

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2003 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 2
 Bill Version: CSHB 61(O&G)
 (H) Publish Date: 3/14/03

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: Revenue
 Title Oil and Gas Tax Credit BRU Revenue Operations
for Exploration / Development Component Tax Division
 Sponsor Representative Chenault
 Requester House Committee on Oil and Gas Component No. 2476

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	<i>See Analysis</i> -----
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2003) cost: 0.0

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2004 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill is intended to promote the exploration and development of natural gas south of the Brooks Range, particularly in Cook Inlet. This bill allows a tax credit equal to 10 percent of qualified capital investment -- as well as annual labor, seismic and associated costs -- related to gas exploration and development work to be applied against corporate income tax (AS 43.20) for up to 50% of a corporation's total tax liability. The credit applies only to gas exploration and development of reserves south of the Brooks Range. The credit can only be taken if the reserves produce gas for sale and delivery.

Corporations could use their tax credits under this legislation to reduce taxes paid to the state for North Slope production or production from elsewhere in the state.

Oil and gas corporate income tax collections in FY 2003 and FY 2004 are currently projected at \$160 million and \$200 million per year, respectively.

Prepared by: Chuck Logsdon, Chief Petroleum Economist Phone _____
 Division Tax Division Date/Time 3/11/03 9:46 AM
 Approved by: Larry Persily, Deputy Commissioner Date 3/11/2003
 Agency Department of Revenue

FISCAL NOTE #2

**STATE OF ALASKA
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BILL NO. CSHB 61(O&G)

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION

It is not easy to evaluate the overall revenue effect of a tax credit. On the plus side, if exploration activity discovers developable reserves, the state could receive royalty and production taxes that more than offset the revenue loss due to the tax credit. And the availability of the credit could enhance the attractiveness of exploring for new oil and gas resources, which may or may not result in creditable expenditures depending on whether discovery and development occurs.

The credit is targeted to natural gas exploration and development activity south of the Brooks Range, while the bulk of current oil and gas corporate income tax against which this credit could potentially be taken is from production and transportation of high-value oil on the North Slope. As a result, an oil and gas corporation that has profitable operations on the North Slope could, by investing in development outside of the Slope, reduce its total oil and gas corporate income tax liability through this new credit provision.

The key state revenue issue with regard to this tax credit is the extent to which the additional incentive is needed to encourage exploration and development. Natural gas price levels are critical in determining the commercial incentive to explore and develop. Natural gas prices probably will be a bigger factor in a commercial venture than the tax credits in this legislation, but this tax credit provision could also play a factor in a corporate decision to invest in exploration and development. A risk to the state is if high gas prices spur development on their own, regardless of the tax credit, the state could be in the position of providing a tax credit that is no longer necessary to promote development.