



ALASKA OIL & GAS ASSOCIATION  
People. Pride. Petroleum.

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**Steve Wackowski, President & CEO**

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May 11, 2026

Senator Cathy Giessel, Chair  
Alaska State Capitol, Room 121  
Juneau AK, 99801

**Re: Senate Bill 280 (SB 280) version H**

Dear Senator Giessel:

The Alaska Oil and Gas Association (AOGA) is the professional trade association representing the majority of oil and gas production, exploration, refining, and transportation activities in Alaska. Our mission is to advocate for the long-term viability of industry for the benefit of all Alaskans.

Thank you again for the opportunity to testify on SB 280. AOGA supports the overall policy objectives of the bill to advance a natural gas pipeline, monetize North Slope gas resources, and deliver affordable natural gas to Alaskans. However, AOGA has reviewed version H of the bill and offers the following comments for your consideration.

**Sec. 34. New \$.30 Per Barrel Tax on Oil**

Version H of the bill would impose a \$0.30 per barrel surcharge on all taxable barrels of oil produced in the state, in addition to surcharge taxes already in place under AS 43.55.201 and AS 43.55.301. This proposal is concerning on several fronts.

Although the bill establishes a “pipeline corridor maintenance fund,” the funds collected via the proposed surcharge are not (and constitutionally cannot) be dedicated for that purpose. This then functions as a new tax directed to the general fund from which the legislature can appropriate as it deems necessary; it need not be spent on pipeline corridor maintenance. Despite committee discussion, the term “pipeline corridor” is also undefined, leaving significant room for interpretation and expansion, particularly given the purpose of the underlying bill.

Further, this proposed surcharge would be imposed on all producers throughout the state – including Cook Inlet – regardless of whether the oil is produced from North Slope properties and transported down the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Given this bill is focused on the construction of a major natural gas pipeline, as well as committee discussion indicating a

surcharge is intended to account for those infrastructure impacts, it can be inferred that this provision targets upstream producers to fund costs resulting from midstream construction, regardless of their involvement or interest in the project.

Finally, on-record statements indicate the intention of this provision as originally introduced is to supplant, not supplement, existing Unrestricted General Funds (UGF) for Dalton Highway maintenance. Thus, even if proposed surcharge revenues were to be appropriated for this purpose, which is not defined or guaranteed, such a tax would not necessarily result in improved maintenance. According to the Department of Revenue (DOR), in FY 26 the oil and gas industry is already expected to contribute more than \$1.8 billion in UGF, including \$174 million in State-share property tax revenues. It is also worth noting that this surcharge, like the other surcharges in current law, cannot be used as a lease expenditure for production tax purposes, resulting in a wholesale additional burden on project economics.

### **Sec. 24-26. Targeted Tax on Oil and Gas Pass-through Entities**

As AOGA has previously testified, sections 24–26 of this bill propose a new income tax on privately held oil and gas pass-through entities with “taxable income” greater than \$1 million, which includes producers, processors, as well as oil and gas transporters by pipeline and maritime transportation.

As AOGA has previously testified, this proposal represents a significant policy shift that has not received adequate vetting or independent modeling and continues to raise serious concerns regarding its structure, potential impacts, and targeted and retroactive nature.

Last year, AOGA submitted a letter to the Senate Finance Committee outlining several core concerns with a similarly proposed pass-through entity framework, Senate Bill 92 (SB 92). Many of those items remain unresolved. These comments included the inconsistent treatment of tax loss years, impractical implementation timelines and retroactivity, unclear aggregation and reporting requirements, and fundamental structural differences in how pass-through entities are taxed.

To date, there has been no independent analysis of this new SB 280 provision showing which businesses would be impacted or how far this policy reaches. Depending on interpretation, it could affect Cook Inlet producers, private explorers and wildcatters, gasline developers, carbon sequestration and storage companies, and even private transporters and maritime shippers.

The provision assumes parity between pass-through entities and C-corporations that does not exist in practice. These structures are fundamentally different in how they are taxed and how they treat losses and income, thus applying a corporate-style tax to pass-through entities risks creating new inequities. At a time when independent operators and private capital are playing a critical role in advancing development in both Cook Inlet and the North Slope, this kind of targeted policy chills investment in areas where we need it most.

**Sec. 23, 27-28. Prevailing Value**

Sections 23 (royalties) and 27-28 (oil and gas production taxes) would mandate that the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Department of Revenue (DOR), respectively, make prevailing value determinations. However, DNR is already required to conduct this analysis under existing oil and gas leases, which are binding contracts. Likewise, DOR is tasked with determining prevailing value under current law. Since legislative changes are presumed to be meaningful, we recommend clarifying the intended purpose for these provisions.

AOGA appreciates the constructive dialogue with the Senate Resources Committee and looks forward to continued engagement as the bill moves through the process.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Steve Wackowski".

Steve Wackowski  
President/CEO  
Alaska Oil and Gas Association

May 8, 2026

**To the Alaska Legislature,**

I strongly support the Governor's tax reform bill, Senate Bill 280, as presented without the committee substitute.

As a long-time Alaskan, I have been a committed supporter of developing our state's vital oil, gas, and mining resources. Alaskans are responsible stewards of our environment, and we understand the critical importance of sustainably growing our resource-based economy. We have never been closer to achieving a historic milestone: bringing natural gas from the North Slope to South Central Alaska and the Railbelt, while also extending spur lines to serve Fairbanks and other rural communities. Who does not deserve a reliable, affordable source of natural gas? Adding unnecessary taxes increases the cost for consumers.

This past winter was among the harshest in recent memory, with equipment failures and extreme cold nearly depleting our emergency gas reserves stored at the Cook Inlet Natural Gas Storage Center. This underscores the urgent need for dependable access to Alaska's own natural gas resources.

The need for Alaska's natural gas extends beyond our borders. Our Indo-Pacific allies and the Americas rely on secure and reliable energy sources. This project is not just an economic opportunity—it is one of national security significance. President Trump has acknowledged the Alaska gas line as a critical national security energy pipeline that will provide lasting energy security for Alaskans and our allies. Adding additional costs and taxes through the committee substitute raises gas prices for Southcentral consumers and risks derailing this once-in-a-lifetime project. I have confidence that the State Department of Revenue has done thorough work to create a fair and transparent tax structure.

Imposing increased taxes on this project threatens its completion and its ability to deliver long-term benefits. Local and state governments stand to receive substantial revenue from this project for decades to come.

Let us work together to move this important project forward—for the prosperity and security of our great State and all Alaskans.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

*Matthew Fagnani*

Matthew Fagnani, Anchorage, Alaska 99517 (907) 250-2313



# ALASKA PUBLIC INTEREST ✦ RESEARCH GROUP

**May 1, 2026**

**To: Senate Resources Committee**

**R.E.: Comment on the Committee Substitute for SB 280 (An Act relating to oil and gas...)**

Dear Chair Giessel, Vice-Chair Wielechowski, and Members of the Committee:

The Alaska Public Interest Research Group (AKPIRG) submits the following comments in support of the Senate Resource Committee Substitute for SB 280. AKPIRG is a statewide, nonpartisan 501(c)(3) nonprofit with over 50 years of history advocating for the public interest in Alaska. We work to empower Alaskans, strengthen transparent and accountable government, and advance policies that best serve the public.

AKPIRG greatly appreciates the Committee's efforts to increase transparency around Glenfarne's proposed AKLNG project and develop legislation to ensure that it provides maximum benefits to Alaskans, as required by the Alaska Constitution. We strongly support many of the provisions included in the CS for SB 280 introduced on April 19.

The CS's price caps on what pipeline operators can charge Alaska utilities—\$12/thousand cubic feet (mcf) during Phase 1 of the project and \$5/mcf once LNG exports begin—are especially necessary. Promoters of this project have stated that it will provide reasonably priced gas to Alaskans, but have repeatedly failed to back this up with solid numbers. Some of their assumptions appear to be deeply flawed, making price protections for Alaskans even more critical.

The assumptions about in-state demand for gas from a Phase 1 (Alaska only) pipeline are simply wrong. AGDC and Glenfarne's price assumptions for Phase 1 are based on a flow of 500 million cubic feet a day (mmcf).<sup>1</sup> Current demand is only 190 mmcf (70 billion cubic feet (bcf) a year). Explanations about how they will get from 190 to 500 mmcf involve vague assertions about increased demand from industrial use and residential/utility users in Fairbanks (which lacks the necessary infrastructure). However, the actual gap that needs to be bridged will not be 300 mmcf—it will be over 400. This is because Southcentral utilities already have low-cost

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<sup>1</sup> See slide 9 of their presentation to the House Resources Committee on March 23, 2026. ([https://www.akleg.gov/basis/get\\_documents.asp?session=34&docid=12505](https://www.akleg.gov/basis/get_documents.asp?session=34&docid=12505))

contracts for at least half their current annual need (35 bcf) for the years 2029 to 2031, (and for about 31.5 bcf for 2032).

ENSTAR, which accounts for half of current demand, has a contract with Hilcorp that guarantees it at least 28 bcf a year through March 2033, with the price of gas capped at \$8.89/mcf. The second largest consumer of natural gas, Chugach Electric Association, will get at least 7.5 bcf of gas from 2029 to 2031 from its own Beluga River Unit gas field (BRU) and its gas swap agreements with Marathon and Hilcorp. BRU gas is currently valued at \$8.13/mcf.<sup>2</sup> Even if we discount other Cook Inlet production in those years<sup>3</sup>, current demand will not contribute more than 95 mmcf through 2031, and no more than 105 mmcf in 2032.

**This means that an additional 210 mmcf or 76 bcf a year, more than all current demand, would need to be added just to get demand for pipeline gas up to 300 mmcf (let alone 500 mmcf).** This should raise serious concerns about the financial viability of a stand-alone pipeline. In its presentation to this Committee on April 28, Gaffney Cline estimated that, under ideal conditions (a \$1 wellhead price and no cost overruns), gas at a volume of 300 mmcf would cost in-state purchasers at least \$20/mcf. This is above the price of either expanded Cook Inlet production or imported LNG (\$12-16/mcf), meaning that, without price protections, Alaska rate payers could be stuck paying inflated prices for natural gas during a Phase 1 that could last for years (or possibly forever).

Glenfarne and AGDC have promised that the export elements of the project (Phase 2) will certainly be built if Phase 1 is completed. But there is ample reason to be skeptical of these claims. Glenfarne has not even begun the Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) studies for the Phase 2 elements of the project, and does not anticipate completing these until mid-2027 (with final investment decisions some time after that). Additionally, Glenfarne has never brought an LNG export facility to a final investment decision, let alone completed one. And the Committee has heard repeatedly about the 'marginal' economics of this project.

Given these facts, protections for Alaska consumers, such as the price caps proposed in the Committee Substitute for SB 280, are essential and must be retained.

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<sup>2</sup> Information on ENSTAR's contract with Hilcorp is from the Amended and Restated Gas Sale and Purchase Agreement (APL-14) dated April 15, 2020 (TA317-4) (<https://rca.alaska.gov/RCAWeb/ViewFile.aspx?id=bd47f8c4-ec9a-49ca-8fd9-cde94a2c6497>). Information on the Gas Transfer Price for BRU is from TA587-8, dated March 26, 2026 (<https://rca.alaska.gov/RCAWeb/ViewFile.aspx?id=F53E8112-84CD-4CB3-ABF3-EBA42620D41B>). ENSTAR is currently petitioning the RCA for pre-approval of a natural gas storage facility because it says it has more Cook Inlet gas under contract than it will likely need from 2027 to 2030 (RCA Docket U-26-003).

<sup>3</sup> [A presentation by the Division of Oil and Gas](#) to the House Resources Committee on January 23, 2026 estimates Cook Inlet production will equal at least 70 bcf a year through 2031, but the balance of this gas will likely cost over \$12/mcf. ([https://www.akleg.gov/basis/get\\_documents.asp?session=34&docid=8596](https://www.akleg.gov/basis/get_documents.asp?session=34&docid=8596))

AKPIRG also supports many other elements of the Committee Substitute for SB 280. These include:

- The Community Impact Fee to account for costs imposed on municipalities during construction.
- The structure and amount of the Alternative Volumetric Tax (AVT).
- The requirements on the use of in-state contractors and suppliers, priority to Alaska utilities if flow is reduced, and the inclusion of a spur line to Fairbanks.
- Greater legislative oversight of AGDC and transparency requirements (Sections 8, 10-19).
- Closing tax loopholes for revenues associated with the project (Section 23).

We recognize that legislators are under considerable pressure to make the concessions Glenfarne claims are needed to advance this project. But the impediment to success at this point is not the Legislature—it is Glenfarne and AGDC’s refusal to share critical information needed to craft appropriate policy. The withholding of this information should raise serious doubts about their claims and promises, especially when the numbers simply do not add up.

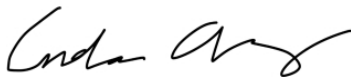
Sincerely,



Brian Kassof  
Lead Regulatory Analyst, AKPIRG



June Okada  
Energy Lead, AKPIRG



Indra Arriaga  
Executive Director, AKPIRG



May 6, 2026

Senate Resources Committee  
Alaska State Senate

**RE: Fairbanks Chamber Support for SB 280 as Introduced**

Honorable Chair Senator Giessel, Vice Chair Senator Wielechowski, and Members of the Senate Resources Committee:

On behalf of the Greater Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce, we support the Alaska LNG Project and a stable fiscal and regulatory framework that advances construction and successful long-term operations. We appreciate the Committee's work, including its focus on a Fairbanks lateral gas pipeline.

As the Committee knows, Fairbanks families and businesses have faced high energy costs for decades. Alaska LNG has the potential to change that by delivering export priced North Slope gas. Lower Interior energy costs would support jobs and investment while reducing pressure on household, local government, and public budgets.

As introduced by the Governor, SB 280 is a reasonable approach. We support an Alternative Volumetric Tax in lieu of a property tax because it better aligns incentives and is more durable over time. Based on available data and comparisons to similar projects, an AVT closer to \$0.06 per unit appears appropriate. We are concerned that committee substitute proposals setting a substantially higher tax burden and adding additional fees could make an already economically marginal project more difficult to finance and advance.

We recognize the challenge of ensuring construction of the Fairbanks lateral, particularly because the lateral and mainline are effectively separate projects. The House approach to the lateral requirement seems workable. Still, the mainline must be commercially viable and moving forward to need a Fairbanks line.

**EXECUTIVE PARTNERS**

**DIAMOND**

Mt. McKinley Bank  
Denali State Bank  
Nuvision Credit Union

**PLATINUM**

ConocoPhillips Alaska  
Foundation Health Partners  
Harvest Midstream  
Golden Heart Utilities  
Doyon, Limited  
Weidner Apartment Homes

**GOLD**

Design Alaska  
Usibelli Coal Mine  
Kinross Fort Knox  
Contango Ore Inc.  
First National Bank Alaska  
Matson  
University of Alaska Fairbanks  
Doyon Utilities LLC  
TOTE Maritime Alaska  
GCI  
3-Tier Alaska, Inc  
Alaska Airlines  
Northern Star Resources Limited  
US Antimony Corporation  
Holland America Group / Princess Cruise

**SILVER**

Alyeska Pipeline Service Co.  
Markwood Realty  
JL Properties, Inc.  
Spirit of Alaska Federal Credit Union  
Vivlamore Companies  
Alaska Railroad  
Stewart Title Company – Yukon Division  
Interior Gas Utility  
Lynden  
Ahtna Incorporated  
Sourdough Fuel/Petro Star  
Exclusive Paving/University Redi-Mix  
Global Credit Union  
Tower Hill Mines-Livengood Gold Project  
Santos, Ltd.  
Everts Air Cargo, Everts Air Alaska  
MAC Federal Credit Union  
Santina's Flowers & Gifts  
TDL Staffing Inc.  
Golden Valley Electric Association  
FNSB Riverside Division  
Freegold Alaska Inc.  
Gene's Chrysler Dodge Jeep RAM  
Northrim Bank

The Chamber also encourages continued work with affected municipal mayors toward mutually workable arrangements on pipeline impacts and workforce needs.

Avoiding excessive taxation on an economically challenging project remains our primary concern. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

**GREATER FAIRBANKS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**



Katie Yarrow  
President & CEO



Lisa Putnam  
Board Chair

Cc: Honorable Governor Mike Dunleavy, State of Alaska  
Commissioner Julie Sande, Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and  
Economic Development  
Mayor Grier Hopkins & Assembly Members, Fairbanks North Star Borough  
Mayor Mindy O'Neill & Council Members, City of Fairbanks  
Mayor Larry Terch & Council Members, City of North Pole  
Kati Capozzi, President and CEO, Alaska Chamber  
Membership, Greater Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce

**From:** [Jen Majors](#)  
**To:** [Senate Resources](#)  
**Subject:** Support for Advancing the Alaska LNG Project  
**Date:** Tuesday, May 12, 2026 7:54:33 AM

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Dear Chair Giessel, Vice Chair Wielechowski, and Members of the Senate Resources Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to share my support for advancing the Alaska LNG Project.

I am writing to urge you to provide the policy certainty needed to move this project forward. Alaska LNG is no longer simply a concept. It is permitted, advancing, and positioned to deliver meaningful benefits to Alaskans. The question before the Legislature is whether Alaska will capture those benefits or allow this opportunity to pass us by.

First, Alaska LNG is critical to addressing the looming Cook Inlet gas shortage. Without new supply, Southcentral Alaska faces rising costs and potential energy instability. This project provides a long-term, reliable in-state solution.

Second, this is a cost-of-living issue. Alaska LNG has the potential to reduce residential energy costs by up to \$1,450 per year, providing real relief for families and businesses across the state.

Third, the statewide economic benefits are substantial. The project is expected to generate more than \$22 billion in state revenues and nearly \$4 billion for local governments over 30 years, while creating approximately 12,000 construction jobs and long-term employment opportunities.

Importantly, these benefits would be shared across Alaska, including the North Slope, Interior, Mat-Su, and the Kenai Peninsula.

This project also strengthens Alaska's role in national and global energy security by helping provide reliable energy to both Alaskans and our allies.

I fully understand the need for oversight and careful review. However, I respectfully ask that the Legislature act in a way that enables progress, not delay. If tax reform is not passed to move this project forward, then what is the plan to address Alaska's looming energy crisis?

Alaskans are counting on affordable energy, economic opportunity, and responsible development. Alaska LNG delivers on all three.

Thank you for your time and service to our state.

Respectfully,  
Jen Majors  
Fairbanks, Alaska

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**Jen Majors**

Photo



Broker/Owner, Majors Realty Group, LLC

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**From:** [mary.griswold](#)  
**To:** [Senate Resources](#); [Sen. Gary Stevens](#)  
**Subject:** SB 280 Gas Line  
**Date:** Sunday, May 10, 2026 1:50:30 PM

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Alaska boroughs and municipalities should not subsidize the construction of the proposed gas line. This mega project will create pressure on Kenai Peninsula Borough services including roads, emergency services, and schools which are funded by property taxes. The developer should cover these increased needs. Glenfarne should also disclose their cost estimates for the project so there can be honest discussion about its viability. It is a very risky, expensive endeavor that requires transparency for everyone involved including investors, potential gas buyers, and those of who live along its route.

Thank you for your consideration.  
Mary Griswold  
Homer

**From:** [roger.imhoff](#)  
**To:** [Senate Resources](#)  
**Subject:** Gas pipeline  
**Date:** Friday, May 8, 2026 11:00:29 AM

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Good Day to you all. Such a complex issue. Trying to follow the ins and outs is simply beyond most of us.

Just a few questions....assuming a connection to fairbanks with terminal in nikiski.

What is the estimated production of the product?

What is the estimated selling price of the product locally? To Asia? To lower 48?

Costs: infrastructures and materials? (Updated)

Tax Cost to owners.

Lost tax revenue to State and Boroughs.

Etc etc.

How about the alternatives?

Seems like a simple formula is possible given all the great minds working on the concept.

I suppose my opinion is Alaskans are really tired of lost revenues from the petroleum industry and this concept doesn't pencil out even if most optimistic numbers are presented.

Please continue to ask the tough questions! Its not a done deal.

Roger Imhoff

PO Box 2588

Homer AK 99603

cell 907-399-6295

**From:** [Loren Myhill](#)  
**To:** [Senate Resources](#)  
**Subject:** Trans Alaska natural gas pipeline  
**Date:** Thursday, May 7, 2026 1:54:55 PM

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Please, please, please do ever everything possible to expedite the completion of this long-awaited and essential pipeline project. Everyone knows that it will bring millions of dollars of much needed new revenue to Alaska at many levels. It is a tragedy that this was not completed long ago as it would have benefited our environment, income and the worldwide supply of gas which naturally would have lowered the price and made our nation more energy secure. Also, please cease wasting time with foolish discussions about taxes. No one is deceived about how counterproductive this has proven. Everyone knows that nothing can produce anything, including revenues for Alaska, unless it actually exists.

Thanks in advance for getting this done for all of us,

Loren Myhill

**From:** [Michael Jones](#)  
**To:** [Senate Resources](#); [Michael Jones](#)  
**Subject:** Follow-up: Prioritizing the Alaska LNG Project  
**Date:** Thursday, May 7, 2026 12:50:20 PM

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Honorable Members of the Senate Resources Committee,

Following my April 16, 2026, correspondence, I am writing to reiterate my previous counsel: **Prioritize speed, define benefits as statewide, craft competitive tax structures, and act as a facilitator.**

Current discussions continue to ignore four critical realities:

1. **Local Economic Growth:** A stable energy source is the most effective way to grow Alaska's economy and increase household wealth.
2. **The "Tax" Penalty:** Any tax levied on this project is a direct transfer of wealth away from Alaskans. It increases property taxes and utility costs, further burdening constituents who are already struggling with high heating and electricity bills.
3. **Global Competitiveness:** The world market is indifferent to Alaska's internal tax structures or O&M costs; it cares only about price. By seeking to extract maximum tax revenue, you are making Alaska LNG uncompetitive against rivals like Canada.
4. **False Equivalence:** it has been mentioned numerous times that simply importing LNG is a direct substitute for the pipeline project. It is not. Importing LNG on the Kenai Peninsula does nothing to bring natural gas to Fairbanks and other locations to the north.

Your current path increases uncertainty and places the entire project at risk. Stalling progress to debate irrelevant metrics—such as total project cost—is a distraction. Unless you are the primary investor, these figures are outside your purview.

If you continue to hold this project hostage in an effort to squeeze out additional revenue, you will ultimately secure **zero** tax benefits because

the project will not happen.

Stop impeding the pipeline. Facilitate it.

Michael L. Jones  
Resident, Homer Alaska

**From:** [Michael Jones](#)  
**To:** [Senate Resources](#); [Michael Jones](#)  
**Subject:** Follow-up: Prioritizing the Alaska LNG Project  
**Date:** Thursday, May 7, 2026 10:23:21 AM

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Honorable Members of the Resources Committee,

Following my April 16, 2026, correspondence, I am writing to reiterate my previous counsel: **Prioritize speed, define benefits as statewide, craft competitive tax structures, and act as a facilitator.**

Current discussions continue to ignore four critical realities:

1. **Local Economic Growth:** A stable energy source is the most effective way to grow Alaska's economy and increase household wealth.
2. **The "Tax" Penalty:** Any tax levied on this project is a direct transfer of wealth away from Alaskans. It increases property taxes and utility costs, further burdening constituents who are already struggling with high heating and electricity bills.
3. **Global Competitiveness:** The world market is indifferent to Alaska's internal tax structures or O&M costs; it cares only about price. By seeking to extract maximum tax revenue, you are making Alaska LNG uncompetitive against rivals like Canada.
4. **False Equivalence:** it has been mentioned numerous times that simply importing LNG is a direct substitute for the pipeline project. It is not. Importing LNG on the Kenai Peninsula does nothing to bring natural gas to Fairbanks and other locations to the north.

Your current path increases uncertainty and places the entire project at risk. Stalling progress to debate irrelevant metrics—such as total project cost—is a distraction. Unless you are the primary investor, these figures are outside your purview.

If you continue to hold this project hostage in an effort to squeeze out additional revenue, you will ultimately secure **zero** tax benefits because

the project will not happen.

Stop impeding the pipeline. Facilitate it.

Michael L. Jones

**From:** [Waynette Coleman](#)  
**To:** [Senate Resources](#)  
**Subject:** Pipeline.  
**Date:** Thursday, May 7, 2026 10:16:16 AM

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Support the pipeline.  
Give we the people of Alaska what we need and want.  
Alaska is Great!  
Waynette Coleman  
Ninilchik, AK

**From:** [Kathy Toms](#)  
**To:** [Senate Resources](#)  
**Subject:** Pipeline  
**Date:** Thursday, May 7, 2026 8:54:27 AM

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Honorable Members of the Resources Committee,

I am writing to respectfully urge you to prioritize the long-term benefits of the pipeline project over immediate revenue concerns.

A completed pipeline will provide Alaskans with a more predictable and financially stable energy source, leading to significant future cost savings for all residents. I ask that you facilitate the construction of this project rather than creating further impediments.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Kathy Toms

**From:** [Charlie Franz](#)  
**To:** [Senate Resources](#)  
**Subject:** Alaska Gas Pipeline  
**Date:** Thursday, May 7, 2026 8:45:36 AM

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Honorable Members of the Resources Committee,

I ask again that you stop focusing on the immediate revenue you can squeeze out of the pipeline project. Please look at the long term benefit to Alaskans of having a more predictable and financially stable source of energy for the future.

Facilitate the construction of the pipeline instead of impeding it!

Respectfully,  
Charlie Franz  
Homer

**From:** [Doug Woodby](#)  
**To:** [Senate Resources](#)  
**Subject:** SB 280 Testimony of Doug Woodby, May 1, 2026  
**Date:** Friday, May 1, 2026 9:27:51 PM

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SB 280 Testimony to the Alaska Senate Resources Committee  
May 1, 2026

Thank you Chair Giessel and committee members for this opportunity to provide comments.

My name is Doug Woodby. I represent 350Juneau and I live in Juneau.

Kudos to the members of this committee and their staff who are striving to come up with legislation that will maximize the benefits to Alaskans.

350Juneau supports features of the committee substitute that caps the price of gas sold to utilities, closes tax loopholes, and provides for community impact fees.

That said, the information presented to the committee in the past several weeks strongly suggests that the AKLNG project is economically marginal, with a reasonable possibility of never happening.

On that possibility, it is now apparent that cheap gas from Phase One is not possible without Phase Two.

But the success of Phase Two depends on offering LNG at a competitive price, which may be difficult given the two Canadian LNG projects that will be shipping gas before it would ship out of Nikiski.

And the future demand for LNG may not be as rosy as the Wood-McKenzie study supposed. An alternative view comes from Ember, a respected energy think tank in the UK that is forecasting a glut in supply in the early 2030's.

And despite Gaffney-Cline's advice that time is of the essence due to the Iran war, there is, according to Bloomberg News, a loss of faith in the future of LNG among Asian countries that are the likely buyers of our gas. And there is a growing move in those countries to look more to renewables in response to drastic shortages of LNG and oil caused by the blockage in the Strait of Hormuz.

The climate-related concern is that there's a ton of legislative effort being spent on this project. The result is that there has been and will continue to be a huge opportunity cost for realistically addressing our future energy needs, which should have an increased focus on diversifying our energy sources and increasing our reliance on renewables as sustainable and less costly alternatives to fossil fuels.

Thank you.

**From:** [Lori Davey](#)  
**To:** [Senate Resources](#)  
**Subject:** Support for SB 280  
**Date:** Friday, May 1, 2026 2:57:46 PM

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Dear Members of the Senate,

I am writing to express my support for the Governor's original Senate Bill 280.

Alaska needs a long-term, reliable, and affordable energy solution. Cook Inlet gas supplies are declining, and without a viable in-state alternative, Alaskans face the risk of higher energy costs, imported LNG, and continued uncertainty for families, businesses, schools, hospitals, and communities across the state.

SB 280 is an important step toward making the Alaska LNG project financeable and competitive. The proposed tax reform is not a subsidy. It does not provide a cash payment, grant, reimbursement, or tax credit to a private company. Instead, it corrects an uncompetitive tax structure that makes it difficult for this project to move forward.

If Alaska LNG is built, the benefits to the state are significant: long-term energy security, lower energy costs, thousands of construction and operations jobs, and billions of dollars in new state and local revenues. If the project does not move forward, Alaska receives none of those benefits and still must solve the looming energy shortage.

I am also concerned about efforts to add new costs, additional taxes, or state-controlled pricing provisions that could undermine the project. A private company is willing to make a major investment to develop Alaska's stranded North Slope gas. Alaska should not send the message that we are unwilling to provide a reasonable and predictable tax structure for that investment.

The question before the Legislature is not whether the developer will eventually earn a return. That is how private investment works. The real question is whether Alaska wants this project, the energy security it provides, and the public revenue and jobs it can generate.

I urge you to support the Governor's original SB 280 and help move the Alaska LNG project forward for the benefit of Alaskans.

Sincerely,  
Lori Davey

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