



INSTITUTE FOR 21ST CENTURY ENERGY  
U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

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**By Docket Room at 4:13 pm, Nov 17, 2014**

**Karen Alderman Harbert**  
President and CEO

1615 H Street, NW | Washington, DC 20062  
(202) 463-5558 | (202) 887-3457 Fax  
www.energyxxi.org

November 17, 2014

Mr. John A. Anderson  
Office of Fossil Energy  
United States Department of Energy  
Docket Room 3F-056, FE-50  
Forrestal Building  
1000 Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, DC 20585

**Re: Alaska LNG Project LLC, Docket No. 14-96-LNG  
Support of Application for Long-Term Authorization to Export Liquefied Natural Gas**

Dear Mr. Anderson:

The Institute for 21st Century Energy (Institute), an affiliate of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the worlds largest business federation representing the interests of more than three million businesses and organizations of every size, sector and region, as well as state and local chambers and industry associations, and dedicated to promoting, protecting, and defending America's free enterprise system, is pleased to submit written comments in support of the application filed by Alaska LNG Project LLC (Alaska LNG) to export liquefied natural gas (LNG) produced from Alaskan sources to both Free Trade Agreement and Non-Free Trade Agreement countries.

The mission of the Institute is to unify policymakers, regulators, business leaders, and the American public behind common sense energy strategy to help keep America secure, prosperous, and clean. The Institute believes that domestically produced oil and natural gas is, and will remain, essential to America's economy and global competitiveness.

America's natural gas disposition has changed dramatically since 2006. In 2013, U.S. marketed natural gas production reached a record high of 70.39 billion cubic feet per day (bcfd), a 36% increase since 2006. The Energy Information Administration (EIA) projects that natural gas production will continue to increase by more than 7% through 2015. The revolution in unconventional hydrocarbon production has made the U.S. the largest natural gas producer in the world.

The United States maintains the largest energy resource base in the world, much of which is located in Alaska. Technically recoverable natural gas resources can fuel the country for more than 110 years at current levels of demand. Moreover, the accelerated technological

advancements that have made the turn-around in natural gas production possible continue to enable producers to recover greater quantities of natural gas. Not restricting on the global marketing of Alaskan natural gas will ensure that Alaska and the country realize maximum benefits for these resources.

While Alaska has been, and continues to be, a crucial energy supplier to the rest of the United States, the tremendous increase in natural gas production from the Continental U.S. has eliminated the viability of infrastructure projects to transport Alaskan gas to the Lower 48 for the foreseeable future. Combined with other changing conditions, natural gas production in Alaska is on the decline.

After peaking at 1.5 bcfd in 1994, marketed production of natural gas in Alaska has fallen nearly 40%. In 2013, Alaskan natural gas production reached a 27 year low and EIA projects production will fall another 6.5% by 2015. However, global LNG demand is expected to double by 2030 and this growing market represents a tremendous opportunity for Alaskan natural gas to compete and provide tremendous benefits to the people and businesses of Alaska in the process. Approving this application will send a signal to industry that new markets will be available to market Alaskan natural gas when the project is complete, catalyzing investment in new exploration and production activities.

Alaska LNG estimates that this project could create up to 15,000 temporary jobs and as many as 1,000 long-term jobs. Moreover, once the project is in operation, it would provide the market incentive to invest in new and increased natural gas production on the North Slope, creating significantly more jobs, government revenue, and economic growth. Additionally, Alaska LNG will include five offtake points within Alaska, providing a crucial source of fuel for heating and electricity generation to new areas now lacking supply diversity and reliability.

Providing approval to Alaska LNG to export natural gas to countries with, and without, free trade agreements, will not only demonstrate increased viability of the project to capital markets, but it will also limit the United States' potential liability for violating its commitment to the World Trade Organization.

Alaska LNG represents a tremendous opportunity and approving its application to export LNG is in the public interest of both Alaska and the United States.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "K. Harbert". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "K" and a stylized "A" at the end.

Karen A. Harbert