

# PROGRESSIVITY PROFITABILITY PARITY GAS

Senate Finance Committee

February 24, 2010

Alaska State Department of Revenue

# Agenda

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- How Does the Production Tax Calculation Change when Gas is Produced?
- Brief historical background on the philosophy behind the current system
- How does “Parity” affect the production tax calculation?
- What is being potentially “locked in” with the AGIA open season?
- Forecasting oil and gas prices 2020 to 2030
- Policy Issues Associated with the Gas Tax

## Basic Oil Tax Calculation

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	<b>Oil</b>
ANS Price	\$75.00\$/bbl
Daily Production	500,000Bbl/d
Annual Production	182,500,000 bbl
<b>Total Annual Gross Sales Value</b>	<b>\$13,687,500,000</b>
Marine and TAPS Tariff on Oil	(\$6.50) \$/bbl
Gas Pipeline and Gas Treatment Plant	
<b>Transportation Costs</b>	<b>(\$1,186,250,000.00)</b>
<b>Value at Point Of Production</b>	<b>\$12,501,250,000</b>
Royalty and Federal	(\$1,562,656,250.00)
Taxable Point of Production Value	\$10,938,593,750
<u>Lease Expenditures</u>	
Opex	(\$2,000,000,000)
Capex	(\$2,000,000,000)
<b>Total Lease Expenditures</b>	<b>(\$4,000,000,000)</b>
<b>Production Tax Value (PTV)</b>	<b>\$6,938,593,750</b>
<b>PTV on BOE basis</b>	<b>\$43.45</b>
Base Tax (25%*PTV)	\$1,734,648,438
Progressive Tax Rate	5.38%
Progressive Tax	\$373,326,216
<b>Total Tax Due before credits</b>	<b>\$2,107,974,654</b>
Credits Applied Against Taxes	(\$400,000,000)
<b>Total Tax after credits</b>	<b>\$1,707,974,654</b>

Now What if  
We Added 4.5  
Bcf of Gas  
Production?

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	Oil	Gas	Combined
ANS Price	\$75.00\$/bbl	\$8.00\$/mmbtu	
Daily Production	500,000Bbl/d	4.5Bdf/d	
Annual Production	182,500,000 bbl	1,643Bcf/year	
<b>Total Annual Gross Sales Value</b>	<b>\$13,687,500,000</b>	<b>\$13,140,000,000</b>	<b>\$26,827,500,000</b>
Marine and TAPS Tariff on Oil	(\$6.50) \$/bbl		
Gas Pipeline and Gas Treatment Plant		(\$4.50) \$/mmbtu	
<b>Transportation Costs</b>	<b>(\$1,186,250,000.00)</b>	<b>(\$7,391,250,000)</b>	<b>(\$8,577,500,000)</b>
<b>Value at Point Of Production</b>	<b>\$12,501,250,000</b>	<b>\$5,748,750,000</b>	<b>\$18,250,000,000</b>
Royalty and Federal	(\$1,562,656,250.00)	(\$718,593,750.00)	(\$2,281,250,000)
Taxable Point of Production Value	\$10,938,593,750	\$5,030,156,250.00	\$15,968,750,000
<u>Lease Expenditures</u>			
Opex	(\$2,000,000,000)	(\$200,000,000)	(\$2,200,000,000)
Capex	(\$2,000,000,000)	(\$200,000,000)	(\$2,200,000,000)
<b>Total Lease Expenditures</b>	<b>(\$4,000,000,000)</b>	<b>(\$400,000,000)</b>	<b>(\$4,400,000,000)</b>
<b>Production Tax Value (PTV)</b>	<b>\$6,938,593,750</b>	<b>\$4,630,156,250</b>	<b>\$11,568,750,000</b>
<b>PTV on BOE basis</b>	<b>\$43.45</b>	<b>\$19.33</b>	<b>\$29</b>
Base Tax (25%*PTV)	\$1,734,648,438	\$1,157,539,063	\$2,892,187,500
Progressive Tax Rate	5.38%	0.00%	0.00%
Progressive Tax	\$373,326,216	\$0	\$0
Total Tax Due before credits	\$2,107,974,654	\$1,157,539,063	\$2,892,187,500
Credits Applied Against Taxes	(\$400,000,000)	(\$40,000,000)	(\$440,000,000)
<b>Total Tax after credits</b>	<b>\$1,707,974,654</b>	<b>\$1,117,539,063</b>	<b>\$2,452,187,500</b>

	Oil	Gas	Combined
ANS Price	\$75.00\$/bbl	\$8.00\$/mmbtu	
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# Was This Expected When ACES was Crafted?

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- Same Dynamic for Gas that creates Uplift for Heavy Oil and Marginal Field Development
- Intended to be a positive incentive for Producers to commit to the gasline project

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## THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

*SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE*

*NOVEMBER 9, 2007*

# Goals for Fiscal Design

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- **Based on [hearing dialog] we see the State trying to achieve the following in this special session:**

1. Fields with larger **profitability** should be paying more taxes
2. Encourage investment in existing units
  - Reinvestment in producing assets
  - Investment in new developments
    - Conventional
    - Unconventional (i.e. heavy oil)
    - Gas
3. Encourage new investment outside legacy units
  - Level playing field for incumbents and new entrants
4. Durability
  - Don't want to be back 'fixing' things
5. Build on prior tax dialogue

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# The Fiscal Design Challenge

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## □ At the same time the State must address “The Take”

- (Goal 1) Capture the State’s equitable share when margins are very high
- (Goal 4) Include a form of progressive structure to adapt to the inevitable changes in the three main variables of the business:
  - Price
  - Production
  - Cost

## □ ...as well as “The Give Back”

- (Goal 2) Encouragement to reinvest profits for more development inside legacy units

# Goal 3: Encourage New Investment

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- **The [now current] legislation appears to provide the right incentives to encourage investment in new fields**
  - ▣ Investment credits
  - ▣ Net Operating Loss credits
    - Aid to new entrants with no existing tax base
  - ▣ Net based system that by design lowers the applicable production tax rate for fields with higher cost structure
    - More distant from core infrastructure
    - Heavy Oil
    - Gas
- **Beyond the individual project, the State and industry benefit from new developments as they provide additional barrels down TAPS thus extending the productive life of existing reservoirs**

# What was expected (in 2007)?

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- Highly likely that any new oil or gas development will cost more per barrel to find, develop and operate than current NS production
- Therefore, the addition of any new hydrocarbons to an existing portfolio will result in production taxes payable on the whole being less than the sum of the production taxes payable on the individual parts
  - ▣ Not just a gas/oil issue
  - ▣ Also an oil/oil issue, particularly a heavy oil/oil issue
- The more aggressive the progressivity the greater the impact on the effective rate or stand alone rate, and the greater the impact of oil-gas price parity

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## How Parity Affects Tax Calculation

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	Oil	Gas	Combined
ANS Price	\$75.00\$/bbl	\$8.00\$/mmbtu	
Daily Production	500,000 Bbl/d	4.5 Bcf/d	
Annual Production	182,500,000 bbl	1,643 Bcf/year	
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<b>Value at Point Of Production</b>	<b>\$12,501,250,000</b>	<b>\$5,748,750,000</b>	<b>\$18,250,000,000</b>
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Taxable Point of Production Value	\$10,938,593,750	\$5,030,156,250.00	\$15,968,750,000
<u>Lease Expenditures</u>			
Opex	(\$2,000,000,000)	(\$200,000,000)	(\$2,200,000,000)
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	Oil	Gas	Combined
ANS Price	\$100.00\$/bbl	\$8.00\$/mmbtu	
Daily Production	500,000 Bbl/d	4.5 Bcf/d	
Annual Production	182,500,000 bbl	1,643 Bcf/year	
<b>Total Annual Gross Sales Value</b>	<b>\$18,250,000,000</b>	<b>\$13,140,000,000</b>	<b>\$31,390,000,000</b>
Marine and TAPS Tariff on Oil	(\$6.50) \$/bbl		
Gas Pipeline and Gas Treatment Plant		(\$4.50) \$/mmbtu	
<b>Transportation Costs</b>	<b>(\$1,186,250,000.00)</b>	<b>(\$7,391,250,000)</b>	<b>(\$8,577,500,000)</b>
<b>Value at Point Of Production</b>	<b>\$17,063,750,000</b>	<b>\$5,748,750,000</b>	<b>\$22,812,500,000</b>
Royalty and Federal	(\$2,132,968,750.00)	(\$718,593,750.00)	(\$2,851,562,500)
Taxable Point of Production Value	\$14,930,781,250	\$5,030,156,250.00	\$19,960,937,500
<u>Lease Expenditures</u>			
Opex	(\$2,000,000,000)	(\$200,000,000)	(\$2,200,000,000)
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<b>PTV on BOE basis</b>	<b>\$68.45</b>	<b>\$19.33</b>	<b>\$39</b>
Base Tax (25%*PTV)	\$2,732,695,313	\$1,157,539,063	\$3,890,234,375
Progressive Tax Rate	15.38%	0.00%	3.59%
Progressive Tax	\$1,681,201,216	\$0	\$558,853,865
Total Tax Due before credits	\$4,413,896,529	\$1,157,539,063	\$4,449,088,240
Credits Applied Against Taxes	(\$400,000,000)	(\$40,000,000)	(\$440,000,000)
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	Oil	Gas	Combined
ANS Price	\$120.00\$/bbl	\$8.00\$/mmbtu	
Daily Production	500,000 Bbl/d	4.5 Bcf/d	
Annual Production	182,500,000 bbl	1,643 Bcf/year	
<b>Total Annual Gross Sales Value</b>	<b>\$21,900,000,000</b>	<b>\$13,140,000,000</b>	<b>\$35,040,000,000</b>
Marine and TAPS Tariff on Oil	(\$6.50) \$/bbl		
Gas Pipeline and Gas Treatment Plant		(\$4.50) \$/mmbtu	
<b>Transportation Costs</b>	<b>(\$1,186,250,000.00)</b>	<b>(\$7,391,250,000)</b>	<b>(\$8,577,500,000)</b>
<b>Value at Point Of Production</b>	<b>\$20,713,750,000</b>	<b>\$5,748,750,000</b>	<b>\$26,462,500,000</b>
Royalty and Federal	(\$2,589,218,750.00)	(\$718,593,750.00)	(\$3,307,812,500)
Taxable Point of Production Value	\$18,124,531,250	\$5,030,156,250.00	\$23,154,687,500
<u>Lease Expenditures</u>			
Opex	(\$2,000,000,000)	(\$200,000,000)	(\$2,200,000,000)
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<b>PTV on BOE basis</b>	<b>\$88.45</b>	<b>\$19.33</b>	<b>\$47</b>
Base Tax (25%*PTV)	\$3,531,132,813	\$1,157,539,063	\$4,688,671,875
Progressive Tax Rate	23.38%	0.00%	6.79%
Progressive Tax	\$3,302,376,216	\$0	\$1,273,703,865
<b>Total Tax Due before credits</b>	<b>\$6,833,509,029</b>	<b>\$1,157,539,063</b>	<b>\$5,962,375,740</b>
Credits Applied Against Taxes	(\$400,000,000)	(\$40,000,000)	(\$440,000,000)
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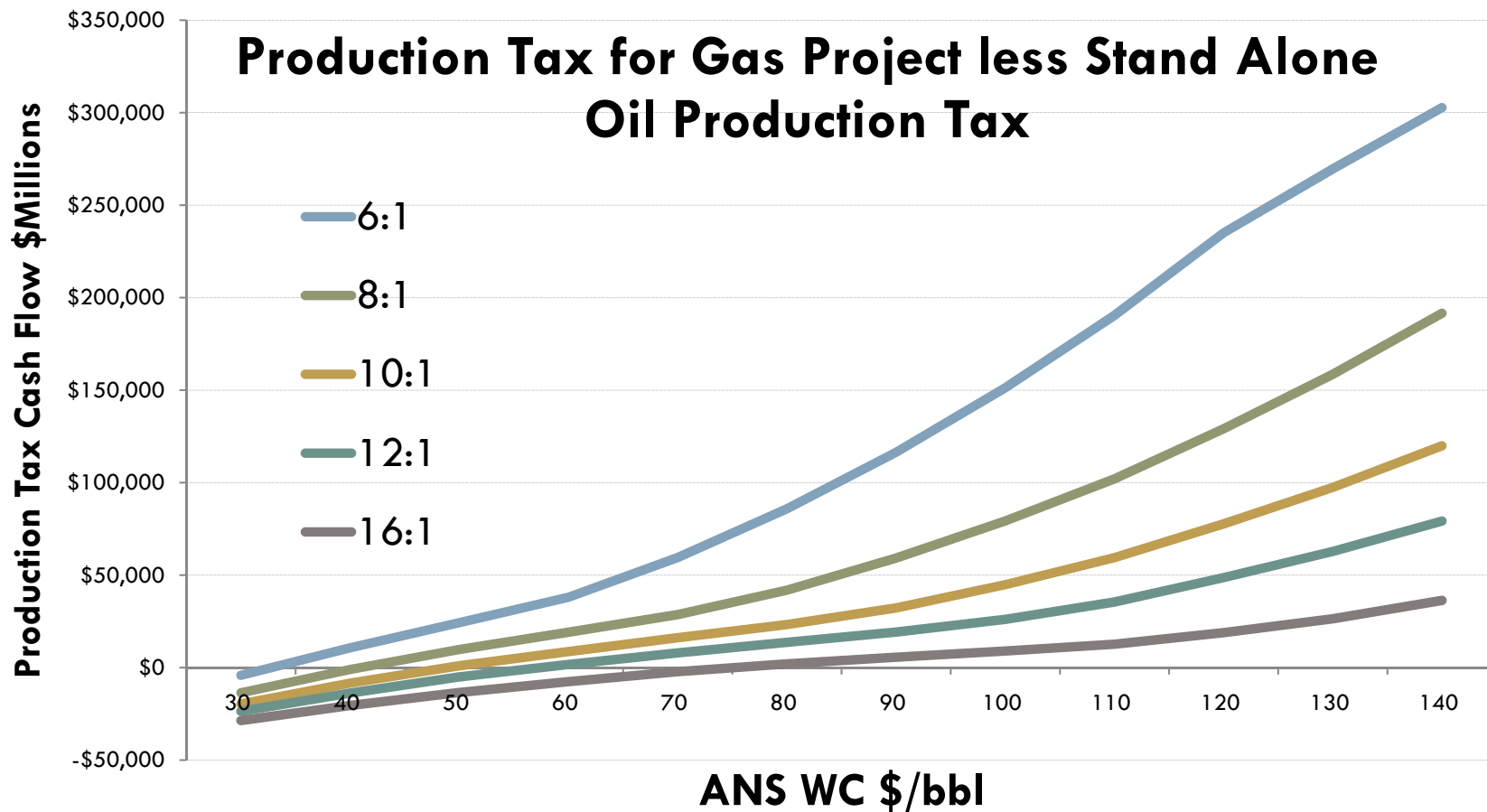
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# How does Parity affect State Revenues coming from an AGIA gasline?

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Showing the difference between Combined Oil and Gas Tax Revenue and Oil Tax Revenue with No Gasline Project\*



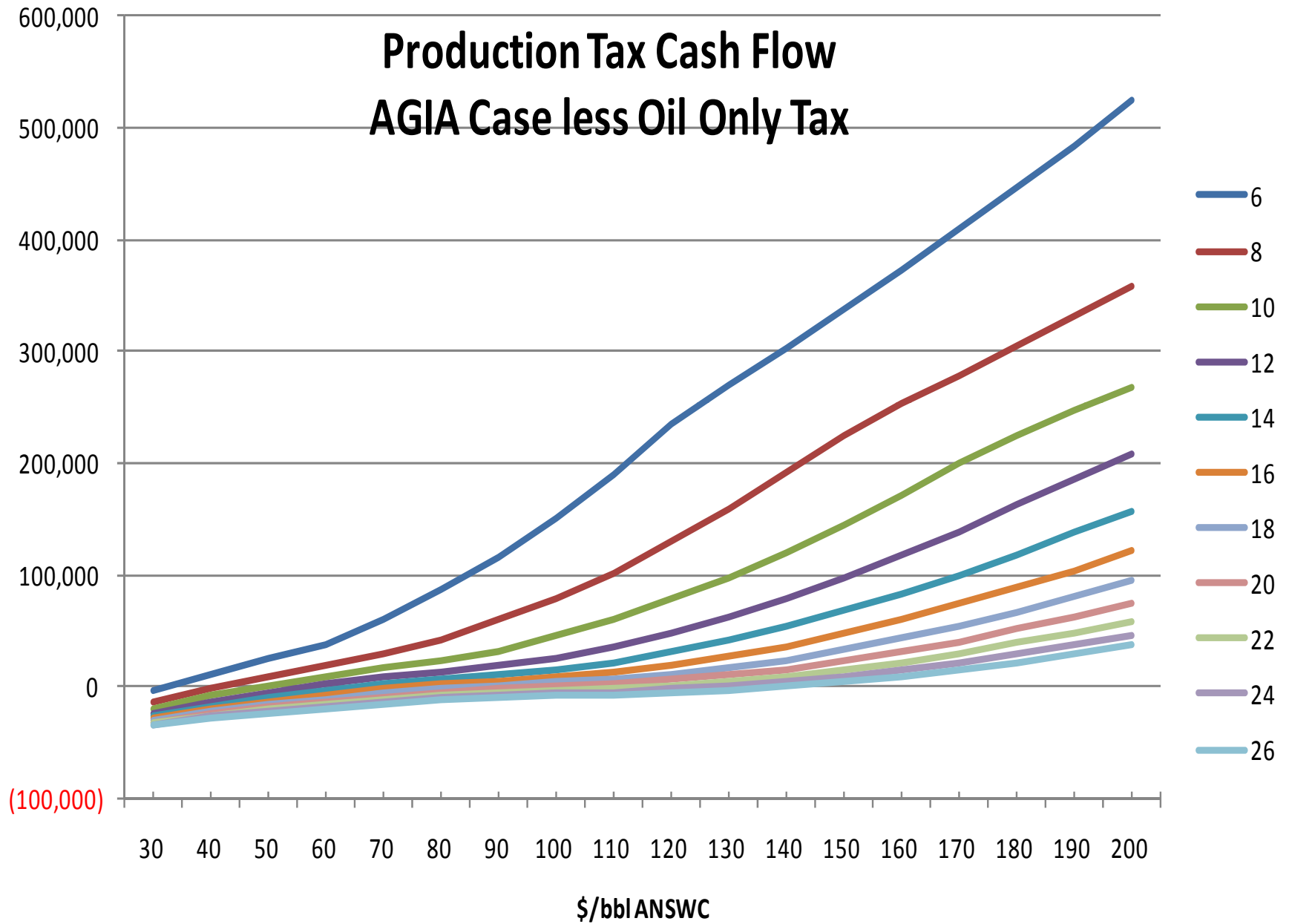
\* Based on 25 year undiscounted cash flows to the State, using AGIA oil and gas production profile

2/24/2010

# Production Tax Cash Flow

## AGIA Case less Oil Only Tax

Production Tax Cash Flow \$Million



# Gas Tax Policy Issues

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- What cash flow does the state expect from the gasline?
- What price risk is the state willing to accept?
- Is the state willing to accept the risk of periods where the oil + gas tax revenue is less than oil tax alone?
- What is the cash flow sharing and risk sharing between the Producers and the State?

# Issues Surrounding Gas Tax Discussion

## At this Time

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- Entering two open seasons for the gas pipeline
  - ▣ Likely to result in Producers continuing to claim changes in the fiscal system are necessary
- Full commitments to ship gas (i.e. project sanction) not expected until 2014
- Stakeholders will continue to discuss:
  - ▣ Necessary Producer cash flow from gas development,
  - ▣ Relative risks borne by the Producers and the State,
  - ▣ Amount of Fiscal Predictability the Producers need

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What is being potentially “locked in” with the AGIA open season?

# What kind of shipping commitments qualify shippers for AGIA Tax and Royalty Inducements?

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For gas to qualify for the tax and royalty inducements, “producer-shippers” and “shippers buying from producers” must meet this requirement under AS 43.90.300:

**“Must commit to acquire firm transportation capacity in the first binding open season”**

# Definition of Key Terms

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- **Precedent Agreement (PA):** Establishes general terms of transportation service the conditions under which shipper will be obligated to acquire transportation capacity on the project (via TSA). Also specifies when the shipper and transporter are relieved of those obligations (i.e. conditions).
  
- **Transportation Services Agreement (TSA):** Entered when conditions of the PA are met; shipper is then unconditionally obligated to pay for transportation and the transporter to construct the project.

# Qualifications for AGIA Inducements

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▣ **“Must commit to acquire firm transportation capacity in the first binding open season” means\*\*:**

1. Submit a bid for firm transportation capacity during the initial open season;
2. Execute a Precedent Agreement (PA) w/in 180 days of close of initial open season;
3. Execute Transportation Services Agreement (TSA) w/in 5 years of open season, or two years following FERC Certification, whichever is later; **and**
4. File with the DOR-DNR Commissioners:
  - Copies of documents listed above; and
  - Copy of rolled-in rate agreements governing pipeline expansions

\*\*Summary only – does not include all terms  
Proposed Regulations 15 AAC 90.200 - 230

2/24/2010

# The Gas Production Tax Exemption

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- Annual exemption from “gas production tax”

- Value Equal to:

Gas production tax  
under law at time  
of production

minus

Gas production tax  
under law at open  
season

- Good for 10 years following start of gas sales
- Applies only to volume of gas identified in the Commissioners’ determination of qualification or voucher.

# Identifying “gas production tax”

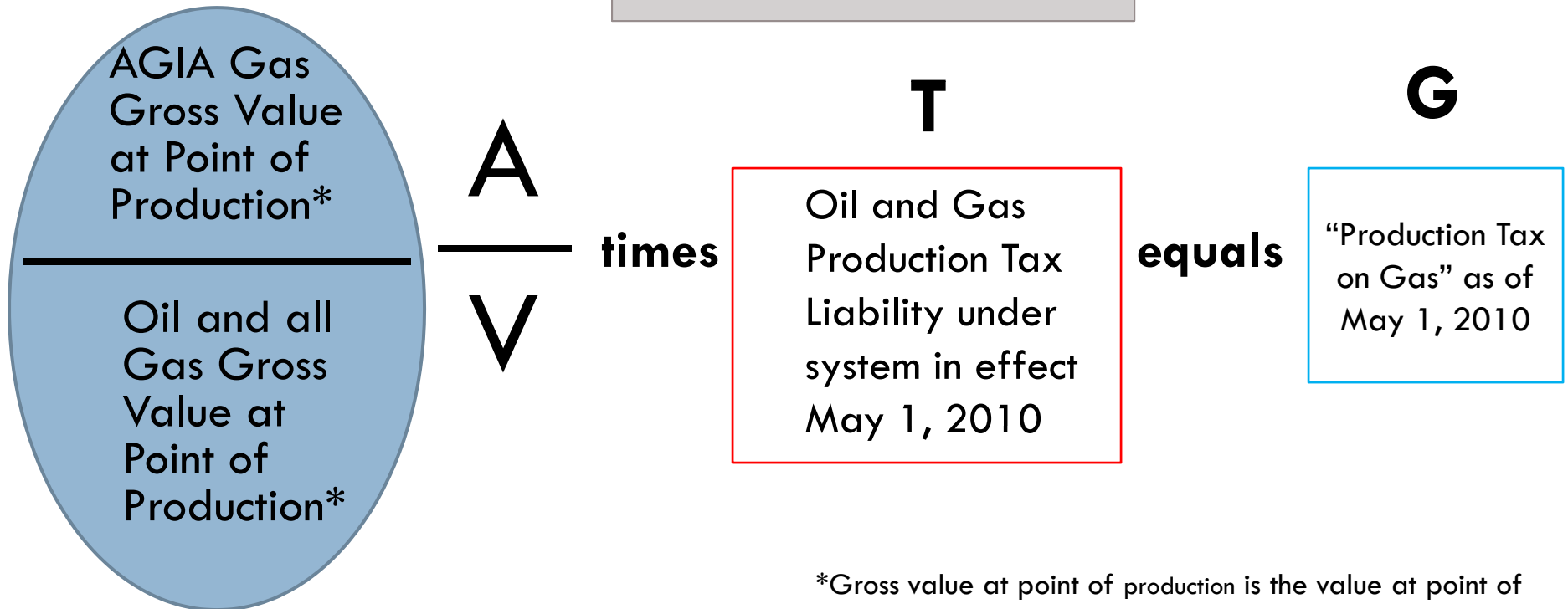
27

- Current Production Tax is calculated on combined oil and gas production, with combined oil and gas lease expenditures, so we need to attribute a “gas production tax” value.
- Under proposed 15 AAC 90.220, to attribute “gas production tax”, we use the ratio of the gross value of AGIA gas at the point of production divided by the combined gross value of the oil and all gas at the point of production. This ratio is multiplied by the combined oil and all gas production tax liability.

# Gas Tax Exemption Mathematics

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$$\frac{A}{V} \times T = G$$



AGIA Gas Value Ratio

\*Gross value at point of production is the value at point of production without deduction of costs upstream of that point.  
(See AS 43.55.900(12) and AS 43.55.150)

	Oil	Gas	Combined
ANS Price	\$120.00\$/bbl	\$8.00\$/mmbtu	
Daily Production	500,000Bbl/d	4.5Bdf/d	
Annual Production	182,500,000 bbl	1,643Bcf/year	
<b>Total Annual Gross Sales Value</b>	<b>\$21,900,000,000</b>	<b>\$13,140,000,000</b>	<b>\$35,040,000,000</b>
Marine and TAPS Tariff on Oil	(\$6.50) \$/bbl		
Gas Pipeline and Gas Treatment Plant		(\$4.50) \$/mmbtu	
<b>Transportation Costs</b>	<b>(\$1,186,250,000)</b>	<b>(\$7,391,250,000)</b>	<b>(\$8,577,500,000)</b>
<b>Value at Point Of Production</b>	<b>\$20,713,750,000</b>	<b>\$5,748,750,000</b>	<b>\$26,462,500,000</b>
Royalty and Federal	(\$2,589,218,750)	(\$718,593,750)	(\$3,307,812,500)
Taxable Point of Production Value	\$18,124,531,250	\$5,030,156,250.00	\$23,154,687,500
<u>Lease Expenditures</u>			
Opex	(\$2,000,000,000)	(\$200,000,000)	(\$2,200,000,000)
Capex	(\$2,000,000,000)	(\$200,000,000)	(\$2,200,000,000)
<b>Total Lease Expenditures</b>	<b>(\$4,000,000,000)</b>	<b>(\$400,000,000)</b>	<b>(\$4,400,000,000)</b>
<b>Production Tax Value (PTV)</b>	<b>\$14,124,531,250</b>	<b>\$4,630,156,250</b>	<b>\$18,754,687,500</b>
<b>PTV on BOE basis</b>	<b>\$88.45</b>	<b>\$19.33</b>	<b>\$47</b>
Base Tax (25%*PTV)	\$3,531,132,813	\$1,157,539,063	\$4,688,671,875
Progressive Tax Rate	23.38%	0.00%	6.79%
Progressive Tax	\$3,302,376,216	\$0	\$1,273,703,865
Total Tax Due before credits	\$6,833,509,029	\$1,157,539,063	\$5,962,375,740
Credits Applied Against Taxes	(\$400,000,000)	(\$40,000,000)	(\$440,000,000)
<b>Total Tax after credits</b>	<b>\$6,433,509,029</b>	<b>\$1,117,539,063</b>	<b>\$5,522,375,740</b>

30

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Assuming all the gas is shipped via capacity that qualifies for the AGIA inducement...

$$\frac{\$5,748,750,000}{\$26,462,500,000} = 21.7\%$$

$$\$5,522,375,740 \times 21.7\% = \$1,199,688,523$$

Production Tax Attributed to Gas under proposed 15 AAC 90.220

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$$\$5,522,375,740 \times 21.7\% =$$

**\$1,199,688,523**

Production Tax Attributed to Gas under proposed 15 AAC 90.220

Close Approx.

# Given that Example – What is the AGIA Tax Exemption?

33

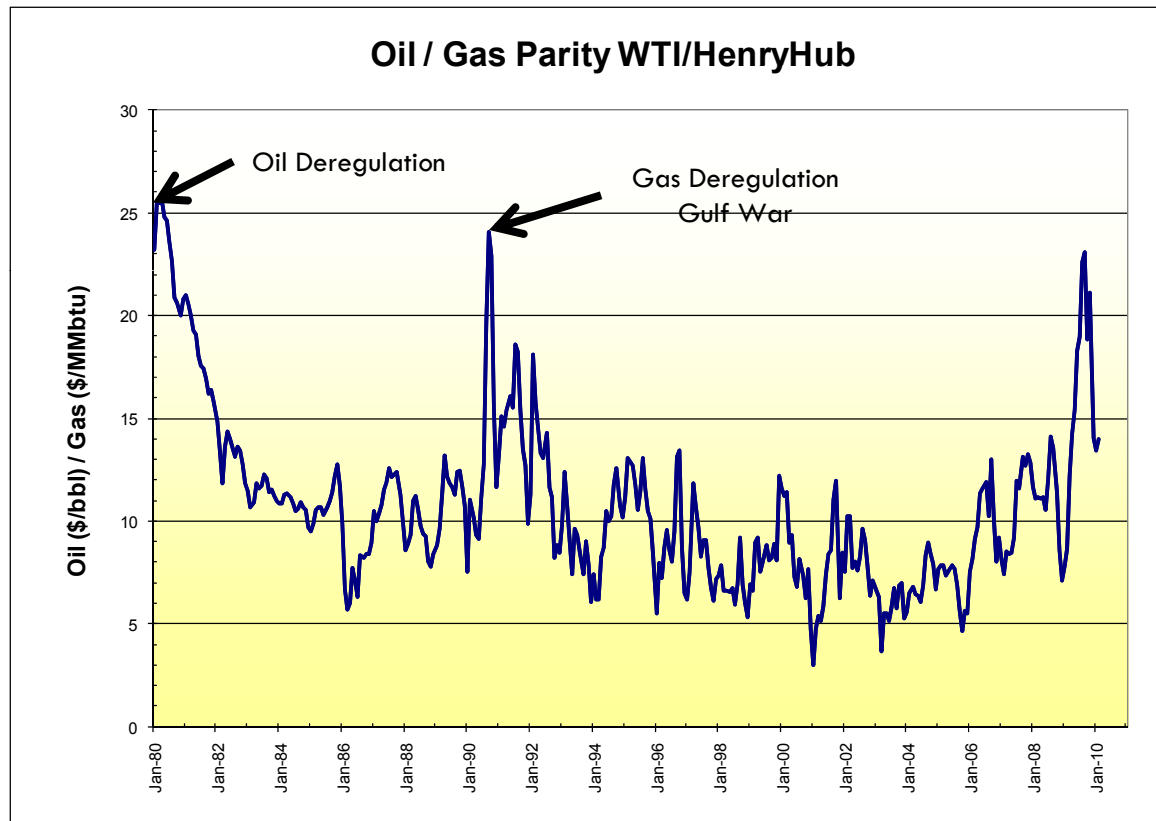
1. Calculate Gas Production Tax under system in place in the Year of Production:
  - ▣ Assume the Gas Production Tax then is = \$1.5B
2. Calculate Gas Production Tax under system in effect on May 1, 2010:
  - ▣ Previous slide shows gas tax attribution of: \$1.2B
3. The taxpayer can claim an exemption for the difference:
  - ▣ AGIA Gas Tax Exemption = \$300M

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## Oil and Gas Price Expectations and Forecasting Challenges

# The Oil/Gas Price Parity....

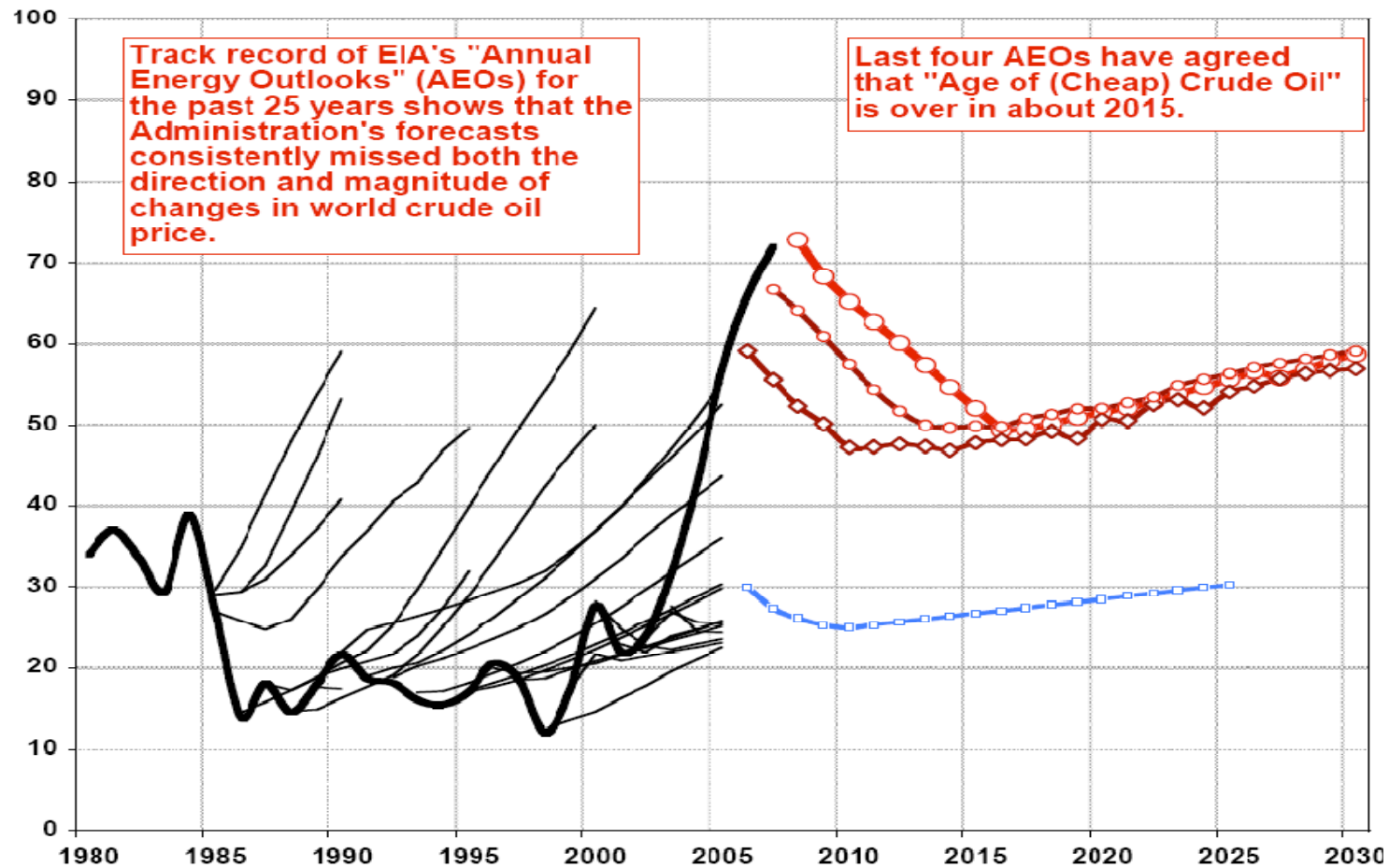
35



....Has Been Higher than Expected....

# EIA Forecasting Is Widely Quoted But Usually Not Even Close

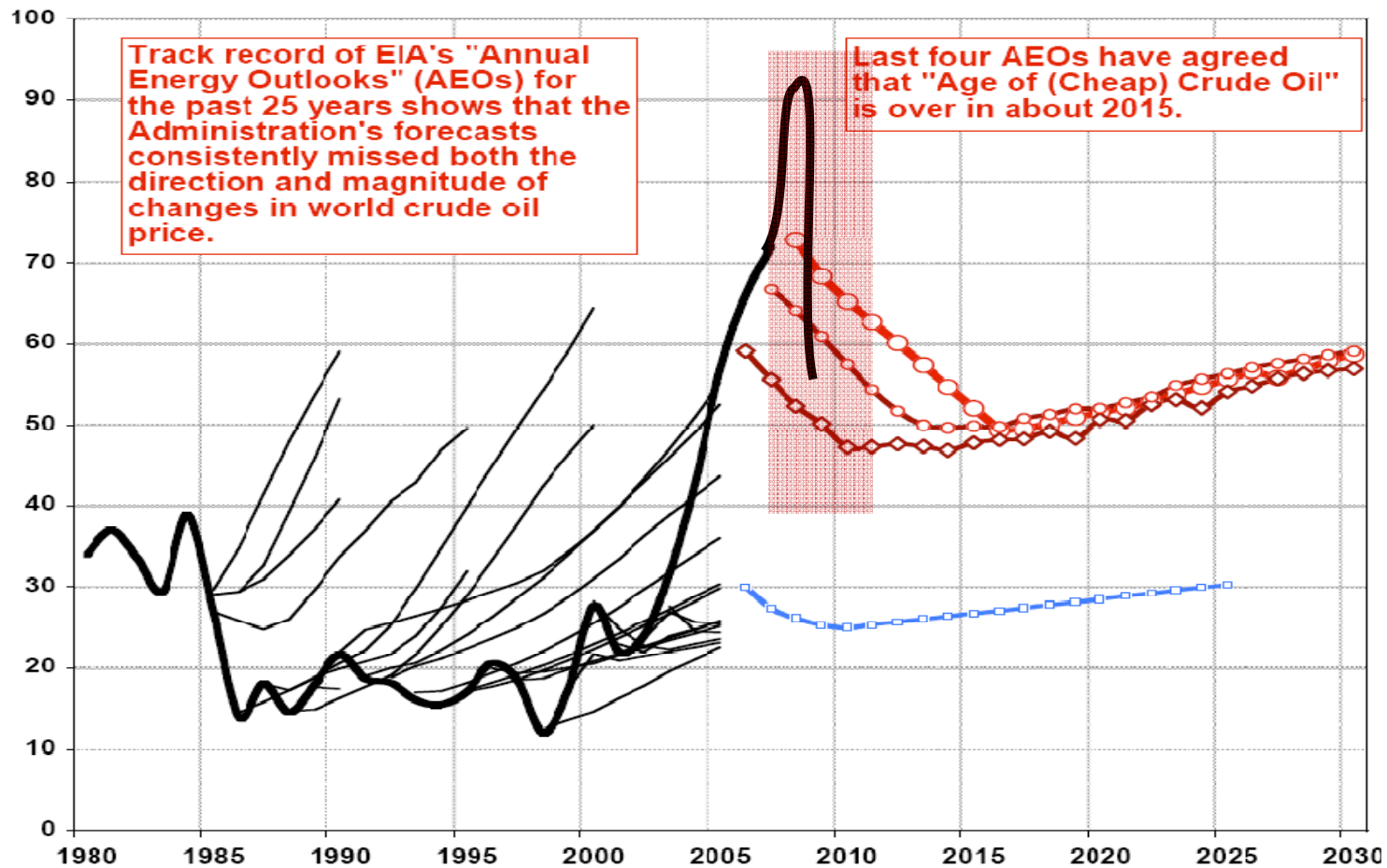
36



Source: US DOE Energy Information Administration Mar 2008

# EIA Forecasting Not Even Close

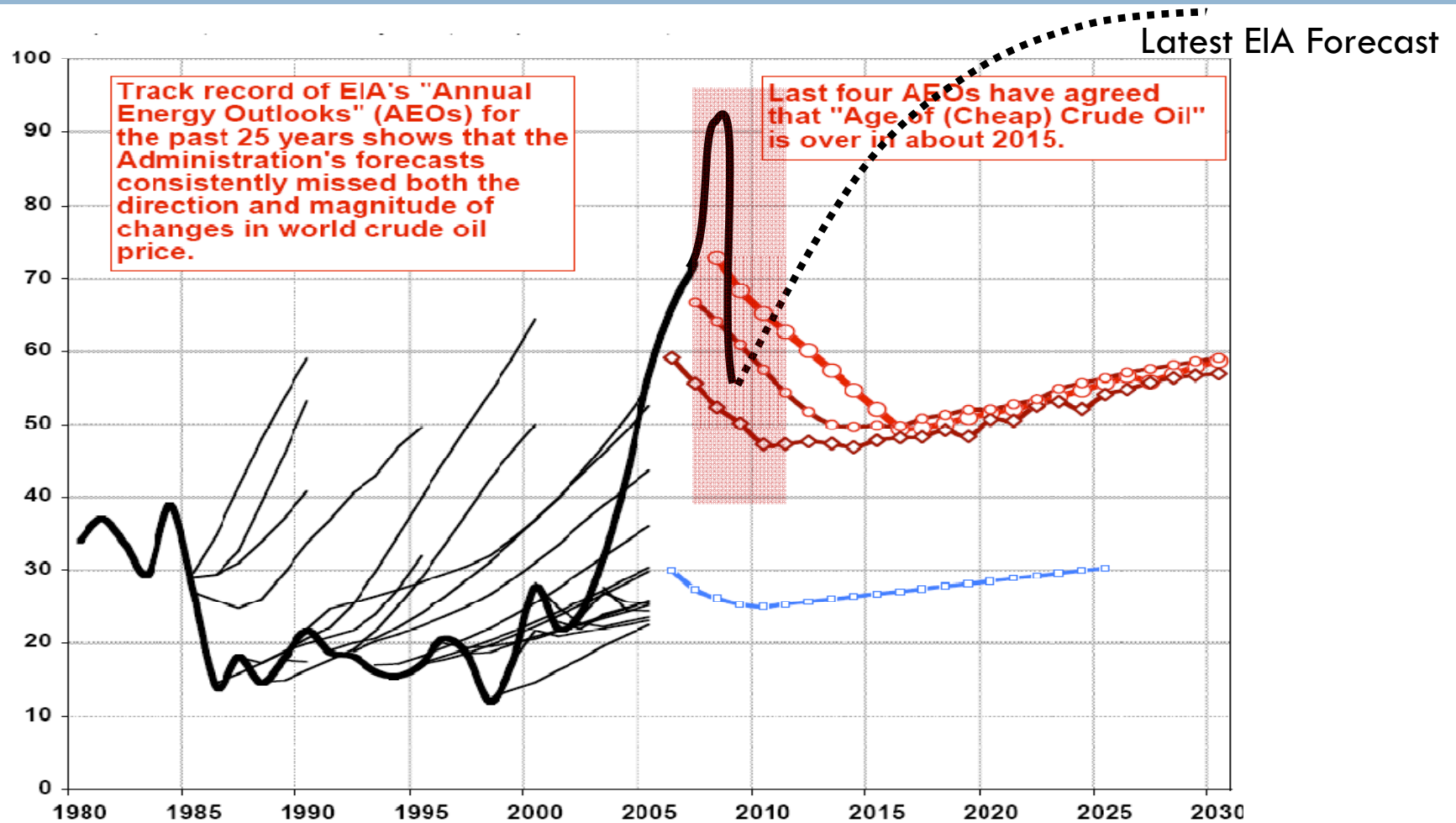
37



Source: US DOE Energy Information Administration Mar 2008

# EIA Forecasting Not Even Close

38



Source: US DOE Energy Information Administration Mar 2008

# In the past 5 years, We've gone from an expected major gas shortfall...

39

## □ 2005

- US to suffer significant gas shortage predicted by 2010 to 2012
- About 5-8 bcfd of new imports projected to be needed

## □ 2006

- Over a dozen new LNG projects sanctioned
- 48 proposed NA regasification facilities

## □ 2007

- Gas prices strengthening, gas rig count up

## □ 2008

- Spot LNG cargos selling for > \$24/MMBtu
- US Henry Hub > \$14/MMBtu

# ...to awash in gas!

40

## □ 2009

- Unconventional gas exceeding all predictions
- Storage overflowing due to warm winter
- Global economic slowdown, demand way off
- Gas trading at lowest parity to oil since deregulation of the US gas industry

## □ 2020 to 2030 ???

- If past is an indicator, very hard to predict what will happen with any accuracy
- Need an approach that adapts to any number of possible future states.

41

## Policy Issues Associate with the Gas Tax

# Gas Tax Policy Options By 2014

42

- Leave the Current System
  - ▣ Accept the gas price risk as an incentive for Producer participation in the gasline
- Eliminate the Risk of Oil+Gas Tax < Oil Tax
  - ▣ Set a minimum tax equal to the tax that would have been paid for the oil alone
- Reduce the Oil Tax Reducing Effect of Price Parity
  - ▣ Establish a “collar” around the parity ratio, if the collar ratio is exceeded the equivalence of oil to gas is adjusted
- Separate or Ringfence gas production for State production tax purposes
  - ▣ Need to develop a way to allocate costs between oil and gas that does not require an army of auditors
  - ▣ Changes the current cash flow balance between the State and Producers

# The End