

**ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
SENATE RESOURCES STANDING COMMITTEE**

March 22, 2019

3:30 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Senator Chris Birch, Chair
Senator John Coghill, Vice Chair
Senator Cathy Giessel
Senator Scott Kawasaki
Senator Jesse Kiehl

MEMBERS ABSENT

Senator Lora Reinbold
Senator Click Bishop

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

PRESENTATION: ALASKA LNG PROJECT UPDATE

- HEARD

PREVIOUS COMMITTEE ACTION

No previous action to record

WITNESS REGISTER

JOE DUBLER, Interim President
Alaska Gasline Development Corporation
Anchorage, Alaska

POSITION STATEMENT: Provided an overview of the Alaska LNG Project.

FRANK RICHARDS, Senior Vice President, Program Management
Alaska Gasline Development Corporation
Anchorage, Alaska

POSITION STATEMENT: Answered questions regarding the Alaska LNG Project.

LIEZA WILCOX, Vice President, Commercial and Economics
Alaska Gasline Development Association
Anchorage, Alaska

POSITION STATEMENT: Answered questions regarding the Alaska LNG Project.

ACTION NARRATIVE

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CHAIR CHRIS BIRCH called the Senate Resources Standing Committee meeting to order at 3:30 p.m. Present at the call to order were Senators Coghill, Giessel, Kawasaki, Kiehl, and Chair Birch.

PRESENTATION: Alaska LNG Project Update

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CHAIR BIRCH announced that the committee will hear an update on the Alaska Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Project by the Alaska Gasline Development Corporation (AGDC). He noted that AGDC's presentation is the first time the corporation has come before the committee since a significant change in leadership and direction occurred in January 2019 when four of the seven board members were replaced. He detailed that Doug Smith was elected to serve as AGDC's new board chairman and Joe Dubler was named the new interim president of AGDC.

He noted that prior to being named AGDC's interim president in January 2019, Mr. Dubler held senior AGDC leadership positions between 2010-2016 including serving as vice president of commercial operations and chief financial officer. Mr. Dubler returned to AGDC after serving as executive vice president of finance and administration for Cook Inlet Housing Authority. Mr. Dubler also held several positions with the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation including serving as chief financial officer where he managed the corporation's \$5 billion in total assets for more than a decade. A certified public accountant, Mr. Dubler earned a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration from San Francisco State University.

He explained that today's committee meeting is the first time that AGDC has had a chance to present the details of a collaboration agreement that they signed with BP and ExxonMobil to explore options for advancing the Alaska LNG Project through Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) approval and beyond.

He noted that in attendance are Damian Bilbao, Alaska LNG Business Development Manager for BP Incorporated and Hans Neidig, Public and Government Affairs Manager, ExxonMobil. Also,

in attendance are Commissioner Designee Bruce Tangeman from the Department of Revenue and Commissioner Designee Corri Feige with Department of Natural Resources.

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JOE DUBLER, Interim President, Alaska Gasline Development Corporation (AGDC), Anchorage, Alaska, explained that AGDC facilitates in the development of the Alaska Standalone Pipeline Project (ASAP) and the Alaska LNG Project. AGDC is currently pursuing the Alaska LNG Project and detailed its status via his presentation with the following outline:

- Alaska LNG Status:
 - Project scope,
 - Budget,
 - Path forward,
 - Stage-gate process,
 - Third-party engagement,
 - Challenges.

He explained that ASAP started in 2010 with House Bill 369 that directed the creation of a study to look at the feasibility of bringing gas from the Alaska North Slope. The project's impetus was to study the projected shortfalls of gas from the Cook Inlet reservoirs and the perceived inability of the reservoirs to provide enough gas for Southcentral Alaska. In addition, the Fairbanks area was experiencing very high cost of fuel and air quality issues with the EPA due to burning coal and wood. ASAP was designed to bring low cost natural gas to Fairbanks and Southcentral Alaska.

He explained that AGDC began working on ASAP with House Bill 4 in 2012. AGDC has progressed the project and provided an update as follows:

- Joint Record of Decision issued by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Land Management (March 4, 2019):
 - Project as permitted will require a permanent subsidy to deliver utility grade gas.
 - No export component, changing will require a restart to the permitting process.
 - Right-of-way for ASAP project on 299 miles of federal land.
 - ASAP and Alaska LNG share a common path for 80 percent of the Alaska LNG pipeline route.

- o Key decisions from ASAP benefit the Alaska LNG Project that is under review by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).
 - o Allowing for the use of gravel for the project's "work pads" is a big cost savings.
 - o "404 Permit" and compensatory mitigation plan.
- No additional ASAP work is anticipated unless there are gas supply issues in Southcentral Alaska and the cost of importing LNG is prohibitive.

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CHAIR BIRCH asked him to address ASAP's 299 miles of right-of-way on federal lands and inquired how the right-of-way works. He asked Mr. Dubler if the current oil pipeline and the proposed gas pipelines will overlap.

MR. DUBLER answered that the pipelines will roughly follow the same route, but the right-of-way will not be the same as the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS).

SENATOR GIESSEL asked him to explain the federal right-of-way through Denali National Park and Preserve.

MR. DUBLER explained that U.S. Senator Murkowski got a bill through that will allow a pipeline through the park without being subject to the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). The legislation will allow for the project to apply for federal permits progressively rather than all at one time.

SENATOR GIESSEL pointed out that FERC has stringent rules about wetlands disturbance and enquired if FERC is going to be okay with the project's wetlands disturbance.

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FRANK RICHARDS, Senior Vice President, Program Management, Alaska Gasline Development Corporation, Anchorage, Alaska, replied that FERC does have a concern about the project's placement of gravel fill in the wetlands, an issue that is based on FERC's national policy to prevent wetlands degradation. AGDC is educating FERC on the necessary use of gravel in wetlands across the North Slope for oil and gas development, roads, and airports.

He noted that AGDC has gone through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' "404 permit" process regarding placing fill. The U.S.

Army Corps of Engineers has determined what are "jurisdictional wetlands" that allows the project's design efforts to place an impact of approximately 9,000 acres of wetlands. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will ultimately come out with a mitigation requirement of only 300 acres, a very good standard that AGDC is trying to educate FERC on as well because ASAP has the same right-of-way for 80 percent of the Alaska LNG's pipeline.

MR. RICHARDS summarized that AGDC will see what FERC comes out with in their draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), scheduled to be published by June 2019. AGDC hopes that FERC will have taken into consideration and used the work that the Army Corps of Engineers has permitted.

MR. DUBLER said ASAP will be set aside for now. AGDC does not anticipate ASAP ever being developed unless there is a shortage of gas in Southcentral Alaska and either the larger project does not get constructed or the cost of importing LNG is prohibitively high. He opined that if it's cheaper to import LNG than it is to build a pipeline, the state will likely import LNG.

SENATOR GIESSEL asked if all of ASAP's permits are in hand.

MR. DUBLER answered no. He explained that approximately 2,000 permits are needed, but the project's right-of-way was attained.

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MR. DUBLER said the second project that AGDC has been tasked with pursuing is the Alaska LNG Project that was enacted under SB 138. The intent of the Alaska LNG Project is also to deliver gas to Fairbanks and Southcentral Alaska, but the project also provides gas to an LNG plant somewhere in Southcentral for export to help monetize the vast gas resources that are available in Alaska's North Slope. While ASAP would have helped Alaskans, the pipeline would not have done much for the state's treasury and it would not have done much for the North Slope's 100-plus years of available gas. The Alaska LNG Project will help monetize the North Slope's resource for the benefit of all Alaskans.

He provided the timeline for the Alaska LNG Project as follows:

- 2014: Project started with four partners: BP, Conoco, ExxonMobil, and TransCanada.

- o TransCanada represented the state's interest in the upstream (gas treatment plant on the North Slope and the pipeline).
 - o AGDC represented the state's interest in the LNG plant at Nikiski.
 - o Other partners represented their respective companies in the entire project.
- 2015: State bought out TransCanada.
 - 2016: Alaska LNG Project Pre-Front-End Engineering and Design (Pre-FEED) completed under the Joint Venture Agreement (ExxonMobil, BP, ConocoPhillips, AGDC).
 - o Economics at the time precluded FEED initiation.
 - 2016: Project leadership transitioned to AGDC.
 - 2017: AGDC initiated FERC permitting process to cross federal lands.
 - 2017-18: Commercial potential defined through nonbinding agreements.
 - o 16 letters of interest from various agencies throughout Asia for gas purchasers or investors.

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CHAIR BIRCH asked if the market landscape or economics have changed since the decision was made in 2016 to not initiate FEED.

MR. DUBLER answered that the economic changes is what the governor's 60-day review period has been talking about. AGDC's engineering group is looking at coming up with a better idea of what the project's cost will be. AGDC's commercial group is developing an economic model to analyze the project's cost of service to show what has been happening between 2016-2019.

SENATOR KAWASAKI asked if the economics in 2016 precluded FEED, why did AGDC decided to move along with permitting process, and why did the state decide to de-risk the project if the rest of the economics decided that the project was not feasible.

MR. DUBLER answered that the project's "first dollars" weigh on the state to "prime the pump". The first dollars in a project like a gas pipeline de-risk the regulatory component, something that an investor is not going to do. Once the regulatory hurdle is out of the way the state can go to the market and find people

who will notice that the state has an EIS for the entire route and the project can move forward.

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SENATOR GIESSEL addressed the Alaska LNG timeline Mr. Dubler noted regarding, "2014: Project started with four partners: BP, Conoco, ExxonMobil, and TransCanada." She recalled that the companies purchased the land for the LNG plant in the Kenai and they retained possession of the land during the multiple transition periods the project has gone through. She asked what the status is for the land.

MR. DUBLER answered that the status of the land has not changed. He said he believed that the three partners still own the land in Kenai. AGDC has continued talking to the partners about the Kenai land because the land will be critical for the pipeline project.

SENATOR GIESSEL recalled that ExxonMobil, BP, and Conoco signed gas supply precedent agreements as well. She asked what the status is of the agreements.

MR. DUBLER replied that the agreements were non-binding and are still in existence. He specified that two parties signed the agreements, not three. He opined that to pursue the agreements based on the project's current status is not a good investment until the project has more maturity.

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SENATOR KAWASAKI mentioned de-risking and asked what point the project needs to get to for the producers to become more comfortable.

MR. DUBLER replied the producers have to answer that question. He said AGDC will put in another stage gate after the FERC process in June 2020 to stop, look at the project, and see who is interested. He emphasized that whether partners come in or not is a decision each company must make on its own including the State of Alaska.

SENATOR KAWASAKI asked if AGDC has enough money to get to the June 2020 deadline. He also asked Mr. Dubler if he believes the pipeline project is good enough to sell.

MR. DUBLER answered that whether ADGC will have enough money until the FERC deadline in June 2020 will be addressed later in the overview. He opined that if there is enough of an incentive

for other entities to invest in the project will depend on the economics at that time.

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MR. DUBLER emphasized that AGDC has recommitted to the original Alaska LNG design. He noted that AGDC has looked at various options including a 36-inch diameter pipeline, using existing facilities in Nikiski, and adding a one-train LNG facility.

He addressed "Alaska LNG Project Scope" as follows:

- Recommit to original Alaska LNG design:
 - Transmission lines from Prudhoe Bay and Point Thomson.
 - North Slope Gas Treatment Plant:
 - Designed to deliver 3.4 billion cubic feet of gas a day into the pipeline.
 - 807-mile, 42-inch diameter steel pipeline with multiple in-state offtakes:
 - Spur line, not part of the project, will be coming off for the Fairbanks area.
 - Three-train LNG facility at Nikiski to produce 20.1 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA) of LNG, likely to customers in Asia.

SENATOR KIEHL asked what the plan is for the project's natural gas liquids.

MR. DUBLER replied that the decision for natural gas liquids will be a decision for the producers. He assumed that the liquids will be like what the producers are pulling from Point Thomson and going into the line.

SENATOR KIEHL asked if the liquids need to be addressed in the FERC process.

MR. DUBLER answered that he did not believe so.

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SENATOR GIESSEL asked what AGDC has considered if the current project is not economic and has AGDC looked at other permutations like generating and transmitting electricity or exporting LNG directly from the North Slope.

MR. DUBLER answered that AGDC has looked at different permutations like gas-to-liquids (GTL) that converts gas into fuel as well as compressed natural gas (CNG). AGDC has not looked at a North Slope facility due to possible wildlife

disruption and ice pack thickness that will not allow for consistent LNG delivery.

MR. DUBLER addressed "Alaska LNG Investment" and explained that funds were established when the legislature set the two pipeline projects in motion. The projects' capital portions were prefunded for AGDC to annually draw down the capital. At the end of 2018, the Alaska LNG Project's capital fund had \$54.3 million remaining. For 2019, AGDC is projecting a "\$33 million spend" along with a \$5 million re-appropriation to the general fund by the governor, leaving a fund balance of \$15.3 million.

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He disclosed that AGDC has done some "belt tightening" since January 2019 to save money because ASAP is no longer a viable project and the focus is now on the FERC effort.

He addressed AGDC's "Budget Savings" as follows:

- Reduced 16 "fulltime equivalents" in contract labor for a savings of \$2.5 million.
- Closed leased office space in Houston:
 - Office focused on sales contracts.
 - The project has not progressed to a point where LNG sales could be contracted for.
- Reduced legal support and consultants to execute expensive agreements for a savings of \$5 million since January 2019.

SENATOR GIESSEL commented that closing the Houston office is good news and asked if the Japan office has been closed as well.

MR. DUBLER answered that he intended to close the Tokyo office but changed his mind when he learned that the office has done an excellent job of building relationships, relationships that have taken years to build and foster. The amount of time that the gentleman is spending in Tokyo will be scaled back. Having someone on the ground in Tokyo is more cost effective.

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SENATOR KAWASAKI mentioned an earlier point regarding "Corporate structure and decisions focused on Alaska LNG." He recalled that an AGDC overview last year said lowering the cost of energy for Alaskans was a top priority. He asked if the AGDC board had discussed changing the focus on LNG rather than lowering gas costs for Alaskans.

MR. DUBLER emphasized that their focus is on Alaska LNG, not necessarily on exporting LNG. The key to getting gas supply cost for Alaskans as low as possible is with the Alaska LNG Project's economies of scale using a larger diameter pipeline for both export and in-state use.

SENATOR KAWASAKI asked if AGDC is no longer pursuing permits, right-of-way, and engineering on the in-state portion of the gas pipeline.

MR. DUBLER answered that the Alaska LNG Project is not doing what Senator Kawasaki described. The project's in-state usage for Fairbanks and whoever else wants gas will be "one offs" that will be done when appropriate.

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He addressed "Alaska LNG Path Forward" as follows:

- Return to stage-gate process:
 - Measured approach to a project.
 - Stop at regular intervals to provide another analysis to make sure the project still makes sense.
 - Project currently at Pre-FEED:
 - 15 percent of the project has been designed.
 - Next step will be between 40 and 50 percent design completion.
 - Small steps are taken in the stage-gate process until a final investment decision is made when the "real money" starts coming in after a project has been determined to be economic.
- Re-engage Alaska Legislature: House and Senate AGDC board observers:
 - AGDC has asked that a member from the House and Senate participate in board meetings except for executive sessions.
 - Senator Giessel and Representative Knopp have been selected to attend AGDC board meetings.
- Ascertain economic viability and competitiveness through a commercial review within 45 days, completion by April 2019.
- Pursue qualified third-party expertise for an integrated Alaska LNG Project.

- Re-evaluate schedules for FEED, Final Investment Decision (FID), and construction:
 - AGDC will take another look at schedules after the FERC effort in June 2020.
- Complete FERC process with third-party participation.

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CHAIR BIRCH asked him to explain the importance of completing the FERC process.

MR. DUBLER explained that the EIS has a shelf life of five to seven years. All the engineering and data is available for the next party that comes along to start back at day one.

SENATOR GIESSEL noted that the third bullet in the presentation talks about a thorough commercial review and qualified third-party expertise. She recalled that Black & Veatch did the earlier analysis for AGDC and asked if AGDC will employ that firm again.

MR. DUBLER answered no. He explained that AGDC might use Black & Veatch or a similar third party to provide LNG pricing views because antitrust issues prohibit the state as a potential owner to discuss pricing with the two producers. He said the intent is to plug the engineers' installed cost numbers into a modification of the Department of Revenue model for the midstream part that applies to the pipe and project. That will be utilized as a shared model for the three parties.

SENATOR GIESSEL mentioned completing the FERC process and asked if the federal agency is having any discomfort with what AGDC is proposing.

MR. DUBLER replied no. He said AGDC has not really changed anything as far as FERC goes. FERC is looking at the actual project and not how AGDC progresses the project.

SENATOR GIESSEL asked how much the state and producers have spent so far.

MR. DUBLER answered that he does not have the information. The pre-FEED effort of the Alaska LNG Project was approximately \$500 million.

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CHAIR BIRCH asked how AGDC will engage with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Department of Revenue (DOR) moving forward with the project.

MR. DUBLER replied that AGDC has a very good relationship with both DNR and DOR. DNR makes the decision on whether to take the royalty on the project's gas as gas-in-kind or gas-in-value. Gas-in-kind means getting physical delivery in lieu of taking a royalty for the value of the gas. DOR aids when a producer decides to pay their taxes with gas rather than dollars.

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SENATOR GIESSEL noted that Mr. Dubler had said the EIS from FERC has a seven-year shelf life. She asked Mr. Richards if there is a time frame where the project must start or be operational under the FERC permit.

MR. RICHARDS answered that when FERC provides their authorization, their authorization is for the ability to construct an integrated LNG facility. He said he is not aware of any specific timeline that FERC would say a final investment decision must be completed for a viable authorization.

SENATOR GIESSEL asked him to confirm that there is no requirement to begin construction under the FERC authorization other than the permit is good for five to seven years. She inquired if the permit can be renewed.

MR. RICHARDS replied that if time progresses and the project is not advancing, the regulatory agencies could ask for additional information to supplement their information that potentially could provide a longer authorization period. He said he will find out if the timeline requires advancement.

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MR. DUBLER addressed "Defined State-Gate Process Success" as follows:

- In order to continue to a FEED decision, AGDC must:
 - Demonstrate a path that delivers sufficient returns to attract private equity investment and debt financing:
 - Attainable North Slope gas purchases and LNG sales.
 - Engage qualified project participants with world-class LNG Project experience to minimize construction, execution, and operation risks:

- AGDC does not have the infrastructure to run an LNG project.
- Ensure that AGDC's statutory objectives are met which includes:
 - Deliver of gas to Alaskans.
 - Help the state monetize its North Slope resources.

SENATOR GIESSEL asked him to address private equity investment, noting that at AGDC's last board meeting Mr. Dubler commented that China's 75-percent ownership proposition was excessive.

MR. DUBLER answered that the issue is a diversification issue that depends on a lot of factors. He said he is not comfortable with anybody owning more than 40 percent of the project, including the State of Alaska.

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He explained that one of his charges when he came back to AGDC is to engage the producers, something that is very important to the success of the Alaska LNG Project. He addressed "Third-Party Engagement" as follows:

- Enlist third-party support to fund, build, and operate Alaska LNG.
- AGDC, BP, and ExxonMobil entered a non-binding memorandum of understanding (MOU) in March 2019 to review:
 - Commercial:
 - Economic model and project competitiveness.
 - Financing options and strategies.
 - Equity and debt capital costs, Internal Rate of Return (IRR), and tax structure:
 - Important to have an exemption from federal income tax.
 - Technical:
 - Cost estimates and assisting with the FERC process:
 - Identify opportunities for value engineering to lower Total Installed Cost (TIC).
 - Update schedule to incorporate current assumptions.
 - Assist with timely and technically advanced responses to obtain permits as rapidly and cost-effectively as possible.

- o Identify and incorporate additional parties to complete Alaska LNG:
 - AGDC is not limiting the group to the people that own gas on the North Slope.

SENATOR GIESSEL noted that the Goldman Sachs Group is contracted by AGDC for finding equity investors. She asked AGDC to review its engagement with the Goldman Sachs Group.

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LIEZA WILCOX, Vice President, Commercial and Economics, Alaska Gasline Development Association, Anchorage, Alaska, answered that AGDC does have a contract with the Goldman Sachs Group and they have been providing assumptions for the project's economics and financing. Information from the Goldman Sachs Group can be used internally by AGDC and the board as part of the internal economics analysis.

SENATOR GIESSEL asked Mr. Dubler to address the project's nonbinding MOUs and their confidentiality factors.

MR. DUBLER answered that a decision was made between the parties that the "spirit of the agreement" will be discussed and not the content. The MOUs do not contain cost of supply or numerical things that the producers did not want to share.

He addressed "Challenges" in his overview as follows:

- Many projects worldwide have been built at tidewater; Alaska LNG's 807-mile pipeline is a cost they do not have to cover.
- Competition from projects relying on plentiful Henry Hub-priced gas, current suppliers pursuing contract renewals, and ambitious developments in new basins:
 - o Alaska LNG Project has an advantage of being closer to the Asia market.
 - o Competition must go through the Panama Canal.
- Increased competition and Henry Hub pricing driving long-term price projections to around \$8.00/MMBtu in Asia, a challenging threshold for Alaska LNG.

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SENATOR KIEHL asked him to address AGDC's financial burn rate from their drawdown to pay for upcoming costs, salaries, and

rent. He inquired if AGDC's plan is to possibly keep their doors open through April 2021.

MR. DUBLER answered that the short-term plan is to get through the 60 days. If analysis shows promise, AGDC will start looking for third parties to invest in the Alaska LNG Project and to fund at least part of the effort going forward in 2020. The legislature and the administration will have to decide if the state will invest in the project. If the state decides not to invest and just sell the gas, the state will make some money, "but gas is not oil". The state will never beat TAPS. The real money in the project is in the investing part and putting dollars at risk. He conceded that he does not know if the state has the dollars to risk.

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SENATOR KIEHL asked what the state's stage gates are and their potential price tags.

MR. DUBLER answered that the state's stage gates are the same as the project's stage gates because the project's stage gates are for the owners and the investors in the project which the state is the only owner and investor in the project. The stage gate that AGDC's board inserted in January 2019 was added to see if the project has any hope of being competitive. The next stage gate will be after the FERC process is complete where the EIS is de-risked.

SENATOR KIEHL asked what the timeline and costs will be for the stage gates that he previously described.

MR. DUBLER answered that to finish the FEED effort will be \$1 billion and that is why partners are needed.

SENATOR GIESSEL said she appreciated Senator Kiehl's questions and noted that the legislature wants to make an economic decision, not a political decision on the Alaska LNG Project. She recalled that a legislative oil and gas consultant once said, "You can spend \$65 billion on a project if you are willing to lose \$65 billion on a project."

She shared that a recent article published by the Center for Strategic and International Studies reported that Russia has partnered with China and invested \$27 billion to construct Yamal LNG in the Arctic to export gas. The Yamal project did not require a pipeline because the Russian coastline is different for Alaska with a deeper offshore.

SENATOR GIESSEL said she appreciated that Mr. Dubler pointed out the project's challenges and the fact that the state must decide in 60 days that will be based on concrete numbers.

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SENATOR KAWASAKI thanked Mr. Dubler for reminding committee members of the project's huge challenges. He shared that the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank forecasted natural gas prices per million British Thermal Units (MMBtu) in 2030 to be \$4.00 in the United States, \$7.50 in Europe, and \$10.00 in Japan. He said he did not know how the Alaska LNG gets there economically.

He opined that Japan, being one of Alaska's primary natural gas customers, also gets LNG from Australia, Russia, Indonesia, and Malaysia. He said Alaska's partners have considerable capital tied up throughout the world and noted that ExxonMobil has partnered in Western Australia's Gorgon LNG project. He asked why a company like ExxonMobil will want to invest in Alaska if the state's customer base is going to be same as the Gorgon LNG project. He inquired if AGDC is reaching outside to other players. He conceded that the potential partners for the LNG project are the same partners for oil on the North Slope.

MR. DUBLER reiterated that AGDC is looking at other people besides the producers on the North Slope. AGDC is looking at anybody who is willing to invest in the Alaska LNG Project. Oil and gas companies do have resources and developments around the world. Investment in the Alaska LNG Project will depend on getting the stranded gas to market at a price that makes money.

CHAIR BIRCH thanked AGDC for the update on the Alaska LNG Project.

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There being no further business to come before the committee, Chair Birch adjourned the Senate Resources Standing Committee meeting at 4:44 p.m.