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**American Institute for International Steel (AIIS) v. the United States (Court of International Court opinion 3.25.19).**

The Court of Int'l Trade gave a doubtful victory to the Trump administration as to Section 232 (national Security) as a basis for its tariff actions. The court relied upon a 40 year old case to find no violation of separation of powers. To be appealed to the S.Ct.

Summary -- Article I, Section I of the U.S. Constitution provides that “all legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States.” U.S. Const. art. I, § 1 .... Since 1935 no act has been struck down as *lacking an intelligible principle*. See *Panama Refining Co. v. Ryan*, 293 U.S. 388 (1935) .... Most importantly for the challenge here, in *Algonquin* (1976), the Supreme Court found that section 232 “easily” met the intelligible principle .... To be sure, section 232 regulation plainly unrelated to national security would be, in theory, reviewable as action in excess of the President’s section 232 authority .... However, identifying the line between regulation of trade in furtherance of national security and an impermissible encroachment into the role of Congress could be elusive in some cases because judicial review would allow neither an inquiry into the President’s motives nor a review of his fact-finding.