opportunity within the U.S. market, and that basically, what is that break even point for us versus

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bringing them into the U.S. market.

so more than half of the vehicles we build in Alabama are sold in the U.S. market, and that could improve over time depending on what the market says. I mean, any one of these auto makers remember '08, '09. And you're talking about U.S. Steel? The U.S. auto market took a huge hit in '08, '09, in the great recession and we had to adjust for that. So, now, we're looking at Section 232, and those activities, will they impact the overall business? So it's tough for us to make a solid business decision with that in mind.

SENATOR JONES: Can y'all address a little bit of what I've been hearing about the -- the -- I'm going to call it the new NAFTA, there's new initials for it for whatever it might be, but can y'all address what you're hearing about the new trilateral deal with Canada and Mexico and how that might affect your

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industry, particularly in the south, in the United States, in Alabama?

MS. EDWARDS: I can go first.

So we agree that NAFTA -- we understand the need to modernize NAFTA, it was an old agreement that needed to be modernized and we certainly support that. It's not been signed, we look forward to it being signed, we're still studying it. So we do believe that it will add more cost of compliance, so we do believe even this, which we're thankful to have something, will have increased cost because of the increased compliance measures.

MR. FERNANDES: Yeah, I'll just add to that, I mean, for specifically for my plant in Huntsville, two hundred and fifty thousand of my engines last year were actually shipped to Canada and end up in vehicles that then came back to the U.S. And over a hundred thousand of mine just went to

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Mexico. So, you know, NAFTA is a huge deal for our Alabama Huntsville plant.
Without being able to ship products to those vehicle plants, which, you know,
Toyota is a big company and has vehicle plants in Canada and Mexico, we have to have a fair trade, etrade kind of system in order to support our plant here.

SENATOR JONES: Is the ratios on the point of origin, is that a good thing for you?

MR. BURNS: Well, we're having to adjust, like every one is going to have to adjust. But Hyundai right now, we have about a hundred suppliers in North America, we have thirty-five that are Korean companies that came with us and became part of the supply chain right here in our region, which I mentioned that automotive corridor between Montgomery and Atlanta or our Georgia plant in West Point. And we had some suppliers in Mexico and Canada as well.

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So generally speaking, what we looked at, as Allyson pointed out, we're still assessing how we are going to be able to meet that long range target relative to the amount of regional value content for each one of our vehicles.

And, so, it's going to be an interesting dynamic as we work our way through that and try to, yes, we have an intent to localize as many cars as possible to go beyond the current number of about a hundred suppliers in the U.S. market to be able to achieve those targets.

MR. LEE: Senator, we -- we're in -- we were in support of the old

NAFTA, and we are additionally in support of the new NAFTA, which is USMCA. What we see it doing, and it's not signed yet, but we see it helping stabilize the use of North American steel in the manufacturing of automobiles or manufacture of anything in U.S., Mexico,

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and Canada, so we see those.

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SENATOR JONES: Good. I want to switch gears just a little bit,
Mr. Jones. You're coming at this from a little bit different angle and you've had -- you're dealing with, and you talked about it a little bit, with having to deal with the agencies to try to get somewhat of a exclusion on products that are not going to really save a lot of jobs, and the United States will protect jobs because everything you're getting is there's -- there's no manufacturing here.

MR. JONES: Correct.

okay. Let's go a little bit more, if you could, talk about your experience with trying to seek this exclusion, I know our office and maybe others trying to help.

But what's been going on with the exclusion? Because one of the things that I've also been concerned about is that a lot of these tariffs get

announced, and then there are just hundreds, if not thousands, of requests for exclusions, which there doesn't again seem to be a lot of rhyme or reason about what's going into making that decision.

So can you elaborate a little bit?

MR. JONES: Well, locally and from a state, also regional issue, quite a bit of support. However, the process itself, just given the application is not very straightforward. So there's no time lines and these tariffs are quite large on our product. So it doesn't, with everybody else, doesn't really allow us to do any kind of financial planning or forecasting, you know, that combine with the price of oil per barrel, which directly impacts our bottom line creates a whole lot of uncertainty. So we have the process of actually applying for the tariffs has been a -- has been cumbersome, to say the least, I mean, there's no time frames on how quickly it

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1	goes through or who is evaluating it or	
2	what criteria they're looking at.	
3	Because in our specific case, you know,	
4	like a it's a mouthful, coiled	
5	seamless super duplex stainless steel	
6	tubing. If it were domestically	
7	supplied, we would be using it.	
8	So part of it is just like	
9	who's evaluating this process of these	
10	applications and defining what is here	
11	what isn't here? And the other part is	
12	who to speak with? There was nobody	
13	really directly within that you could	
14	reach out and touch to ask questions for	
15	your industry security. There was some	
16	names provided on the website, but I	
17	haven't really picked up the phone. So	
18	it's been a really vague process to sit	
19	there and wait.	
20	SENATOR JONES: Well, that's a	
21	problem.	
22	MR. SANSING: You know, for	
23	our part, Senator Jones, we have no	

1	objection to companies acquiring what
2	they need if we don't make it here. U.S.
3	Steel has been an active participant in
4	232. We replied very quickly, very
5	timely, and we only we only comment on
6	the items that we're capable of making,
7	products that we can make. Fewer than
8	ten percent of all the exclusions we
9	didn't comment on. So for our part of
10	it, we're only going to comment on the
11	items that we know that we can make and
12	we will get you to companies going out
13	and getting it if it's not made. Maybe
14	there's a market for us.
15	SENATOR JONES: Do you know if
16	out of the ten percent that you've
17	commented on, do you know what the
18	results of that has been, have those been
19	denied in all of the cases or some of the
20	cases?
21	MR. SANSING: I do not know.
22	That's something we can look up for you.
23	SENATOR JONES: Okay. Great.

1	You mentioned that the new furnace you're
2	talking about, would you talk about the
3	change in technology a little bit in the
4	steel making industry and how that
5	positioned you guys to be competitive in
6	a price base that could help these guys a
7	little bit if we can get the tariffs
8	under control and just get that price
9	stability, it should help the planning
10	for everybody a little bit.
11	And I know the steel making
12	industry is not my dad's old steel making
13	industry, it's not the Old Cotton Time
14	Mill that I about killed myself in.
15	MR. SANSING: Your dad taught
16	you a lot about it.
17	SENATOR JONES: Yes, he did.
18	MR. SANSING: He was very
19	good.
20	You know, blast furnace
21	technology is is very well known in
22	our world. We take rocks out of the
23	ground and we refine it to iron, and then

we, you know, bring it over there to the 1 2. (unintelligible) facility and process and 3 refine the steel, and it runs through, 4 you know, for my part of the business, rounds casting and for automotive and 5 6 other suppliers through slab testing and hot (unintelligible) operations. And so, 8 you know, the blast furnace, which was 9 number eight at Fairfield, a very good 10 blast furnace, one of the most efficient 11 in the company, but was beginning to show 12 its age, and we saw an opportunity to 13 really revitalize Fairfield's facility in 14 a way that was, you know, going to be the 15 future for us for the next several decades. 16

The electric car furnace would be capable of supplying over one point two million tons of steel annually, it would be directly coupled to the rounds caster and slabs caster at Fairfield. It really would have been -- and I'm optimistic personally that we will do it,

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our president and CEO, David Burritt, has stated, it's not a question of if, it's merely a question of when.

But much to the comments earlier, we have to see some stability in the market. We've got to be confident enough that the remaining couple of hundred million dollars that we need to invest are going to be the wise investment for our shareholders. with the volatility in the market, we have yet to make that decision. I look forward to it, I'm personally very optimistic that we're going to do it. And when I share that history and background there in our home town, I certainly want it. I've seen an awful lot in my career of U.S. Steel shrinking and I'd like to grow it, I'd like to see that return in central Alabama.

SENATOR JONES: Even though some of the old timers still refer to it as TCI.

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1	MR. SANSING: Yes, they do.
2	SENATOR JONES: Tennessee Coal
3	and Iron.
4	MR. SANSING: Tennessee Coal
5	and Iron.
6	SENATOR JONES: Mr. Lee, how
7	about up in Decatur, is Nucor looking at
8	any kind of is there any instability
9	that's causing y'all to hesitate right
10	now until you see how this settles out in
11	terms of expansion or are you running and
12	gunning pretty good?
13	MR. LEE: Running and gunning?
14	I wish we were. No, you know, things
15	things are okay. They are better than
16	they've been. Talk a little bit of
17	history here. The U.S. steel industry,
18	and the most of the steel and not U.S.
19	Steel, but the United States, as a whole
20	industry, annual production record was a
21	hundred and fifty million tons. Guess
22	what year that was? 1973.
23	SENATOR JONES: Wow.

Τ.	MR. LEE. SO III the last lifty
2	years, the annual production of our
3	industry is now in the nineties, so it's
4	down sixty, sixty million or so. The low
5	point was the 2009, I think somebody
6	mentioned it earlier, like sixty-nine
7	million. So it has significantly
8	impacted the steel industry as we all
9	mentioned. So here we are ninety million
0 ـ	tons, and China, for example, is close to
1	a billion. They export in years,
_2	they've exported more than our entire
L3	industry. Yes.
L 4	So, I'm making a long story
L5	short. Where are we? Things are okay,
L6	things are going well. We are investing,
L7	we have capital projects around our
L8	company in Hickman, Arkansas, in in
L9	Berkeley, South Carolina, and a couple of
20	other different facilities.
21	I mentioned how much money
22	we've been investing over the last few

years, over eight billion dollars since

2008, actually probably a little more than that. We -- we think the industry is fine. We think that if you look at GDP growth and where it is today versus where it's been, it's pretty strong. Our customers are doing well, a lot of our customers are having record years or almost record years. Twenty-four of our twenty-five top companies are having record years. We see 2019 being similar to 2018 as far as reliability of -- the reliability of the -- of the industry.

So to answer your question, things are okay. Capacity of the steel industry is up over eight percent for the first time in a long time, which is -- which is good, it's not great. I mean, eighty percent on a highly capitalized mill like the Decatur sheet mill or some of the bigger mills in our company, that's tough to make money at that number. You know, it's easier when you have some of our smaller mills that

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aren't as highly capitalized, they do
better at eighty percent. But for a big
mill like Decatur, and I offer you an
opportunity to come visit any time you'd
like see what the new steel industry
looks like. We offer any time, come
visit.

SENATOR JONES: Thank you.

MR. LEE: But, no, so we're doing okay. We feel pretty good about where we are today, where we'll be next year.

SENATOR JONES: I want to turn briefly, because -- and mention something that nobody really likes to talk about.

But we've seen a really great economy in the last few years, it has been steadily going up, unemployment down, wages have begun to rise, although not as fast as people would like, hint, hint, hint for all of you. But there's also some growing concern about the economy maybe overheating, there may be, you know, that

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1	this is not going to last a little bit,
2	and if we if we start seeing a
3	downturn in this economy a little bit,
4	how are we looking at a double whamey
5	if that happens for your businesses with
6	increased tariffs and increased
7	uncertainty? And maybe not to the extent
8	that we saw in '08, hopefully, that was
9	kind of generational thing is behind us,
LO	but I do think it's important to talk
L1	about down the road because we don't know
L2	what the future is going to hold for the
L3	American economy today or tomorrow. So
L 4	anybody? Nobody?
L5	MR. LEE: I guarantee you one
L6	thing, I guarantee you the industry is
L7	going to go down at some point.
L8	SENATOR JONES: Yeah.
L9	MR. LEE: Our industry is
20	cyclical. I mean, you just look at it
21	since the beginning of the steel
22	industry, back when your was your
23	grandfather in it, too?

SENATOR JONES: Oh, yeah, and most of my family.

MR. LEE: Okay. So since then to today, it's cyclical and that's going to continue. There's nothing we can do about that. Hopefully we will never have a 2009 again, I agree, Senator. right now we're feeling a little weakness in the market, but that's typical this time of year, seasonality, end of the year stuff, people don't want inventory, all that kind of things. But what happens when once beginning the first of the year or when a customer is back logged in first of the year, which is going to be a couple of weeks, they start really, uh-oh, I need to order something and the market will pick up. So is it going to happen? I guarantee you it will, but that's just the nature of our business and the nature of what we do. And we weathered those storms many times, over and over again. We know how to

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handle it. In fact, when things get really soft and really slow, that's when we do our best work.

And Nucor is an interesting company, we don't layoff, we keep guys at work, keep guys working. So when times get really slow, that's when we do all kinds of product development and trying to figure out how to make armored plate for example and things that are exotic and we don't know how to do yet. But we do it when we have the time on the mills and we mess it up a bunch, but at the end of the day we figure out how to make it, so we can service many of the folks at this table with products that are very difficult to do. So it will happen. We'll weather that storm, we'll come out of it better than we went into it.

SENATOR JONES: Hopefully you can weather the storm better, though, if we get a little bit more certainty on where we are n all of this. Is that a

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fair statement for everybody?

2	MR. FERNANDES: Yes, Senator,
3	and I'd like to just add the comment, I
4	think it's a I think we want to avoid
5	things like tariff disputes, the market
6	and the uncertainties around all those
7	kind of things. I think that's what
8	that's at least what this round table is
9	saying is that the uncertainties are very
10	difficult for us to think about capital
11	investments and those type of things that
12	we want to consider going in the future.
13	And I think that's why you see the
14	markets fluctuate on a daily basis right
15	now, because people just don't know, they
16	don't know what's going to happen. And
17	it seems like when we talk about tariffs,
18	a twenty-five percent tariff, it
19	continues to spook everybody, right? It
20	continues to just there's there's like
21	no sight of when this things ends. And,
22	then, for some of the auto manufactures
23	to be considered a an automobile to be

considered a security threat it's just crazy to all of us.

So, you know, I think
basically the stability, to understand
what's going to happen in the future
would help everybody and would keep this
current great economy going. I don't
know why they want to spook it or why
anyone would want to spook it.

SENATOR JONES: I agree. We are about out of time, but we're not taking questions. We can't take questions from the audience. I'm sorry.

I'd like to give anybody an opportunity, though, if we haven't touched on something that you feel like is important to bring out, again, we'll leave the record open, but if there's something that anybody wants to mention today, I think you've done a pretty good job of talking about the effects on the port, we've heard from farmers and we've heard the interplay. But has anybody got

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anything that you -- that we haven't touched on that you want to kind of add to the record today and we can always supplement later?

MR. FERNANDES: I would just like to add, I just want to thank you because you've been proactive on this topic. There's a lot of politicians and I think they're staying behind the scenes, not talking about tariffs or talking about those other things that we're all concerned about, and I just want to commend you for being open and hosting things like these round tables and being open to discussion.

SENATOR JONES: Well, I wasn't looking for a compliment, but I appreciate it. And I do -- I do hope people -- in all candor, I think part of that, you know, the mid terms, you go into an election, it's always a silly season and people tend to play their cards a little bit closer to the vest.

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1	Hopefully, as we get into a new congress,
2	we'll see some more activity. I mean, I
3	commend my colleagues like Senator
4	Alexander, helping me with the automobile
5	tariff, Senator Portland and Senator
6	Ernst on the national security provision
7	of these, because I do believe over the
8	years, and I've studied a lot about
9	tariffs, that administrations on both
10	sides of the aisles have kind of been
11	fast and loose on this national security
12	issue over the years and we're looking to
13	maybe change that a little bit as well.
14	So anybody else? I'll give
15	you another opportunity. Mr. Kaiser?
16	MR. KAISER: Yes, I just
17	wanted to talk about, we were already in
18	trouble with low prices, this is going to
19	take us over the cliff. We need to
20	take we need them to take a hard line
21	on negotiations, unified, and get it
22	taken care of because the only thing that
23	we can do in our industry to survive is

open up new markets. We've got to have these discussions with these other countries and open up markets for all the agriculture that we're producing in the United States. And if we don't do that, we're going to see a downward spiral.

We've been locked out of China for fifteen years on the beef market.

And they're not -- when we were -- in 2003, we were the number one beef supplier. There was a mad cow scare and they knocked us out ever since. They were importing twelve thousand tons then, very minimal. They're doing over a million tons now and we don't do any. So we've got to do something to open these markets.

SENATOR JONES: I do know that there was some discussion with the European union about maybe opening up some markets, but and I'm not -- and I may be speaking a little bit out of school, but it didn't seem like it was

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1	very much to really make a dent. And,
2	then, that's kind of been on hold a
3	little bit.
4	MR. KAISER: Last week their
5	trade man said agriculture is off the
6	table, it's a no go, industrial bids
7	only, don't even talk about it.
8	SENATOR JONES: Okay. There
9	you go.
10	MR. PENRY: These tariffs
11	directly affect our way of life. And,
12	you know, our business is a national
13	security issue as well. So when we
14	get when we get a government subsidy
15	or whatever it is to help our business,
16	because, you know, you got to be able to
17	feed yourself as a nation, it don't hurt
18	the steel people. I mean, this thing is
19	just all of a sudden overnight, boom,
20	we're in the crapper right now, and I
21	understand
22	SENATOR JONES: That's a U.S.
2.3	government senate term by the way

MR. PENRY: We need steel in this country to fight wars and make whatever we need to make to protect ourselves, but good luck eating. You'll get hungry.

SENATOR JONES: Well, I want to thank everybody for joining us today. We're about out of time. I especially want to thank Chairman Ron Johnson, and ranking member, Clair McCaskill, for allowing us to conduct this hearing here in Mobile today. And I want to thank again all our panelists.

We are going to leave this record open until November 30th. I think November 30th, so that if there's anything, your submissions will -- testimony, written testimony will be submitted. Anything else that you've heard today you want to add to or if there's something that we've missed and you want to add to, it will be part of the record and will certainly be

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So again, I really appreciate
this. This has been an interesting
discussion and I hope it kind of brings
to light how connected we all are in this
economy. That includes the port and
things that you don't normally think
about when you talk about the tariffs,
the transportation, the supply chains,
everybody is affected by what's going on.
And particularly, I hope that it has
really brought attention to the plight of
our farmers, who are really struggling
right now. And we have got to do
something and I am very concerned about
their markets going away and going
somewhere else and that's going to be a
major problem.
So thank you all for being

So thank you all for being here today. I appreciate it very much.

And with that, we are adjourned.

HEARING ADJOURNED AT 11:33 A.M.

1	CERTIFICATE
2	STATE OF ALABAMA)
3	COUNTY OF MOBILE)
4	I, LAURA R. FANT, do hereby
5	certify that the witness named above in the
6	foregoing deposition was present at the time and
7	place therein specified; that the said
8	proceeding was taken before me at the said time
9	and place, and was taken down stenographically
10	by me;
11	That the said proceeding was
12	thereafter under my direction transcribed into
13	computer-aided transcription, and that the
14	foregoing transcript constitutes a full, true,
15	and correct report of the proceedings which then
16	and there took place; that I am a disinterested
17	person to the said action.
18	Raus fan J
19	
20	LAURA R. FANT, CCR
21	CCR# 308, Expires 9/30/2019
22	Commissioner for the State of Alabama
23	My Commission Expires 10-20-2020

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