
House Resources Committee

CSSB21

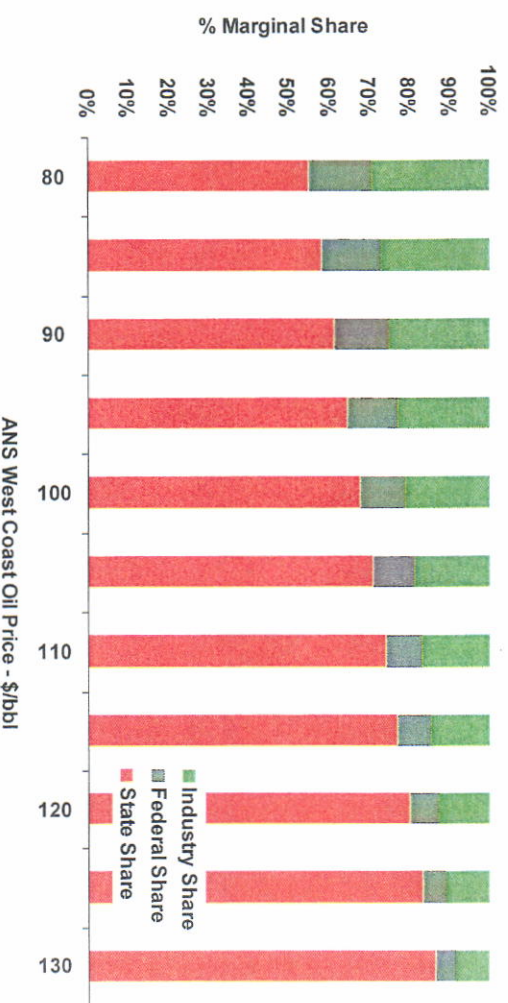
Bob Heinrich, VP Finance
Scott Jepsen, VP External Affairs
ConocoPhillips Alaska

March 26, 2013

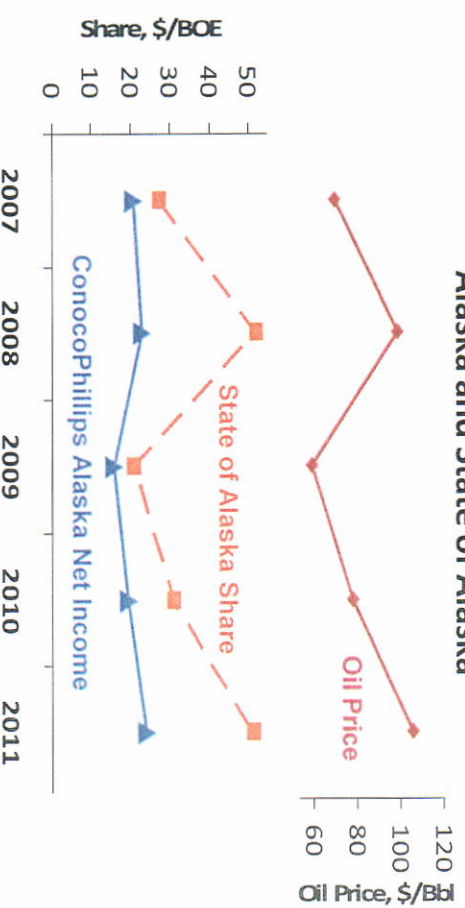
North Slope Investment Challenges

- Challenged oil remains
 - Complex, high cost wells
 - Smaller reserve targets
 - Fault blocks, flank oil
 - Satellites, viscous oil
 - Facilities handling ~ three times as much water as oil
 - Significant resource
- ACES tax structure
 - High average & marginal tax rates
 - Progressivity eliminates upside
 - Tax credits attempt to offset high tax rates and high costs. Apply to both new and legacy fields

Government and Industry Marginal Share in Alaska



Earnings Per Barrel – ConocoPhillips Alaska and State of Alaska



Upper right plot based on Fall 2012 Revenue Sources Book data for FY2014
 Lower right plot based on ConocoPhillips 2007 – 2011 10-K reports; State share is royalties (estimated), production tax, ad valorem tax and state income tax; oil prices are ConocoPhillips average realized prices on the West Coast

Changes to ACES to Improve Alaska's Investment Climate

Change

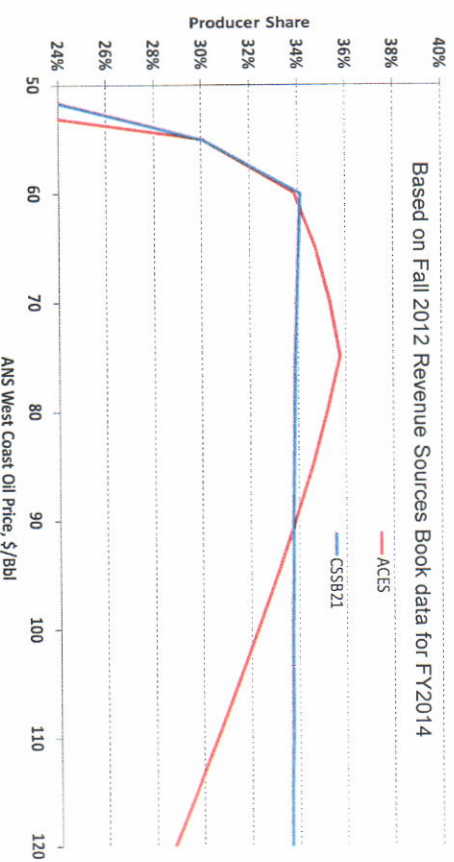
CSSB21

- Eliminate progressivity



- Create a flatter tax rate over a broad range of prices

- Producer and State share proportionately as prices fluctuate and margins change



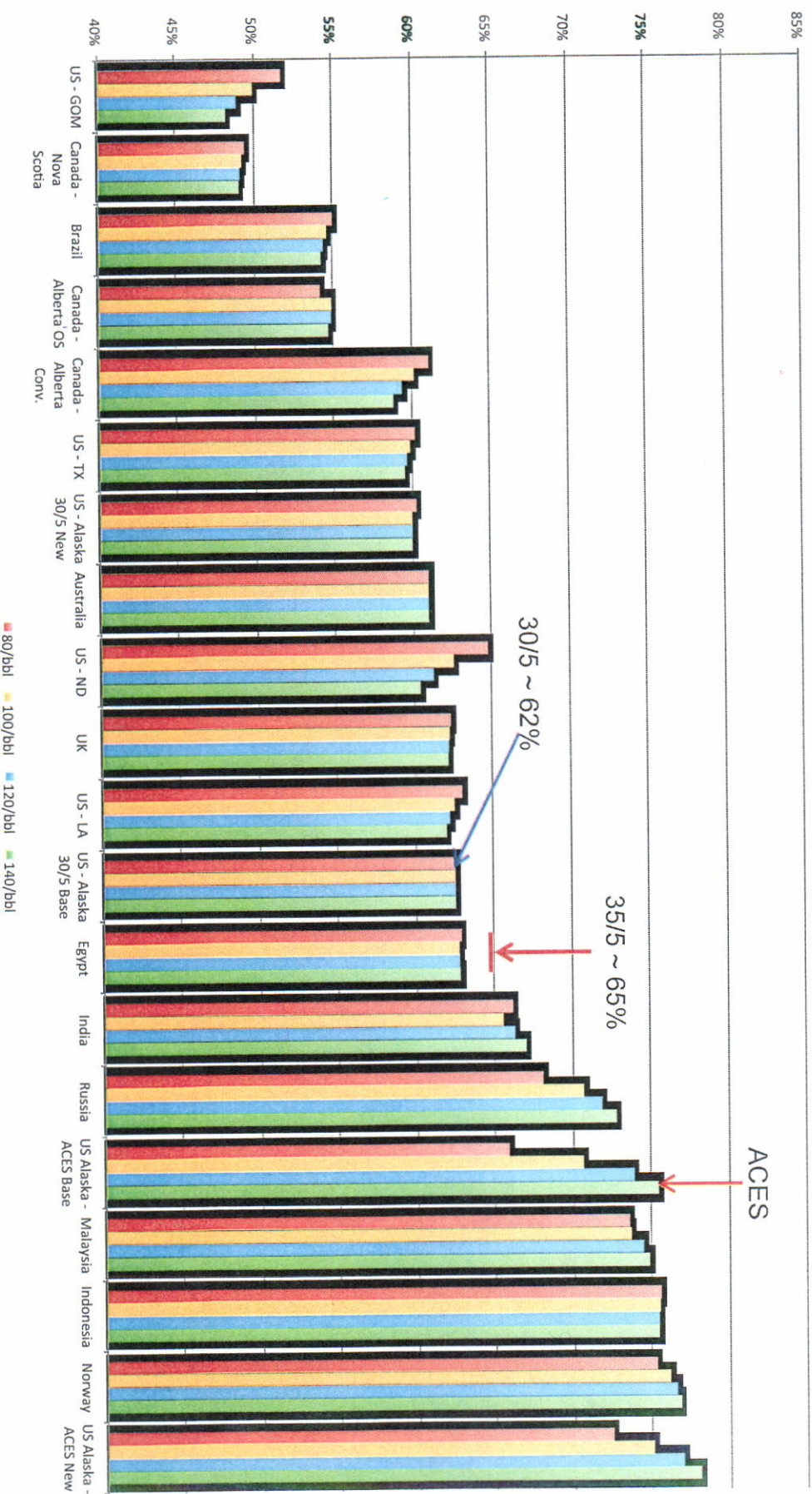
- Establish a tax structure creating an attractive investment climate

- Competitive tax rate
- Provide the incentives to balance Alaska's high cost environment
- Incentives for both legacy and new field investments

- Base rate too high
 - Tax increase at lower prices
 - Overall tax rate high
- GRE appears to have minimal applicability to legacy fields

Government Take Competitiveness

Alaska Government Take Competitiveness - Comparable Regimes



Gross Revenue Exclusion (GRE)

- 20% GRE with no time limitation provides incentive
- Qualifying for a GRE is problematic for legacy field investments
 - Criteria for GRE would appear to exclude legacy fields
 - “Accurately metered and measured” is a potential issue *
- Suggested changes to GRE
 - Production from any new well (sidetrack, CTD, grass roots well, etc.) that meets the criteria for qualified capital receives the GRE
 - Utilize current allocation methodologies to determine production from GRE qualified wells
 - Simple and clear

Summary

- CSSB21 an improvement over ACES
 - Provides relatively flat tax rate with slightly progressive nature over a broad price range
 - Elimination of progressivity solves the high marginal tax problem
 - Makes Alaska more attractive for investment at \$100+ prices
 - Concept of GRE positive
- CSSB21 changes for an attractive investment climate
 - Reduce base tax rate
 - Modify GRE to create incentives for both new and legacy fields