June 18, 2014

To: Members of the U.S. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee

SUPPORT THE “KEYSTONE XL PIPELINE APPROVAL ACT”

Background

The Keystone XL pipeline is proposed to transport crude oil from Alberta to the United States for refining and eventual delivery into domestic markets. This proposed project has undergone a lengthy review process by the federal government over the past five years. Most recently, the State Department released its Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the revised Keystone XL pipeline route, and concluded that the project would create substantial economic benefits, while having minimal environmental impact.

Creating an abundant and affordable energy supply by developing a variety of resources is critical for domestic economic growth and job creation, and is essential to maintain and enhance the international competitiveness of American manufacturing, in particular energy-intensive industries like steel. Furthermore, the production and transmission of energy provides key markets for steel pipe and tube products. Expanding pipeline capacity from Canada to the U.S. Gulf Coast via the proposed Keystone XL project would provide more flexibility to the U.S. supply system, allowing infrastructure to begin to catch up with oil supply trends and enabling increased U.S. domestic energy production in the upper Midwest.

Situation

The Keystone XL Pipeline Approval Act from Senators Mary Landrieu and John Hoeven is scheduled to be considered by the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee today. The legislation would approve the Keystone XL permit application, allowing the project to be constructed and begin operations.

Request

It is essential that Congress act to ensure the approval of the Keystone XL Pipeline without further delay. This project will have substantial benefits to the United States, creating valuable jobs and increasing energy supplies. AISI urges all members of Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee to support the Keystone XL Pipeline Approval Act when it is considered today.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Gibson