MARY L. LANDRIEU, Louisiana, Chair

RON WYDEN, Oregon TIM JOHNSON, South Dakota MARIA CANTWELL, Washington BERNARD SANDERS, Vermont DEBBIE STABENOW, Michigan MARK UDALL, Colorado AL FRANKEN, Minnesota JOE MANCHIN, III, West Virginia BRIAN SCHATZ, Hawali MARTIN HEINRICH, New Mexico TAMMY BALDWIN, Wisconsin

LISA MURKOWSKI, Alaska JOHN BARRASSO, Wyoming JAMES E. RISCH, Idaho MIKE LEE, Utah DEAN HELLER, Newada JEFF FLAKE, Arizona TIM SCOTT, South Carolina LAMAR ALEXANDER, Tennessee ROB PORTMAN, Ohio JOHN HOEVEN, North Dakota

ELIZABETH LEOTY CRADDOCK, STAFF DIRECTOR SAM E. FOWLER, CHIEF COUNSEL KAREN K, BILLUPS, REPUBLICAN STAFF DIRECTOR PATRICK J. McCORMICK III, REPUBLICAN CHIEF COUNSEL United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6150

WWW.ENERGY.SENATE.GOV

April 10, 2014

The Honorable Adam Sieminski U.S. Energy Information Administration 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W. Washington, DC 20585

Dear Administrator Sieminski:

You know better than most the true magnitude of the North American energy renaissance. Thanks in part to the efforts of the Energy Information Administration, we have watched with great interest as oil and gas production continues to break records.

While we are aware that the EIA has limited resources and numerous reporting requirements to the Congress, we would like to convey the interest of our Committee in the issue of crude oil exports, which are largely banned by statute. As you know, the possibility of lifting the ban – partially or completely – has emerged as a subject of critical concern here in the Congress.

Areas of interest include:

- Current and projected production of crude oil and condensate of varying grades;
- U.S. refining capacity and distribution, including the ability of U.S. refiners to process domestically produced crude oil and condensate of varying grades;
- The position and competitiveness of U.S. refiners in relation to global refining markets;
- The economic impact of continuing current policy in regard to exports on U.S. crude oil and condensate production as it relates to American consumers, upstream producers and the U.S. refining industry;
- The economic impact of changing current policy in regard to exports, specifically easing
 or lifting restrictions on exports, on U.S. crude oil and condensate production as it relates
 to American consumers, upstream producers and the U.S. refining industry; and
- Logistics associated with U.S. crude oil and condensate production, including rail capacity.

This is a complex puzzle that is best solved with dynamic and ongoing analysis of the full picture, rather than a static study of a snapshot in time. We look forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Mary Landrieu Chairwoman Lisa Murkowski
Ranking Member