

SJR

13

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SJR 13

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Revenue
 Title: Resolution Supporting the Lifting of the ANS Export Ban BRU: Revenue Operations
 Component: Oil & Gas Audit
 Sponsor: Sen. Ellis
 Requestor: Sen. Ellis COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 115

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99
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						
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY93) impact: \$ 0.00

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

*The resolution carries no operating budget fiscal impact. Should the export ban on ANS crude be lifted revenues to the State will increase by an estimated \$185,000,000 per year. See attached for further explanation.

Prepared by: Chuck Logsdon Phone: 276-1363
 Division: Oil & Gas Audit Division Date: March 2, 1992
 Approved by Commissioner: Darrel J. Rexwinkel Date: March 2, 1993
 Agency: Revenue

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Lifting the ANS export ban would enhance the value of ANS production thereby increasing State revenues and making petroleum exploration and development on Alaska's North Slope economically more attractive.

The increase in ANS production value would result from two sources:

1. Reduced transportation costs (transportation costs are a deduction against value in determining Alaska severance tax and royalties) since Alaska is closer to Asia than to the U.S. Gulf Coast where 15% to 20% of ANS production is sold.
2. Sales to the Far East market would increase the West Coast price of ANS to world levels as foreign refiners would bid against West Coast refiners to acquire ANS.

The Alaska Department of Revenue has estimated that lifting the export ban on ANS would increase state revenues by roughly \$185 million per year. It is further estimated that lifting the export ban would increase ANS production by roughly 110 million barrels between 1993 and 2000.

SJR 13:

"A resolution requesting the Congress of the United States to pass legislation to permit the export of Alaska crude oil."

The Department of Commerce and Economic Development fully supports SJR 13. Charges for the shipping of Alaska crude oil to Gulf Coast destinations negatively impact the long term stability on the industry in the state. These shipping charges have direct negative effects on the production royalties paid to the government of Alaska.

Finally, since the price of the delivered product to the producer ultimately controls the fate of the industry; higher shipping charges do have long term negative effects on the Alaska oil industry. The ability to export Alaska crude oil, specifically north slope crude, would lengthen the producing fields lives and facilitate smaller more dispersed fields into production.

SJR 13 accurately reports these conditions and situations. However, since this resolution was drafted prior to President Clinton taking office page 2, line 19 and lines 30- 32 should be updated to accurately reflect the current administration.


Paul Fuhs, Commissioner

Date: 3-29-93

103D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 543

To remove the restrictions on the export of Alaskan North Slope oil.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 21, 1993

Mr. THOMAS of California (for himself, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DOOLEY, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. GALLEGLY, and Mr. ZIMMER) introduced the following bill; which was referred jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, Energy and Commerce, and Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To remove the restrictions on the export of Alaskan North Slope oil.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT AMENDMENT.**

4 Section 7(d) of the Export Administration Act of
5 1979 (50 U.S.C. 2406(d)) is hereby repealed.

6 **SEC. 2. OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.**

7 The export of domestically produced crude oil trans-
8 ported by pipeline over right-of-way granted pursuant to
9 section 203 of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization
10 Act (43 U.S.C. 1652) shall not be subject to the restric-

1 tions contained in section 28(u) of the Mineral Leasing
2 Act of 1920 (30 U.S.C. 185), section 103 of the Energy
3 Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6212), section 28
4 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C.
5 1354), or section 7430(e) of title 10, United States Code,
6 or any regulations issued under any such provision of law.

O

Mar. 19, 1993

The Anchorage Times

Publisher: BILL J. ALLEN

"Believing in Alaskans, putting Alaska first"

Editors: DENNIS FRADLEY, PAUL JENKINS, WILLIAM J. TOBIN

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Serving notice

AS IT HAS every few years since 1974, Congress last week renewed the ban on the export of Alaska North Slope crude oil as part of the reauthorization of the Export Administration Act.

The ban was a bad law when Congress wrote it almost 20 years ago. It is bad law today.

Rather than engaging in an exercise in futility, Alaska's three-member congressional delegation did not attempt a showdown vote to delete the prohibition. Our representatives knew better.

During the Reagan and Bush administrations, when there was support from the White House for lifting the prohibition, there were still insufficient votes in Congress to overcome the influence of the maritime lobby, which champions the ban. With the new president yet to take a strong position on the issue, there was no chance this year of finding enough votes to remove it.

However Sen. Frank Murkowski served notice that he intends to seek an exemption to allow export of a portion of the oil. Before the Export Administration Act comes up for renewal again in June 1994, he wants the Senate to hold hearings on a proposal to allow this state to export its royalty share of oil from the Slope.

THE PLAN might serve to draw national attention to the damaging consequences of the export ban to Alaska's and California's economies, and to the nation's energy security. It could result in lifting the ban altogether.

Few realize that as a result of the oil export ban, the market value of domestic oil on the West Coast has been depressed for some time. Oil produced in Alaska and in California sells for about \$1 less per barrel than it would if it were free to compete on the world market.

That would amount to something like \$12 billion lost for oil production in the two states over the last 18 years.

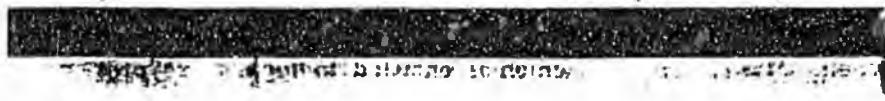
If the ban were lifted, and the value of oil production allowed to increase, there would be an incentive for the oil industry to increase exploration and production in both Alaska and California. National energy security would be improved as a result of more domestic production capability.

Exporting Alaska oil would also help offset the U.S. trade deficit with Pacific Rim nations.

A SENATE hearing on Alaska's request to export its royalty oil could help bring these points to the public's attention. Sen. Murkowski should follow through on his plan.

At the same time, the governor must continue to push forward with his lawsuit against the federal government. Not only is the ban bad law, it's unconstitutional.

If Congress can't be persuaded to see that, the U.S. Supreme Court may order it to do so.



BUSINESS

ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS

SECTION C

Earnings jump 67 percent

California starts exports; is Alaska next?

Los Angeles Daily News

LOS ANGELES — California oil producers can start exporting their crude to Asia this month for the first time in almost two decades.

Exporting domestic oil largely is banned by the federal government as a hedge against embargoes such as the one imposed by Arab countries in the early 1970s. This position was relaxed somewhat in late October when President Bush issued a memorandum that permits the export of up to 25,000 barrels daily of heavy California crude.

While there won't be a rush of domestic oil to foreign shores, the decision could pump some cash into California's independent oil industry. Federal officials estimate that if 25,000 barrels of crude oil were exported daily, it would be equal to about \$138 million a year in export sales.

But Tom Hunt, executive vice president of the California Independent Petroleum Association, says that the president's action is not going to create a windfall for state oil producers.

"You're talking about a very ugly crude and it has a

very limited refining capacity throughout the world," Hunt said. "California built itself around this type of crude so we have the type of refineries to take it on. But 25,000 barrels per day is a good start to establish your marketplace."

What Hunt's group would really like to see is an easing of the ban on crude oil from Alaska's North Slope oil fields. And allowing the export of California crude is being viewed as a step in this direction.

Alaska crude is a lighter

Please see Page C-6, EXPORTS

Petroleum Co. ...
ent increase in ...
Thursday.

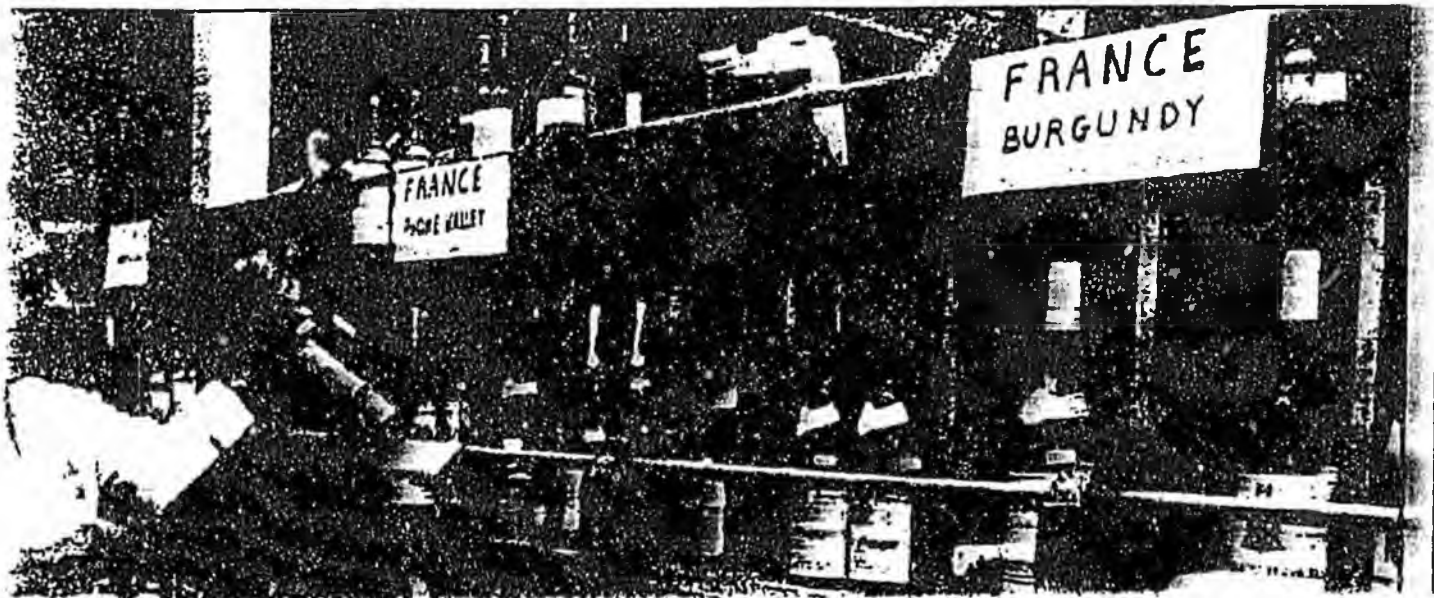
ducer in Alaska ...
Bay, the largest

company earned ...
\$4.48 billion. In ...
the company ...
sales of \$13.35

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THE LAST OF THE CHEAP WHITE WINE



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EXPORTS: California able to start shipping oil

Continued from Page C-1

oil — it's what Atlantic Richfield Co. refines its gasoline from — so the market potential is greater.

"We're building a case in Washington and California about this arcane law," Hunt said of the Alaska crude ban. "It's a law that certainly outlived whatever usefulness it might have had."

Hunt estimates that about 1.7 million barrels of Alaska crude flow into California each day, much more than the 1.1 million barrels the state consumes. "It just drowns California in crude," he said.

This influx of Alaska crude and oil from fields off the Santa Barbara, Calif., coast have kept prices for California crude depressed, Hunt said.

He's got an ally in Alaska. Attorney General Charlie

Cole, who earlier this year sued the federal government over the export ban.

When Alaska became a state it was granted mineral rights to 103 million acres and was to use the proceeds from the oil sales to finance government services. The export ban scotched this plan.

"We no more got under way making those lands productive to support civil government when the federal government said, 'Oh, by the way, we're going to restrict how you are going to deal with those resources,'" Cole said.

California crude fetches about \$13.75 a barrel at the wellhead, but it will cost about \$16 a barrel when shipping costs are added in, making the low-quality oil rather expensive. Alaska crude delivered to the West Coast costs about \$17.30 a barrel, but \$18.50 if it's shipped the Gulf Coast.



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Anchorage
Edition

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FM 91.1

Listen Saturday mornings at 10:00

Underwriting provided by Jack White Company

ings jump 67 percent

California starts exports; is Alaska next?

Los Angeles Daily News

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FISCAL NOTE

No. 1

STATE OF ALASKA
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bill Version: SSR 13

BI (S) Publish Date: 4-5-93

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Revenue
 Title: Resolution Supporting the Lifting of the ANS Export Ban BRU: Revenue Operations
 Component: Oil & Gas Audit
 Sponsor: Sen. Ellis
 Requestor: Sen. Ellis COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 115

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99
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						
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY93) impact: \$ 0.00

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

*The resolution carries no operating budget fiscal impact. Should the export ban on ANS crude be lifted revenues to the State will increase by an estimated \$185,000,000 per year. See attached for further explanation.

Changes in SSR 13 (RES) have no fiscal impact. This fiscal note is appropriate.

4.5.93
date SSS
Comte Aide (initial)

Prepared by: Chuck Logsdon Phone: 276-1363
 Division: Oil & Gas Audit Division Date: March 2, 1992
 Approved by Commissioner: Darrel J. Rexwinkel Date: March 2, 1993
 Agency: Revenue

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JOHNNY ELLIS
SENATOR

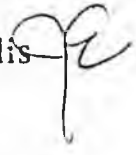


STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 9
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1182
(907) 465-3704
FAX: (907) 465-2529

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
SENATE

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Robin Taylor, Chair
Senate Judiciary Committee

FROM: Senator Johnny Ellis 

DATE: April 7, 1993

RE: Scheduling SJR 13: Export of Alaska Oil

I respectfully request that you schedule SJR 13 for a hearing in the Senate Resources Committee at your earliest convenience.

SJR 13 urges Congress to lift the ban on the export of Alaskan crude oil, which would increase domestic oil production and create jobs for Alaskans.

You will find all of the appropriate back-up materials attached. I urge your support of this measure.

Thank you for your consideration.

JOHNNY ELLIS
SENATOR



STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 9
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1182
(907) 465-3704
FAX: (907) 465-2529

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
SENATE

Sponsor Statement for
CSSJR 13 (RES)
Requesting Congress to Lift the Ban on the Export of
Alaska Crude Oil

CSSJR 13 (RES) endorses HR 543, federal legislation removing restraints on the exportation of Alaska North Slope crude oil.

Lifting the export ban will enhance the economic vitality and security of Alaska. Exporting Alaska North Slope crude oil will encourage and facilitate further oil exploration in Alaska and other states, creating a greater degree of national energy self-sufficiency.

Due to the high transportation costs associated with shipping Alaska North Slope crude oil to Gulf Coast states and the Panama Canal, the wellhead price of oil is reduced. Since Alaska oil cannot be exported, it is sold at a discount price on the West Coast to be price competitive with California crude. This surplus of oil depresses the value of Alaska and California oil, and subsequently has a negative impact on the economies in both states. Lifting the ban would alleviate this surplus, raise the barrel prices of all oil, and increase State revenues.

At a conservative estimate, Alaska would gain from billions of dollars in added revenue and economic benefits. Exporting oil would foster more oil exploration and development by making ventures deemed economically risky under current production values more lucrative. Oil export would also help to offset the United States' trade deficit.

The potential vulnerability of the United States to embargoes - which led to the imposition of the ban - has been greatly mitigated. President Bush lifted the ban on California oil exporting, proving that national security and scarcity of domestic oil no longer outweigh potential economic gains. HR 543 directs Congress to remove the restrictions on exporting Alaskan North Slope oil.

I urge you to support SSSJR 13. Lifting the ban on exporting oil is critical to the future economic security of our state.

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 4/5/93

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: _____

JUDICIARY Committee considered SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 13

Requesting the Congress of the United States to pass legislation to permit the export of Alaska crude oil.

and recommends:

- replace with _____ CS Joint Resolution 13 (JRD)
- or adopt previous _____ CS _____
- attaches amendment(s)

- same title
- new title
- technical title change (HB only)

adopts _____ Letter of Intent

further referral to the _____

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

NEW FISCAL NOTES

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal
REV		0	

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTES

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

Appropriation No Fiscal Note

DO PASS.

Suzanne R. Little
Arbria L. Taylor
Debra D. Douley

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT
FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

JK

DATE: 1/11/93

FURTHER: JUDICIARY

Date of 5-Day Notice: 3.25.93
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 4.5.93

RESOURCES Committee considered SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 13

Requesting the Congress of the United States to pass legislation to permit the export of Alaska crude oil.

and recommends: and a majority of the committee recommends it be replaced with

replace with _____ CS SJR 13 (RES)

- same title
- new title
- technical title change (HB only)

attaches amendment(s) and do pass

adopts _____ Letter of Intent

further referral to the _____

- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations

Φ/Σ

FISCAL NOTE INFORMATION

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal
REV	4/2/93	✓	

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

- Appropriation No Fiscal Note
- Governor's Bill with Previous Fiscal Notes (ente: information above)

DO PASS:
James Keenan Pea
Steven J. Lemmon Lem
Walter Bourley Don

Mike Miller Do Pass

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Chair: Signature and Recommendation

**ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 13**

HISTORY IN THE SENATE

1993
1/11
4/5

Read first time and referred to:
RES JUD

RPT () CS 4 DP NR DNP AM
 New Title Same Title Previous FN
 FN OFN To Jud

 RPT () CS DP NR DNP AM
 New Title Same Title Previous FN
 FN OFN To

 RPT () CS DP NR DNP AM
 New Title Same Title Previous FN
 FN OFN To

 Rules Calendar () CS AM Other
 New Title Same Title Previous FN
 FN OFN

Read second time

 CS Adopted () New Title
 Amended Advanced

Read third time

 Letter of Intent adopted
 Return to second for specific amendment

PASSED	EFD Same <u> </u> or
Yeas	Yeas
Nays	Nays
Excused	Excused
Absent	Absent

Reconsideration
 Reconsideration not taken up

PASSED	EFD Same <u> </u> or
Yeas	Yeas
Nays	Nays
Excused	Excused
Absent	Absent

Reported correctly engrossed
 Signed by President, to House

Secretary of the Senate

HISTORY IN THE HOUSE

19

Read first time and referred to:

 RPT CS () New Title
 DP DNP NR AM
 FN OFN Previous FN

 RPT CS () New Title
 DP DNP NR AM
 FN OFN Previous FN

 RPT CS () New Title
 DP DNP NR AM
 FN OFN Previous FN

Read second time
 CS () Adopted

Amended

Advanced

Read third time

Return to second for specific amendment

PASSED	EFD Same <u> </u> or
Yeas	Yeas
Nays	Nays
Excused	Excused
Absent	Absent

 Intent adopted

Reconsideration
 Reconsideration not taken up

PASSED ON RECON.	EFD Same <u> </u> or
Yeas	Yeas
Nays	Nays
Excused	Excused
Absent	Absent

 Intent adopted

Reported correctly engrossed, signed by the Speaker
 and returned to the Senate

Chief Clerk of the House

8-LS0308K
Chenoweth
1/20/94

CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 13(⁵⁴²)
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
EIGHTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATORS ELLIS, Kelly, Rieger, Frank, Leman, Donley

A RESOLUTION

1 Opposing the ban on the export of Alaska North Slope crude oil, endorsing HR
2 543, legislation removing restraints on the export of Alaska North Slope oil,
3 requesting the Congress of the United States to pass legislation to permit the
4 export of Alaska North Slope crude oil, and requesting the President of the
5 United States to present to the United States Congress a recommendation to lift
6 the ban on the export of Alaska North Slope crude oil.

7 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

8 WHEREAS 50 U.S.C.S. Appx. 2406(d) (sec. 7(d), Export Administration Act of 1979)
9 prohibits, with tightly restrictive exceptions, the export of domestically produced crude oil
10 transported by pipeline over the right-of-way granted by 43 U.S.C. 1652 (sec. 203 of the
11 Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act); and

12 WHEREAS the limitation on export of Alaska North Slope crude oil effectively limits
13 its sale to the domestic American market; and

14 WHEREAS the higher transportation cost associated with shipping Alaska North Slope
15 crude oil through the Panama Canal to the Gulf Coast states reduces the wellhead price of the

1 oil; and

2 **WHEREAS** lower wellhead prices raise the economic threshold for exploring for and
3 producing all North Slope oil and, as a result, production from certain existing and newly
4 discovered oil fields is currently uneconomic; and

5 **WHEREAS** the export ban singles out Alaska to pay its costs, penalizing the state and
6 the North Slope producers, which pay 85 percent of the taxes collected by the state; and

7 **WHEREAS** the current export ban reduces the value of crude oil production in the
8 state by an estimated \$1,000,000,000 per year, or about \$1.10 per barrel; and

9 **WHEREAS** Alaska North Slope crude oil required to be transported and delivered for
10 sale in the domestic market incurs approximately \$2.70 per barrel in higher transportation
11 charges than if the oil could be exported in international tankers to Pacific Rim countries; and

12 **WHEREAS** domestic exploration and development of newly discovered oil reserves
13 will enhance the nation's energy and economic security; and

14 **WHEREAS** the foreign export of Alaska North Slope crude oil will provide an
15 incentive for further domestic oil exploration and development; and

16 **WHEREAS** new discoveries and production resulting from increased domestic
17 exploration will facilitate the development of infrastructure and production facilities needed
18 to produce currently uneconomic Alaska North Slope reserves and, thus, lower the average
19 development costs of all Alaska North Slope production; and

20 **WHEREAS** exporting oil to Pacific Rim nations will decrease the substantial trade
21 deficit with nations that have expressed a strong interest in purchasing Alaska produced oil,
22 as evidenced by the sale under a United States Department of Commerce export license of
23 Alaska Cook Inlet oil to a Taiwanese company; and

24 **WHEREAS** Canada, Mexico, and Venezuela, among other neighboring countries in
25 this hemisphere, may provide stable, secure exports of crude oil to the United States at more
26 competitive prices than Alaska North Slope crude oil because of the transportation savings;
27 and

28 **WHEREAS** the additional cost of shipping Alaska North Slope crude oil to the Gulf
29 Coast and eastern states imposes an unnecessary burden on those states, reduces federal and
30 state tax revenue, reduces state royalties, and discourages exploration and development of
31 North Slope reserves; and

32 **WHEREAS** U.S. Secretary of Energy Hazel O'Leary has included a recommendation

1 to lift the ban on the export of Alaska North Slope oil as part of her Domestic Energy
2 Initiative; and

3 **WHEREAS** during his term as president, President George Bush had lifted the ban
4 on the export of oil produced in the State of California; and

5 **WHEREAS** the amended Export Administration Act authorizes the President of the
6 United States to recommend, and the Congress to approve by adoption of a joint resolution,
7 export of Alaska North Slope crude oil;

8 **BE IT RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature opposes the continuing ban on
9 export of Alaska North Slope crude oil because the ban results in inefficiencies and economic
10 waste and because it reduces the overall level of national economic activity; and be it

11 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature endorses HR 543,
12 legislation removing the restraints on the export of Alaska North Slope crude oil; and be it

13 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska Congressional delegation and the Governor
14 are urged to continue using their best efforts to obtain passage of HR 543 or comparable
15 legislation permitting the export of Alaska North Slope crude oil, regardless of the oil's point
16 of production within the state; and be it

17 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the
18 President of the United States to exercise power given him under the amended Export
19 Administration Act to recommend approval of the export of that oil.

20 **COPIES** of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Bill Clinton, President of the
21 United States; the Honorable Al Gore, Jr , Vice-President of the United States and President
22 of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the U.S. House of
23 Representatives; the Honorable George Mitchell, Majority Leader of the United States Senate;
24 and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and
25 the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in
26 Congress.