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**PRESENTATION ON  
ALASKA PPT**

to House Resources Committee  
March 13, 2006

Analysis of PPT

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**Econ One Research, Inc.**

- An economic research and consulting firm with offices in California (Los Angeles and Sacramento) and Texas (Houston and Austin)
- We provide consulting services in various industries, including petroleum and natural gas, regulated utilities, electricity, telecommunications, and computer software
- We have worked for:
  - A number of state governments on energy-related matters, including the States of Alaska, California, Hawaii, Louisiana, New Mexico, New York, and Texas
  - Federal government agencies, including the Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission, the Department of the Interior, and the President's Council of Economic Advisors
  - A number of foreign countries and international agencies, including the World Bank, Mexico, Nigeria, Turkey, and Tanzania on matters related to economic development and privatization of state-owned utilities
  - A number of companies in the petroleum and natural gas industries, including BP, Occidental Petroleum, ANR Pipeline, Koch Gateway Pipeline, Sempra Energy, KN Energy Corp., Lyondell-CITGO Refining, Total Petrochemicals U.S.A., Panhandle Eastern Corp., and ONEOK, Inc.



## Barry Pulliam

- Senior Economist with Econ One Research, Inc.
- Masters Degree in Economics from the Claremont Graduate School, with 17 years of experience consulting in the petroleum and natural gas industries
- Has consulted with or served as an economic expert for the State of Alaska on a number of occasions, including:
  - Several severance tax matters involving the valuation of crude oil
  - Operation of the TAPS Quality Bank in proceedings before the FERC and Alaska PUC
  - Merger and antitrust investigations
  - Recent arbitration between State and ExxonMobil involving crude oil royalties
- Consulted with the States of California, New Mexico, Texas, and Louisiana on economic issues related to the petroleum industry
- Consulted with federal government agencies, including the Department of the Interior and the Federal Trade Commission
- Co-author of two recent studies prepared for the Alaska Department of Natural Resources related to natural gas markets and royalty valuation issues



## Dr. Anthony Finizza

- Economist working in conjunction with Econ One Research, Inc.
- Ph.D. in Economics and Finance from the University of Chicago with over 30 years of experience working in the petroleum industry
- Chief Economist for ARCO from 1975 to 1998
- At ARCO, Dr. Finizza was in charge of petroleum price forecasting for the company's Long Range Planning Process and conducted scenario-planning exercises with senior management responsible for investment decisions
- Consulted with the California Energy Commission, the State of Hawaii, and the International Hydrogen Infrastructure Group (a consortium of private companies and the U.S. Department of Energy) on energy-related matters
- Currently teaches forecasting and modeling at the University of California, Irvine
- Published articles in *Business Economics*, *The Journal of Corporate Renewal*, and *The International Journal of Forecasting*
- Senior Fellow with the U.S. Association for Energy Economics
- Former President of the International Association for Energy Economics



## Oil Price Issues



### Conclusions/Observations Regarding Oil Price Forecasts

- Producers are using \$40 as a planning base case with \$30 as a stress price case. Majors may be using a slightly lower price range than independents, but are moving their views up.
  - This range may actually be lower than their best estimate, but is consistent with their "prudent" planning approach
  - This range is consistent with recent observed oil asset purchases
- This range is consistent with publicly available forecasts although the recent EIA AEO 2006 is above this range. (~\$54)
- What really matters is what forecasts are the "risk takers" using?
- Forecasters have been humbled (and will continue to be humbled) by their forecasts



## Oil Price Outlook

- **Factors Suggesting Continued Higher Prices (short-term)**
  - Strong oil demand, especially in China and rest of Asia
  - Growing Gap Between Global Demand and Global Non-OPEC Supply
    - Non-OPEC oil supply cannot keep up with growing world demand permitting increase in OPEC's market power
- **Factors Opposing Higher Oil Prices (long-term)**
  - Conventional oil faces threat from alternative sources of liquids when prices are high
    - Tar Sands: economic at ~\$20-30 oil
    - Coal Liquids: economic above \$30/bbl
    - Shale Oil: economic above \$45-50/bbl
  - Penetration of Alternative Transportation Vehicles
    - Oil's key position in the transportation market will be eroded by Hybrid vehicles, Grid-Connected Hybrid vehicles, Fuel Cell Vehicles
  - A \$10/bbl difference in oil prices is an \$73B additional consumer costs per year

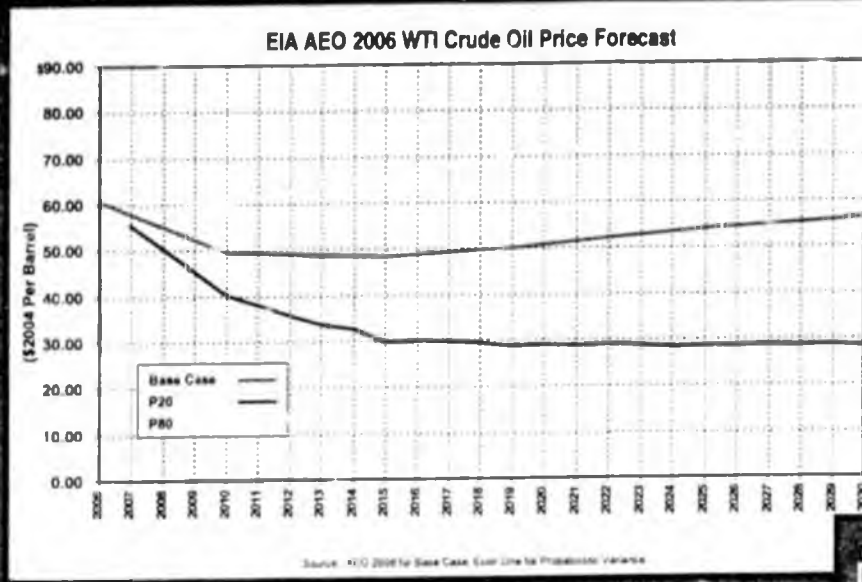
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## Oil Price Forecasts

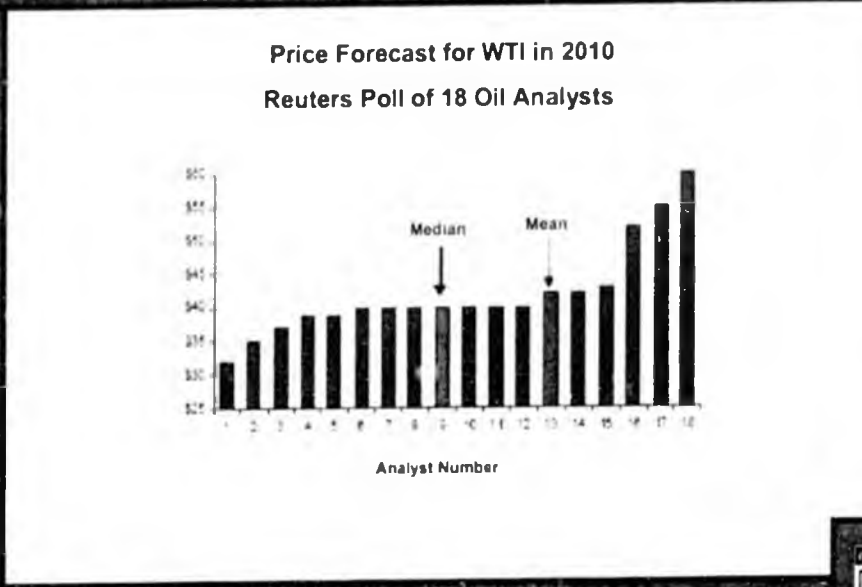
- **EIA's Annual Energy Outlook (AEO) – January 2006**
  - Forecast of oil prices (through 2030, converted to WTI by Econ One)
  - Include Alternative scenarios, probabilistic forecasts developed by Econ One
- **International Energy Agency (Paris) – 2005**
- **Reuters Poll of 18 Oil Analysts for WTI in 2010 (March 2006)**
- **NYMEX Futures market**
  - WTI oil contract traded since early 1980s

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## Oil Price Outlook – EIA Annual Energy Outlook 2006

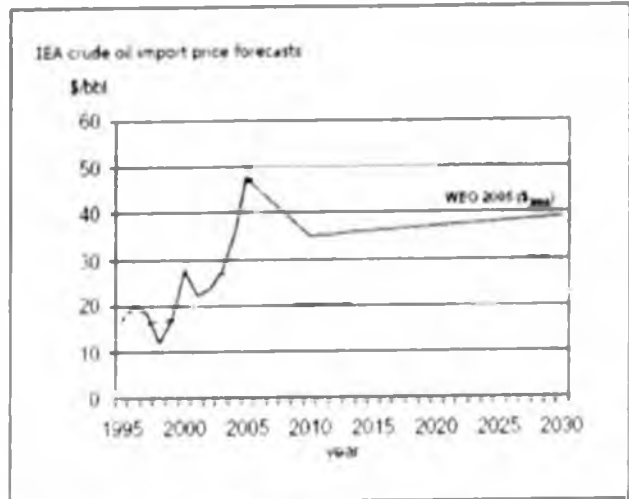


## Alternative Oil Price Forecasts – Reuters Poll (March 10, 2006)



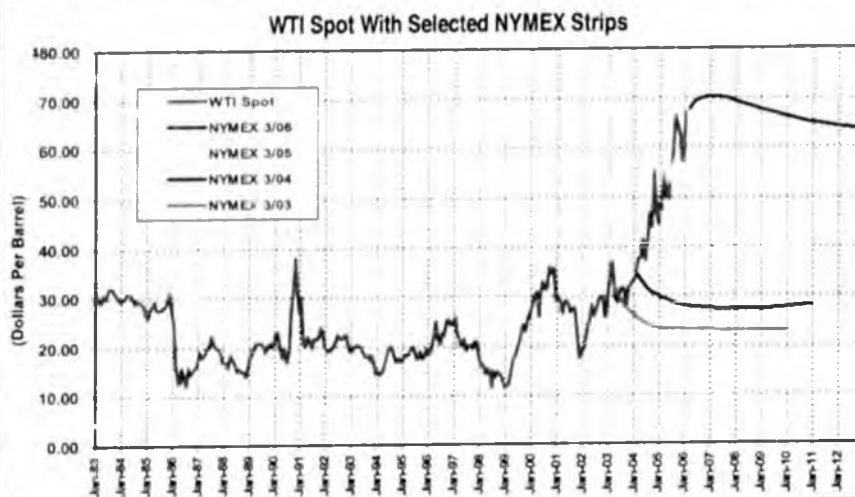
Source: *Commodities Weekly*, Deutsche Bank, 10 March 2006

## IEA (2005) Oil Price Forecasts



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## WTI Prices: History and Market Forecast



Source: NYMEX

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## Producer View of Future Oil Prices

- Producers have been "burned" by forecasts of high oil prices in the past
- Producers will test their projects against a price path that is below their "Most Likely" view
  - They use the "official price view" as a speed limit to signal caution
  - By "high-grading," they will have a suite of projects resilient to price risk
  - Their price view lags the current market price by as much as 5-7 years as prices rise, and by 2 years as prices fall.
  - Current view might be: \$35-40/barrel
  - Producers will also "stress" test their projects at \$30/barrel
- The consequences of error are not symmetrical
  - If a producer underestimates the future path of prices, they will not undertake high risk projects and their returns will skyrocket (the current situation relative to a few years ago)
  - If a producer overestimates the future path of prices, they will be scorned by Wall Street and investors (their position in the late 1990s)
  - They will "miss" opportunities, but these misses will not be fully "penalized" by the market

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## Imputed Oil Company Price Views

- Marubeni acquisition (2/23/06) of Pioneer GOM assets: ~ \$40
- Norsk Hydro acquisition (9/19/05) of Spinnaker Exploration: ~\$35
- Statoil acquisition (4/28/05) of EnCana's Deepwater GOM: ~ \$30

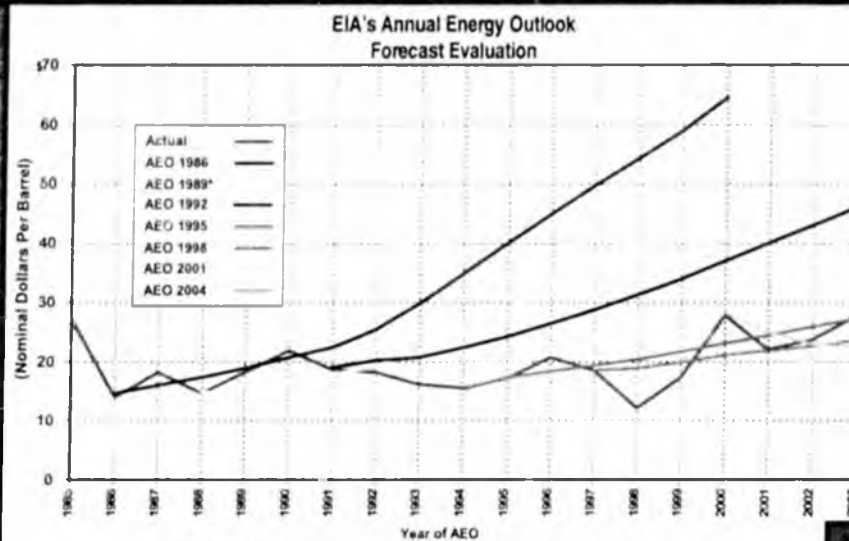
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## Some Examples of Humbling Oil Price Forecasting

- Energy Administration Administration (US DOE)
- A Private Oil Company
- Polls of "experts" – Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers



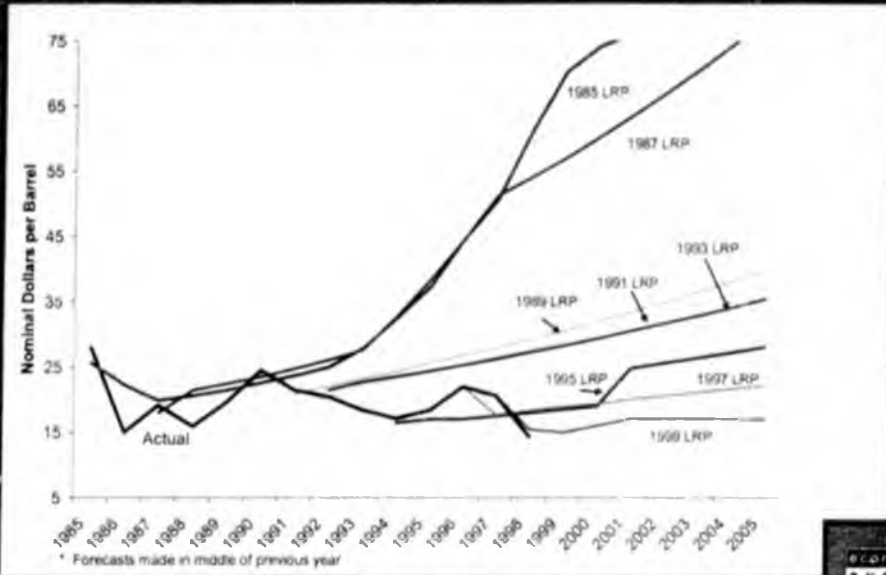
## EIA's Annual Price Outlooks



\* There is no report titled Annual Energy Outlook 1988 due to a change in the naming convention of the AEOs.  
Source: EIA

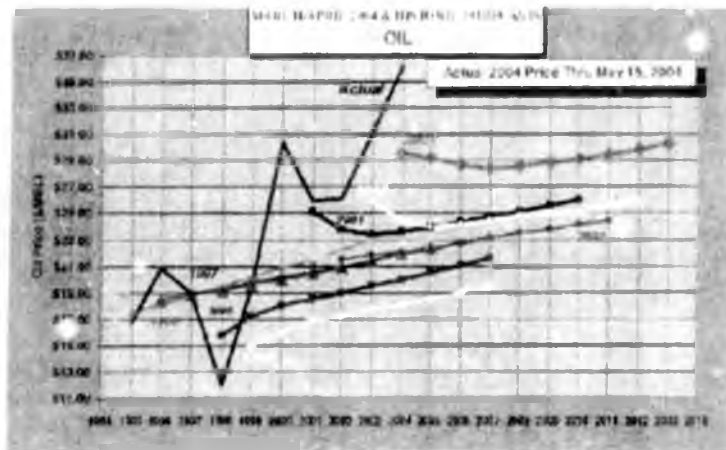


## Outlooks From An Oil Company



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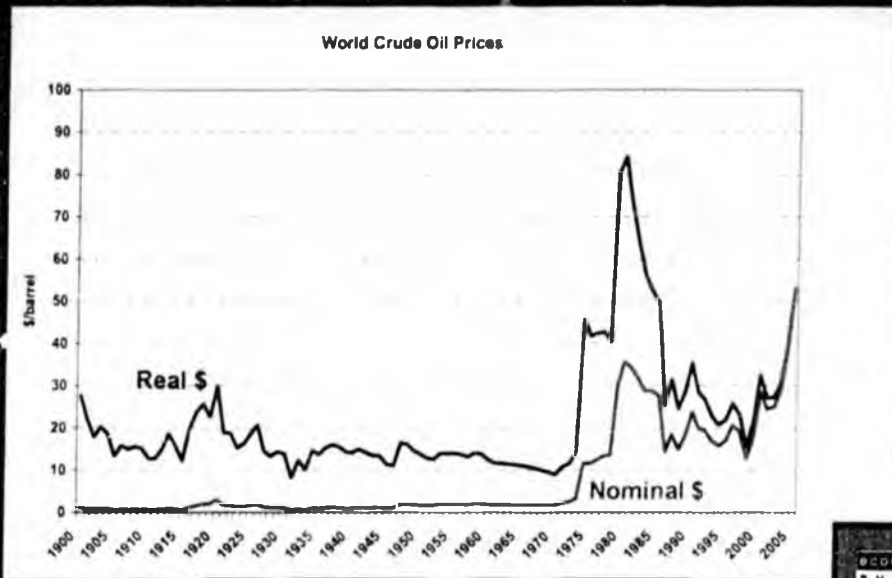
## SPEE Annual Delphi Poll



Source: Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (SPEE)

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## Historical Crude Oil Prices



## Investment Decision-Making by Oil and Gas Companies

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## Financial Criteria Net Present Value (NPV)

- Present value of future cash flows including capital investment
- A project with a positive NPV is a candidate for acceptance

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## Financial Criteria Internal Rate of Return (IRR)

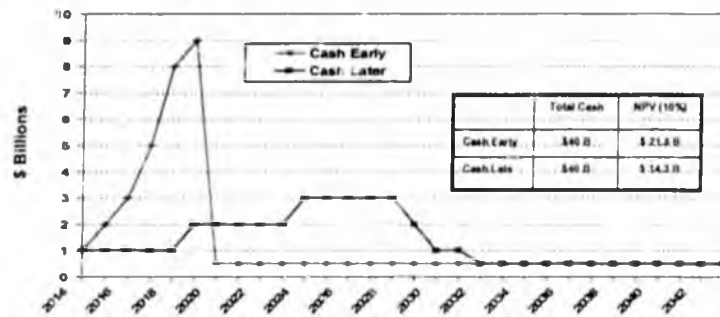
- The discount rate at which the NPV of a project equals zero.
- All projects with an IRR greater than the risk-adjusted cost of capital should be accepted when there are no capital budget restraints. Choose higher IRR projects when there are capital budget restraints. Although the "market" would fund projects with IRR above cost of capital, project can be postponed.
- IRR of 12-15% currently indicates threshold rate of return without significant risk factors.

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## Financial Criteria Cash (Undiscounted)

- Not used as key investment metric
- Often used to view size of project in presentations to sovereign governments
- Antithetical to discounted cash flow analysis
  - Suffers from failure to reward cash early
  - E.g. Cash flows below are equivalent, but not in discounted terms

Undiscounted Project Cash Flows



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## Economics of New Fields

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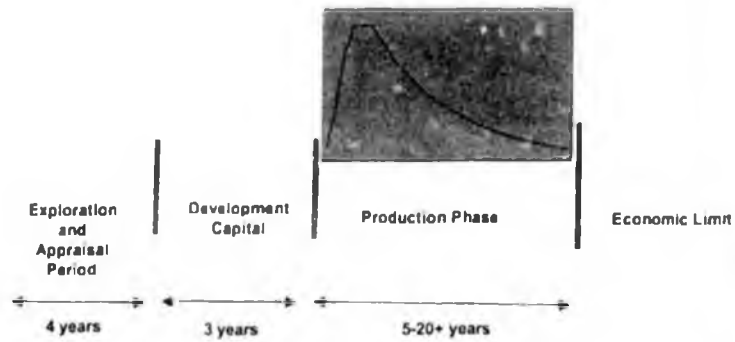
## Prudhoe Bay Discovery Well - 1967



## Conclusions/Observations Regarding Exploration Impacts

- Without ANWR opening, expectation of large oil discoveries are unlikely, due to the Field Size Distribution of remaining economic reserves
- At low prices, 25/20 helps explorer more than 20/20
- Incentives are required at low prices (say, \$73 M, although alternative approaches could work as well)
- At low prices, 20/20 and 25/20 preferred over SQ, in order to incent exploration
- Under either a 20/20 or 25/20 program, remaining reserves are economic, except for low prices (<\$30?)

## Stylized Lifecycle of New Field



## Comparison of Reserves – Central North Slope vs. ANWR

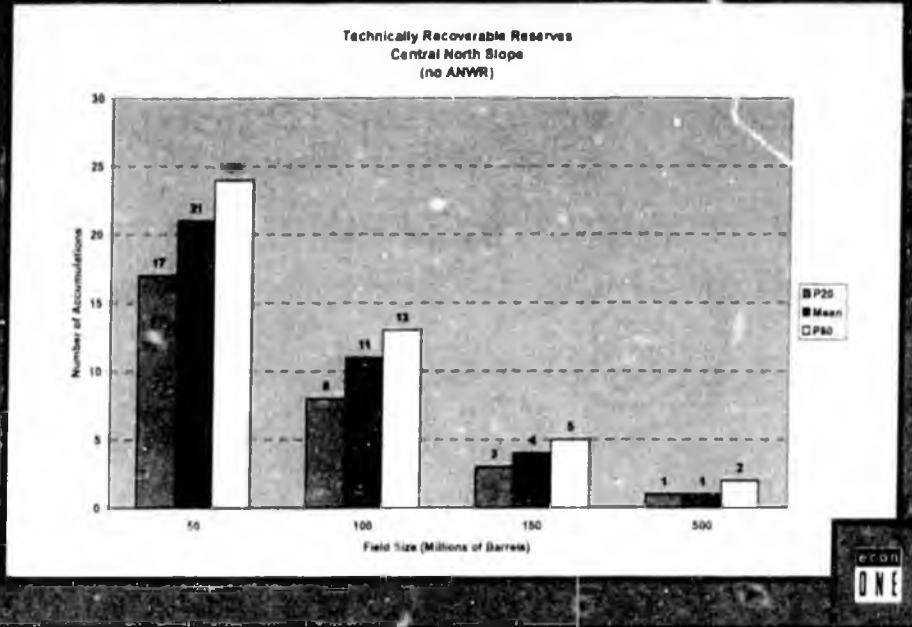
### Undiscovered Technically Recoverable Oil Reserves

	Central North Slope	ANWR
Mean Estimate of Reserves (Billions of barrels)	4.0	10.4
Amount in Fields Over 1 B Barrels	0%	22%
Amount in Fields Over 500 M Barrels	2%	43%
Amount in Fields Smaller than 64 M Barrels	51%	1%

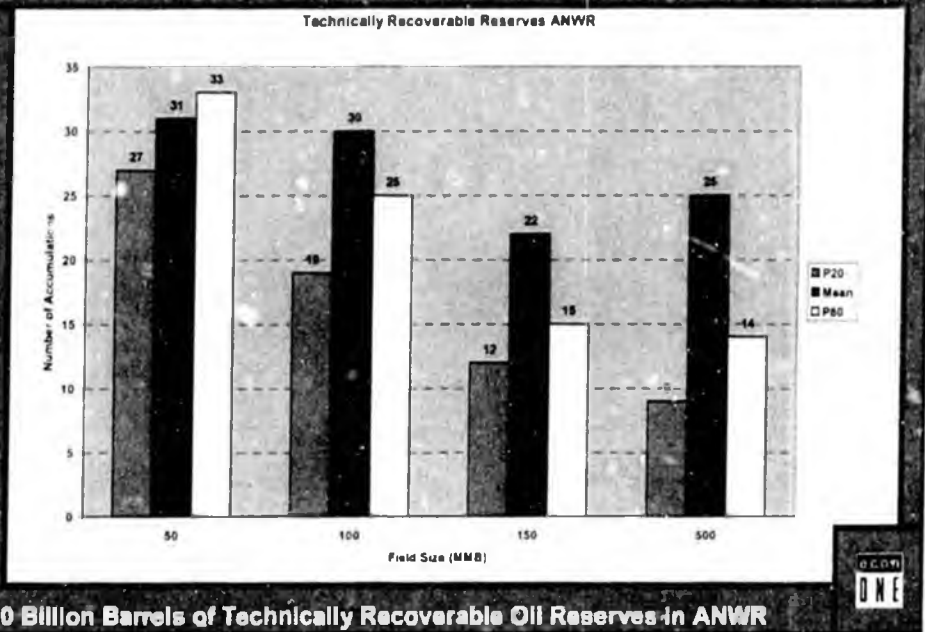
Note: Not all these reserves are economic

Source: USGS

## Size Distribution of Undiscovered Fields in Central North Slope

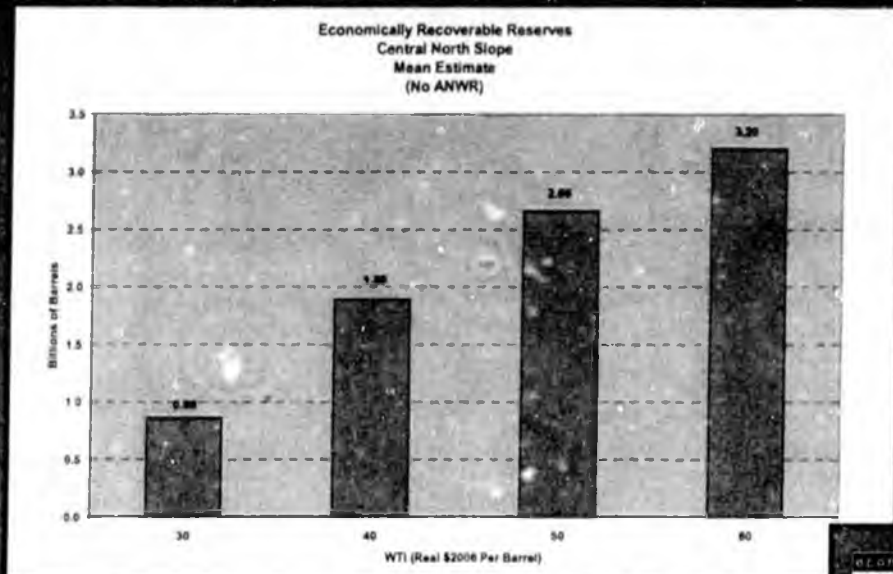


## Size Distribution of Undiscovered Fields - ANWR

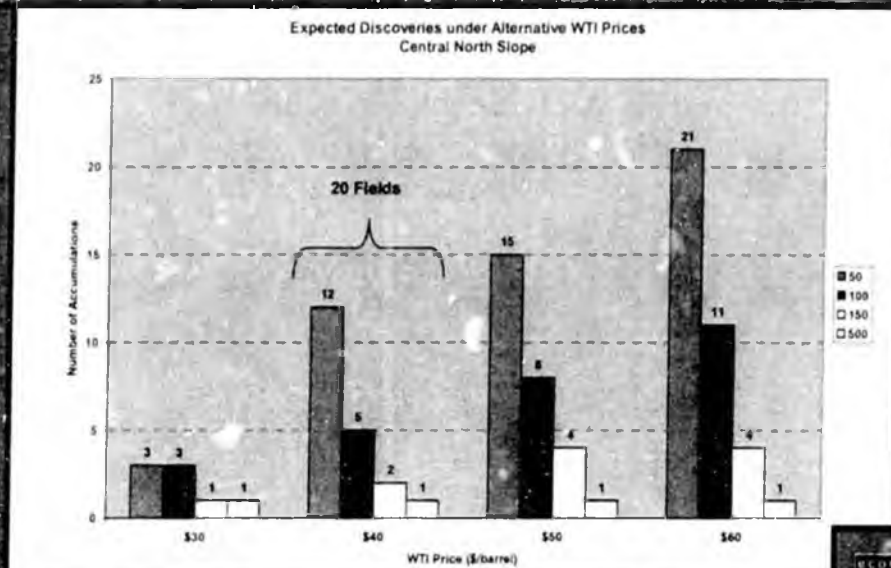


10 Billion Barrels of Technically Recoverable Oil Reserves in ANWR

## Economic Oil Reserves in Central North Slope Alaska At Alternative Prices



## Expected Discoveries Under Alternative Prices



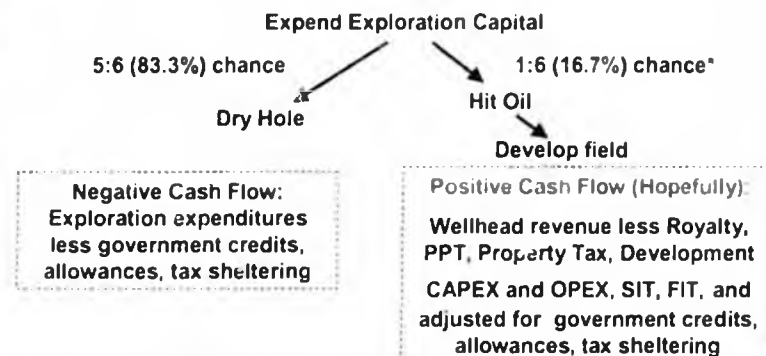
## Likely Distribution of New Field Discoveries

Size of Field	Percent
50 MMB	60%
100 MMB	25%
150 MMB	10%
500 MMB	5%

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## How An Explorer Will Look At The Exploration Proposition

- Calculate the Net Present Value of all outcomes, weighted by the expectation of the outcome
- $EMV = NPV \text{ (a successful development project)} \times (\text{Chance of hitting oil}) - NPV \text{ (cash flow from undertaking exploration)}$



\*The experience in Alaska from 1994-2003 is 17.9% according to Wood Mac GOGRR 2004

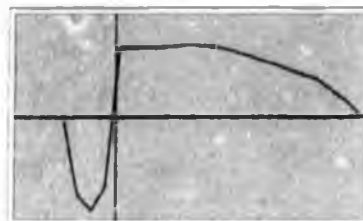
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## Schematic of Cash Flows For This Example

Cash Flow From  
Exploration  
100% of Time



Cash Flow From  
Development  
and Production  
16.7% of Time



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## Avoiding Gambler's Ruin

- Say the chance of drilling a successful well is 1-in-6, or .167
- An explorer will want to mitigate the risk of failure by drilling more wells. (Possibly shared.)
- The chance of failure with one well is .833 ( $=1-.167$ ). The chance of failure with a 6 well program is .334 ( $=.833^6$ )
- An explorer can drill six wells with an expected number of successful wells = 1.0

No. of Successes	Chance	Expected Value
0	.3341	0
1	.4019	.4019
2	.2015	.4030
3	.0538	.1614
4	.0081	.0324
5	.0007	.0033
6	.0001	.0078
Total		1.000

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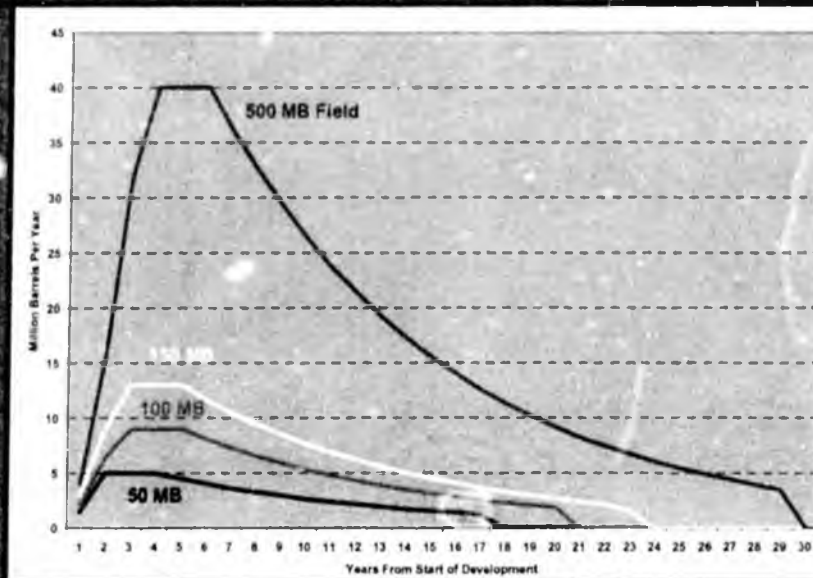
## Illustration of A Failed Exploration Program – 1 Well

A One Well Dry Hole Program at \$20 Million

	20/20	25/20	SQ
<b>Year</b>			
1	-2.4	-2.3	-3.1
2	-2.3	-2.2	-3.1
3	-2.3	-2.2	-3.2
4	-7.8	-7.4	-10.3
<b>Total Producer Cash Flow</b>	<b>-14.8</b>	<b>-14.2</b>	<b>-19.8</b>
<b>Producer NCF NPV10</b>	<b>-11.1</b>	<b>-10.7</b>	<b>-14.9</b>

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## Oil Production Profiles



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**Economics of an 6-Well Exploration Program  
50 MM Field (High Cost, Low Productivity)**

**Without \$73 M Allowance**

Explorer NCF NPV10			
Price (Real \$2006)	20/20	25/20	SQ
\$ 30	-37.0	-35.7	-79.2
\$ 40	44.9	41.1	23.1
\$ 50	120.9	110.5	125.5
State Revenues (\$M) NPV10			
\$ 30	0.0	-2.1	69.0
\$ 40	64.8	71.1	100.4
\$ 50	139.2	156.2	131.8

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**Economics of an 6-Well Exploration Program  
50 MM Field (High Cost, Low Productivity)**

**With \$73 M Allowance**

Explorer NCF NPV10			
Price (Real \$2006)	20/20	25/20	SQ
\$ 30	-13.2	-6.0	-79.2
\$ 40	78.3	82.8	23.1
\$ 50	158.8	157.9	125.5
State Revenues (\$M) NPV10			
\$ 30	-38.8	-50.6	69.0
\$ 40	10.3	2.9	100.4
\$ 50	77.3	78.8	131.8

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## Economics of an 6-Well Exploration Program

Without \$73 M Allowance

Price (Real \$2006)	Explorer NCF NPV10		
	20/20	25/20	SQ
\$ 30			-34.9
\$ 40			148.3
\$ 50			331.6
	Explorer IRR		
\$ 30			9.9
\$ 40			14.9
\$ 50			21.1
	State Revenues (\$M) NPV10		
\$ 30			139.2
\$ 40			200.6
\$ 50			261.9

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## Economics of an 6-Well Exploration Program

Without \$73 M Allowance

Price (Real \$2006)	Explorer NCF NPV10		
	20/20	25/20	SQ
\$ 30	5.1	3.3	-34.9
\$ 40	149.7	138.9	148.3
\$ 50	284.1	261.7	331.6
	Explorer IRR		
\$ 30	10.3	10.2	9.9
\$ 40	17.1	16.9	14.9
\$ 50	22.8	22.5	21.1
	State Revenues (\$M) NPV10		
\$ 30	51.2	54.1	139.2
\$ 40	165.7	183.4	200.6
\$ 50	296.9	337.5	261.9

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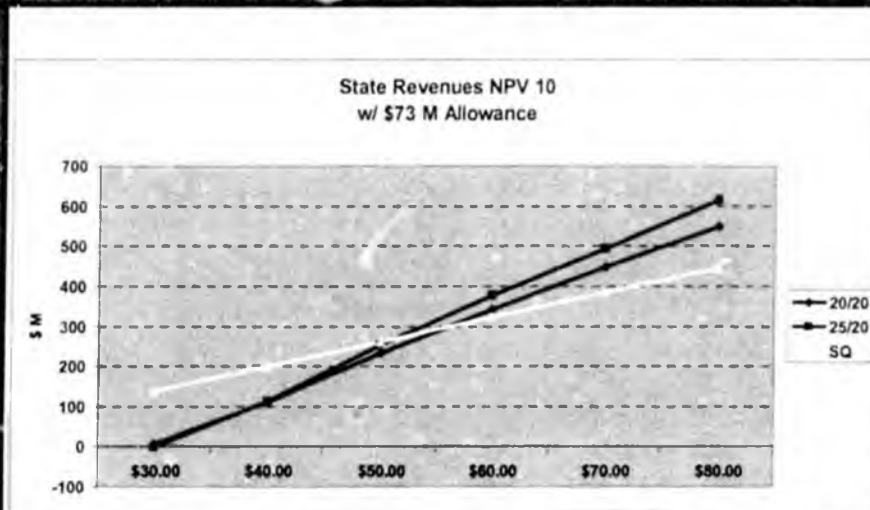
## Economics of an 6-Well Exploration Program

With \$73 M Allowance

Explorer NCF NPV10			
Price (Real \$2006)	20/20	25/20	SQ
\$ 30	32.6	37.7	-34.9
\$ 40	184.5	182.4	148.3
\$ 50	323.5	311.0	331.6
Explorer IRR			
Price (Real \$2006)	20/20	25/20	SQ
\$ 30	11.7	12.0	9.9
\$ 40	18.5	18.7	14.9
\$ 50	23.9	24.0	21.1
State Revenues (\$M) NPV10			
Price (Real \$2006)	20/20	25/20	SQ
\$ 30	6.2	-2.2	139.2
\$ 40	108.9	112.3	200.6
\$ 50	232.6	253.0	261.9

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## State Revenues (NPV10) From Example Exploration Program



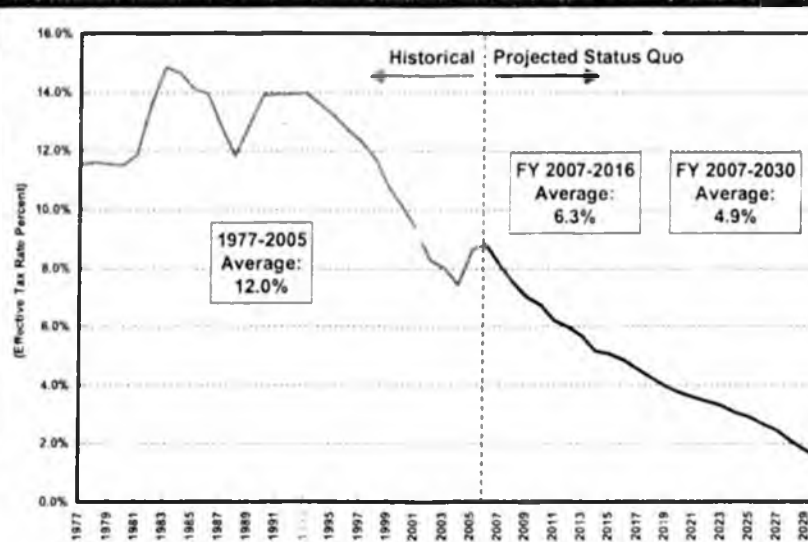
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## Conclusions/Observations Regarding Exploration Impacts

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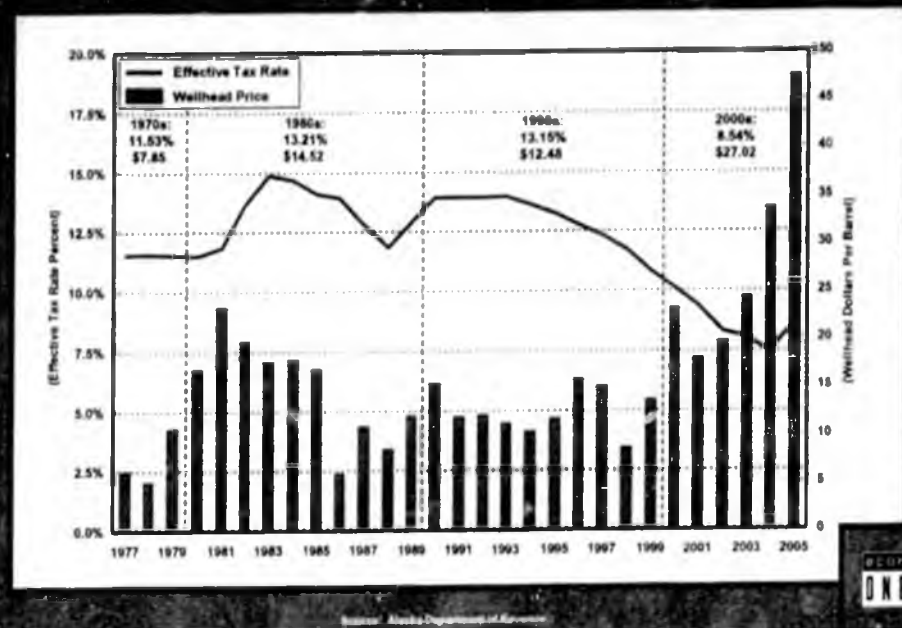
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## Effective Severance Tax Rates Over Time

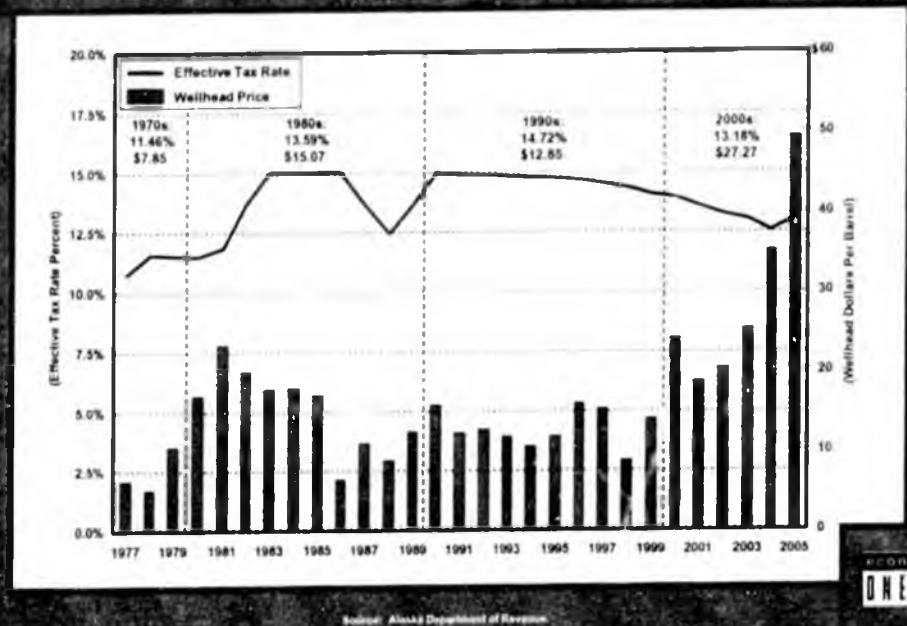


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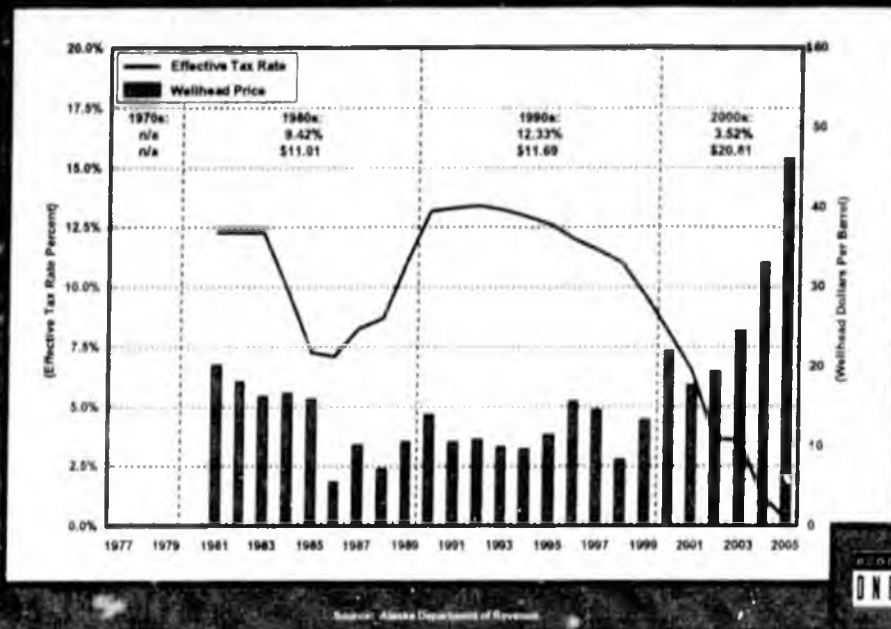
### Effective Tax Rates and Wellhead Prices Over Time (All North Slope Fields)



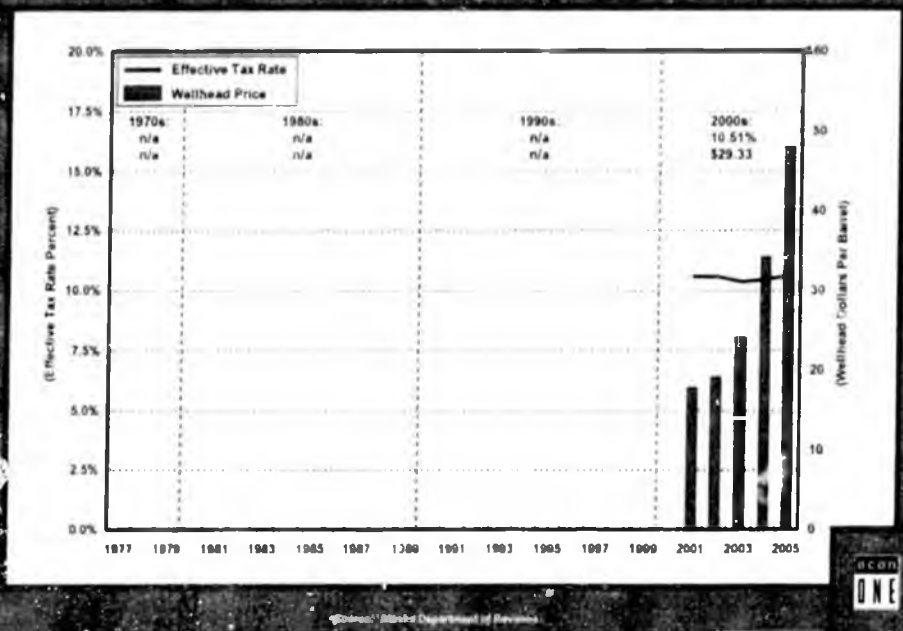
### Effective Tax Rates and Wellhead Prices Over Time (Prudhoe Bay Field)



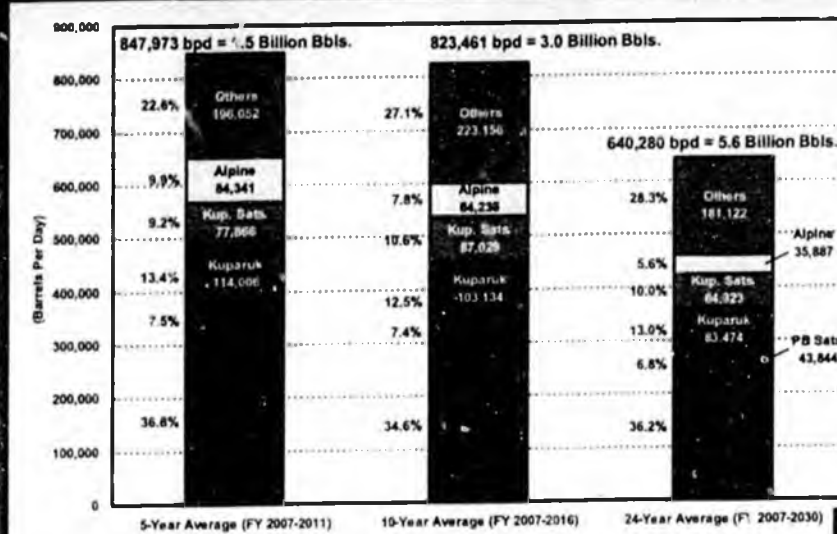
### Effective Tax Rates and Wellhead Prices Over Time (Kuparuk Field)



### Effective Tax Rates and Wellhead Prices Over Time (Alpine Field)

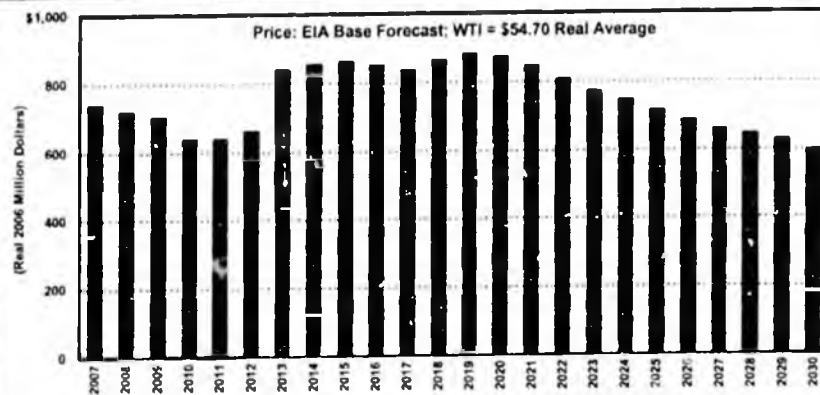


## Projected North Slope Crude Oil\* Production (FY 2007-2030)



\* Includes NGLs  
Source: Alaska Department of Revenue.

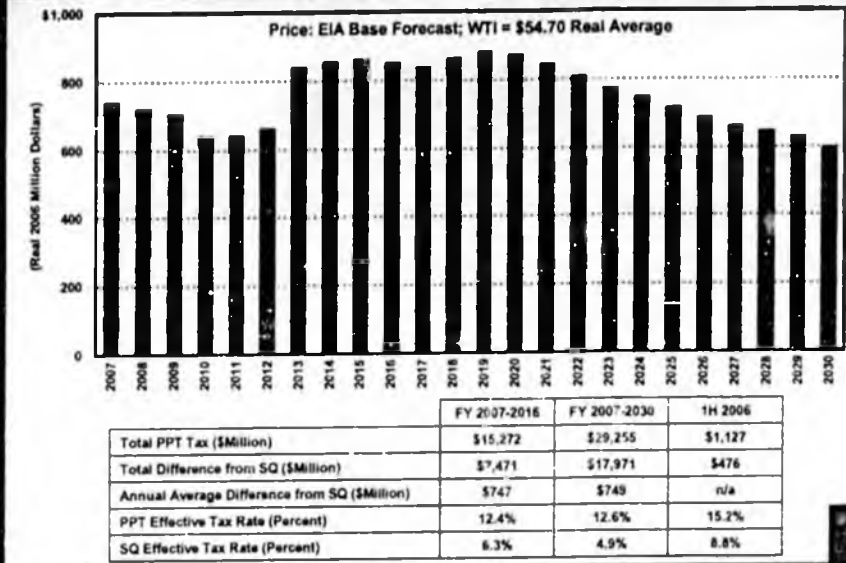
## Change in Projected Taxes Under a 20/20 Tax DOR Forecast Production (FY 2007-2030)\*



	FY 2007-2016	FY 2007-2030
Total PPT Tax (\$Million)	\$15,272	\$29,255
Total Difference from SQ (\$Million)	\$7,471	\$17,971
Annual Average Difference from SQ (\$Million)	\$747	\$749
PPT Effective Tax Rate (Percent)	12.4%	12.6%
SQ Effective Tax Rate (Percent)	6.3%	4.9%

\* Calculated from July 2005, includes 5-year transition and \$73 Million exemption; values per DOR Fall 2005 forecast with Gorgon's projection.

### Change in Projected Taxes Under a 20/20 Tax DOR Forecast Production (FY 2007-2030)\*



\* Calculated from July 2006, includes royal transition and \$73 Million exemption; includes per DOR Fall 2005 Forecast with Original production.

### Change in Projected Taxes Under a 20/20 Tax DOR Forecast Production (FY 2007-2030)\*

	EIA WTI Price Forecast			Fixed \$40 Price	FY 2007-2010 Base Case	FY 2007-2030 Historical
	Base	Low	High			
Average Oil Price in Real 2006 Dollars	\$54.70	\$38.80	\$72.00	\$41.00	\$30.50	\$28.90
<b>FY 2007-2016</b>						
Total PPT Tax (Million 2006)	\$15,272	\$6,796	\$21,158	\$8,666	\$3,925	
Total Difference from Status Quo (Million 2006)	\$7,471	\$2,514	\$11,888	\$2,434	\$0	
Annual Average Difference from Status Quo (Million 2006)	\$747	\$261	\$1,159	\$243	\$0	
PPT Effective Tax Rate (Percent)	12.4%	10.3%	13.9%	10.2%	7.1%	
Status Quo Effective Tax Rate (Percent)	6.3%	5.5%	8.2%	5.3%	5.3%	
<b>FY 2007-2030</b>						
Total PPT Tax (Million 2006)	\$29,255	\$12,705	\$44,798	\$18,230	\$3,293	
Total Difference from Status Quo (Million 2006)	\$17,971	\$4,824	\$30,262	\$8,317	\$0	
Annual Average Difference from Status Quo (Million 2006)	\$749	\$201	\$1,201	\$247	\$0	
PPT Effective Tax Rate (Percent)	12.6%	8.7%	14.5%	10.0%	5.0%	
Status Quo Effective Tax Rate (Percent)	4.9%	3.4%	4.7%	4.6%	5.0%	

\* Calculated from July 2006, includes royal transition and \$73 Million exemption; includes per DOR Fall 2005 Forecast with Original production.

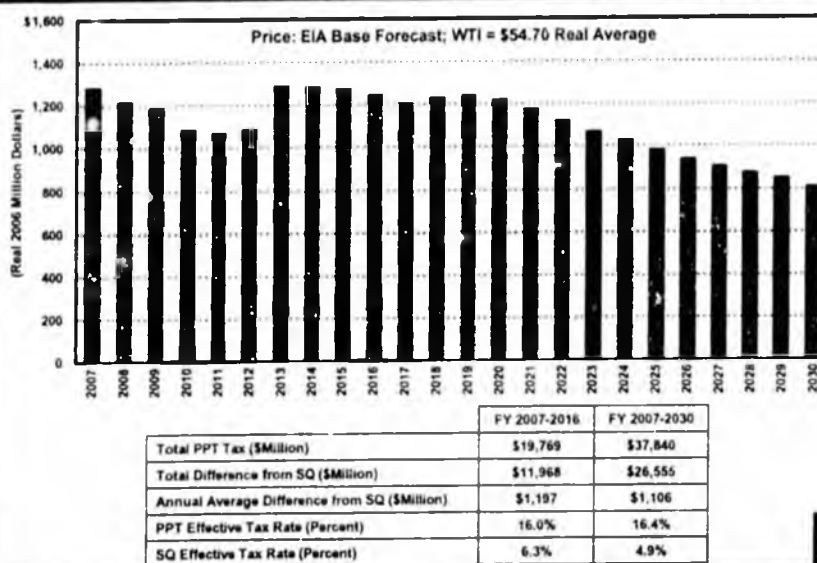
### Change in Projected Taxes Under a 20/20 Tax with Costs Increased by 20% DOR Forecast Production (FY 2007-2030)\*

	EIA WTI Price Forecast			Fixed \$40 Price	FY 2007-2016 Realized	FY 2007-2030 Realized
	Base	Low	High			
Average WTI Price at Real 2006 Dollar	\$34.70	\$30.40	\$72.00	\$40.00	\$34.60	\$32.50
<b>FY 2007-2016</b>						
Total PPT Tax (\$Million 2006\$)	\$11,883	\$8,320	\$19,088	\$7,418	\$4,578	
Total Difference from Status Quo (\$Million 2006\$)	\$4,662	\$2,146	\$10,218	\$1,966	\$0	
Annual Average Difference from Status Quo (\$Million 2006\$)	\$469	\$214	\$1,022	\$197	\$0	
PPT Effective Tax Rate (Percent)	11.2%	8.0%	12.9%	8.5%	6.3%	
Status Quo Effective Tax Rate (Percent)	6.3%	6.5%	6.2%	6.3%	6.3%	
<b>FY 2007-2030</b>						
Total PPT Tax (\$Million 2006\$)	\$28,368	\$10,870	\$41,986	\$13,480	\$0,158	
Total Difference from Status Quo (\$Million 2006\$)	\$18,227	\$2,128	\$27,811	\$4,588	\$0	
Annual Average Difference from Status Quo (\$Million 2006\$)	\$634	\$70	\$1,148	\$232	\$0	
PPT Effective Tax Rate (Percent)	11.9%	6.6%	13.0%	8.3%	4.9%	
Status Quo Effective Tax Rate (Percent)	4.9%	5.4%	4.7%	4.9%	4.9%	

\* Calculated from July 2006. Includes 6-year transition and \$73 million exemption. Values per DOR Fall 2005 forecast and Ogoni's projection.

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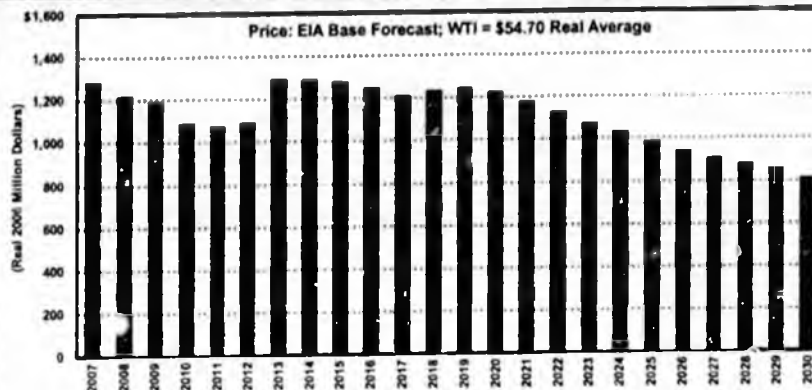
### Change in Projected Taxes Under a 25/20 Tax DOR Forecast Production (FY 2007-2030)\*



\* Calculated from July 2006. Includes 6-year transition and \$73 million exemption. Values per DOR Fall 2005 forecast and Ogoni's projection.

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## Change in Projected Taxes Under a 25/20 Tax DOR Forecast Production (FY 2007-2030)\*



	FY 2007-2016	FY 2007-2030	1H 2006
Total PPT Tax (\$Million)	\$19,768	\$37,840	\$1,432
Total Difference from SQ (\$Million)	\$11,968	\$26,555	\$782
Annual Average Difference from SQ (\$Million)	\$1,197	\$1,106	n/a
PPT Effective Tax Rate (Percent)	16.0%	16.4%	19.4%
SQ Effective Tax Rate (Percent)	6.3%	4.9%	8.8%

\* Calculated from July 2006, including fiscal transition and \$73 million non-renewable resources per DOR EIA 2005 Forecast with Original projection.



## Change in Projected Taxes Under a 25/20 Tax DOR Forecast Production (FY 2007-2030)\*

	EIA WTI Price Forecast			Fixed \$45 Price	FY 2007-2016 Breakdown	FY 2007-2030 Breakdown
	Base	Low	High			
Average WTI Price = Real 2006 Dollars	\$54.70	\$35.40	\$72.00	\$40.00	\$27.40	\$26.10

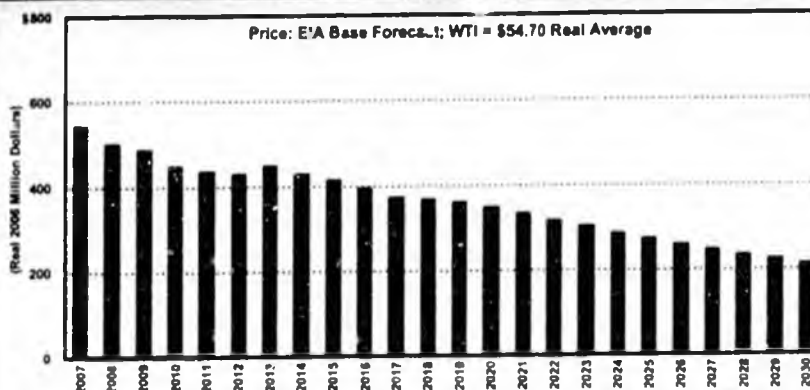
FY 2007-2016						
Total PPT Tax (Million 2006\$)	\$19,768	\$12,915	\$27,120	\$11,798		\$1,362
Total Difference from Status Quo (Million 2006\$)	\$11,968	\$4,740	\$17,650	\$6,335		\$0
Annual Average Difference from Status Quo (Million 2006\$)	\$1,197	\$674	\$1,760	\$633		\$0
PPT Effective Tax Rate (Percent)	16.0%	13.6%	17.3%	13.6%		6.1%
Status Quo Effective Tax Rate (Percent)	6.3%	6.5%	6.2%	6.3%		6.3%

FY 2007-2030						
Total PPT Tax (Million 2006\$)	\$37,840	\$17,226	\$67,183	\$21,508		\$4,671
Total Difference from Status Quo (Million 2006\$)	\$26,555	\$9,260	\$42,717	\$13,841		\$0
Annual Average Difference from Status Quo (Million 2006\$)	\$1,106	\$367	\$1,750	\$566		\$0
PPT Effective Tax Rate (Percent)	16.4%	11.7%	18.5%	13.3%		5.0%
Status Quo Effective Tax Rate (Percent)	4.9%	5.4%	4.7%	4.9%		5.0%

\* Calculated from July 2006, including fiscal transition and \$73 million non-renewable resources per DOR EIA 2005 Forecast with Original projection.



**Difference in Projected Taxes Between a 25/20 and a 20/20 Tax  
DOR Forecast Production (FY 2007-2030)\***

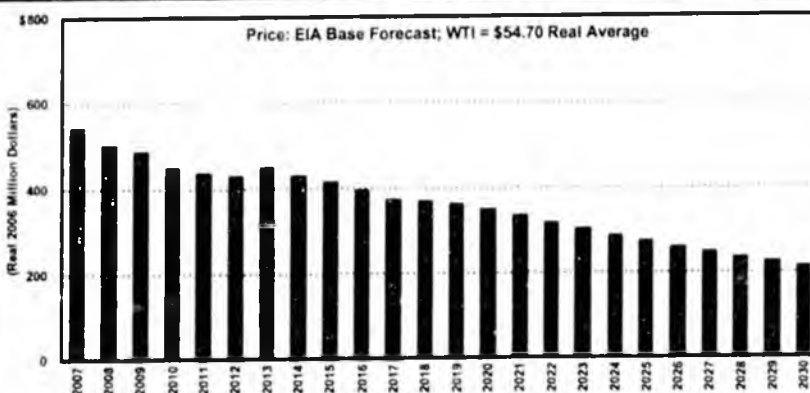


	FY 2007-2016	FY 2007-2030
Total 25/20 PPT Tax (\$Million)	\$19,769	\$37,840
Total Difference from 20/20 PPT Tax (\$Million)	\$4,497	\$8,584
Annual Average Difference from 20/20 PPT Tax (\$Million)	\$450	\$358
20/20 PPT Effective Tax Rate (Percent)	16.0%	16.4%
25/20 PPT Effective Tax Rate (Percent)	12.4%	12.6%

\* Calculated from July 2006, includes 5-year expiration and \$73 Million exemption, volume per DOR Fall 2005 Forecast with OGP&A projection.



**Difference in Projected Taxes Between a 25/20 and a 20/20 Tax  
DOR Forecast Production (FY 2007-2030)\***



	FY 2007-2016	FY 2007-2030	1H 2006
Total 25/20 PPT Tax (\$Million)	\$19,769	\$37,840	\$1,432
Total Difference from 20/20 PPT Tax (\$Million)	\$4,497	\$8,584	\$305
Annual Average Difference from 20/20 PPT Tax (\$Million)	\$450	\$358	n/a
20/20 PPT Effective Tax Rate (Percent)	16.0%	16.4%	19.4%
25/20 PPT Effective Tax Rate (Percent)	12.4%	12.6%	15.2%

\* Calculated from July 2006, includes 5-year expiration and \$73 Million exemption, volume per DOR Fall 2005 Forecast with OGP&A projection.



### Difference in Projected Taxes Between a 25/20 and a 20/20 Tax DOR Forecast Production (FY 2007-2030)\*

	EIA WTI Price Forecast			Fixed \$40 Price	FY2007-2018 Average	FY2017-2030 Average
	Base	Low	High			
Average WTI Price in Real 2006 Dollars	\$54.70	\$35.40	\$72.00	\$40.00	-	-
<b>FY 2007-2018</b>						
Total 25/20 PPT Tax (Million 2006\$)	\$19,769	\$12,915	\$27,120	\$11,786	-	-
Total Difference from 20/20 PPT Tax (Million 2006\$)	\$4,497	\$1,120	\$5,959	\$2,401	-	-
Annual Average Difference from 20/20 PPT Tax (Million 2006\$)	\$450	\$313	\$597	\$290	-	-
25/20 PPT Effective Tax Rate (Percent)	16.0%	13.8%	17.7%	13.8%	-	-
20/20 PPT Effective Tax Rate (Percent)	12.4%	10.3%	13.8%	10.2%	-	-
<b>FY 2007-2030</b>						
Total 25/20 PPT Tax (Million 2006\$)	\$27,840	\$17,226	\$37,193	\$21,558	-	-
Total Difference from 20/20 PPT Tax (Million 2006\$)	\$8,584	\$4,402	\$12,450	\$5,328	-	-
Annual Average Difference from 20/20 PPT Tax (Million 2006\$)	\$338	1,160	\$516	\$222	-	-
25/20 PPT Effective Tax Rate (Percent)	16.4%	11.7%	16.5%	13.3%	-	-
20/20 PPT Effective Tax Rate (Percent)	12.6%	8.7%	14.5%	10.0%	-	-

\* Calculated from July 2006, includes a year transition and \$73 Million exception, includes per DOR Fall 2005 Forecast with Dogwood projection.



### Projected Government Taxes DOR Forecast Production (FY 2007-2030)\*

	Total Government Tax (Percent)				Alaska Tax (Percent)			
	EIA WTI Price Forecast			Fixed \$40 Price	EIA WTI Price Forecast			Fixed \$40 Price
	Base	Low	High		Base	Low	High	
Average WTI Price in Real 2006 Dollars	\$54.70	\$35.40	\$72.00	\$40.00	\$54.70	\$35.40	\$72.00	\$40.00
<b>FY 2007-2018</b>								
Status Quo	53.3%	55.0%	52.4%	55.5%	24.6%	26.9%	23.7%	27.2%
20/20 PPT	57.2%	57.6%	57.1%	56.2%	30.8%	30.6%	31.0%	31.5%
25/20 PPT	58.8%	56.0%	59.8%	60.8%	34.5%	34.5%	34.8%	35.1%
<b>FY 2007-2030</b>								
Status Quo	51.8%	54.7%	50.8%	53.7%	23.4%	27.2%	22.0%	25.7%
20/20 PPT	54.8%	57.1%	56.9%	57.3%	31.2%	30.6%	31.3%	31.3%
25/20 PPT	58.2%	54.3%	58.3%	59.7%	34.8%	34.3%	35.2%	34.6%

\* Calculated from July 2006, includes a year transition and \$73 Million exception, includes per DOR Fall 2005 Forecast with Dogwood projection.



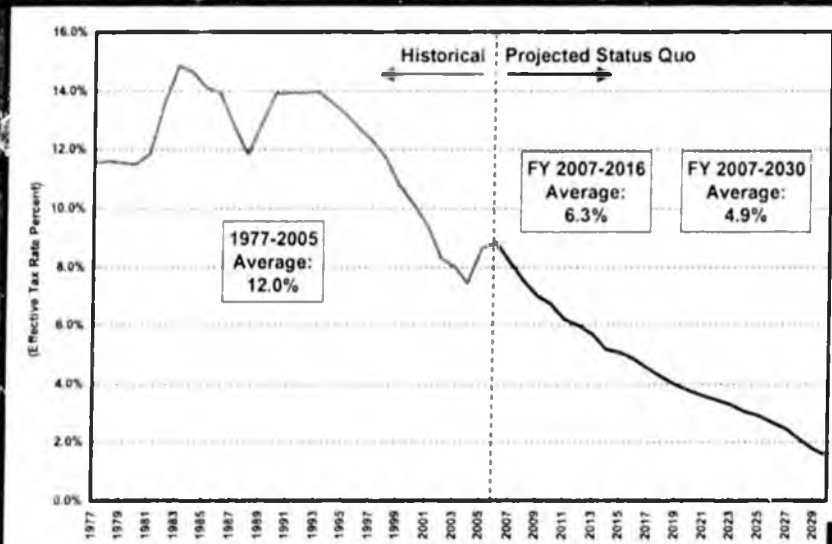
### Projected Annual Average Taxes at Various Tax Rates and Prices DOR Forecast Production (FY 2007-2030)

WTI Price	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	Change Per % Increase in Tax Rate	Change Per % Increase in Credit Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>FY 2007-2016</b>								
\$40	\$668.8	\$1465.8	\$1,904.8	\$1,952.8	\$1,120.8	\$1,178.8	\$68.0	(13.6)
\$45	\$1,146.5	\$1,825.1	\$1,291.0	\$1,382.7	\$1,433.7	\$1,504.8	\$71.1	(13.6)
\$50	\$1,415.2	\$1,804.7	\$1,578.4	\$1,692.5	\$1,746.9	\$1,830.7	\$64.1	(13.6)
\$55	\$1,971.0	\$1,788.1	\$1,858.2	\$1,902.4	\$2,058.5	\$2,158.8	\$97.1	(13.6)
\$60	\$1,931.7	\$2,041.9	\$2,152.1	\$2,202.2	\$2,372.4	\$2,482.5	\$110.2	(13.6)
Change Per Dollar Increase in WTI Price	\$83.1	\$64.8	\$67.4	\$68.0	\$62.0	\$66.7		
<b>FY 2007-2030</b>								
\$40	\$675.3	\$720.7	\$765.1	\$809.5	\$853.9	\$898.3	\$44.4	(10.6)
\$45	\$679.9	\$817.4	\$868.0	\$1,042.5	\$1,027.1	\$1,151.9	\$44.5	(10.6)
\$50	\$1,081.0	\$1,146.3	\$1,211.0	\$1,275.6	\$1,340.3	\$1,405.0	\$64.7	(10.6)
\$55	\$1,294.3	\$1,358.1	\$1,423.0	\$1,508.7	\$1,583.4	\$1,658.2	\$74.8	(10.6)
\$60	\$1,487.0	\$1,571.9	\$1,656.8	\$1,741.8	\$1,826.7	\$1,911.7	\$84.9	(10.6)
Change Per Dollar Increase in WTI Price	\$40.3	\$42.0	\$44.0	\$46.0	\$48.0	\$49.7		

\* Calculated from July 2006 \$17.10/well assumption. Does not include litigation, volume gas DOR Fall 2004. Forecast with DOR projection.



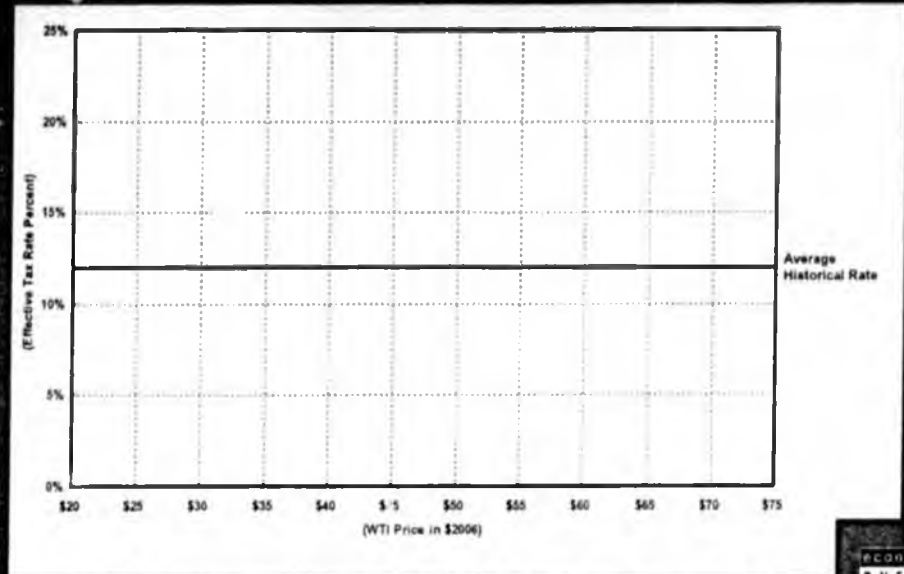
### Effective Severance Tax Rates Over Time



Source: Historical - Alaska Department of Revenue



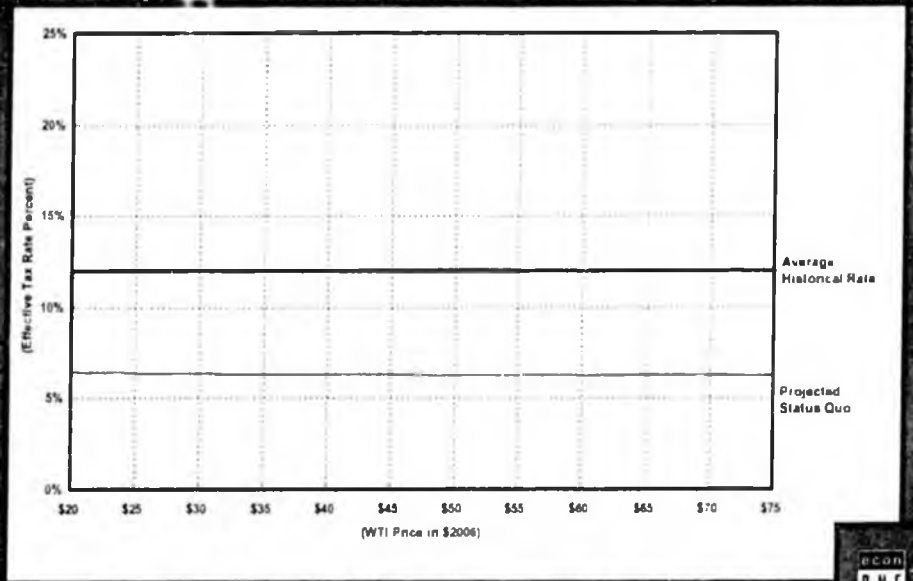
**Effective Average Tax Rates at Various Price Levels**  
(FY 2007-2016)



Source: Alaska Department of Revenue.



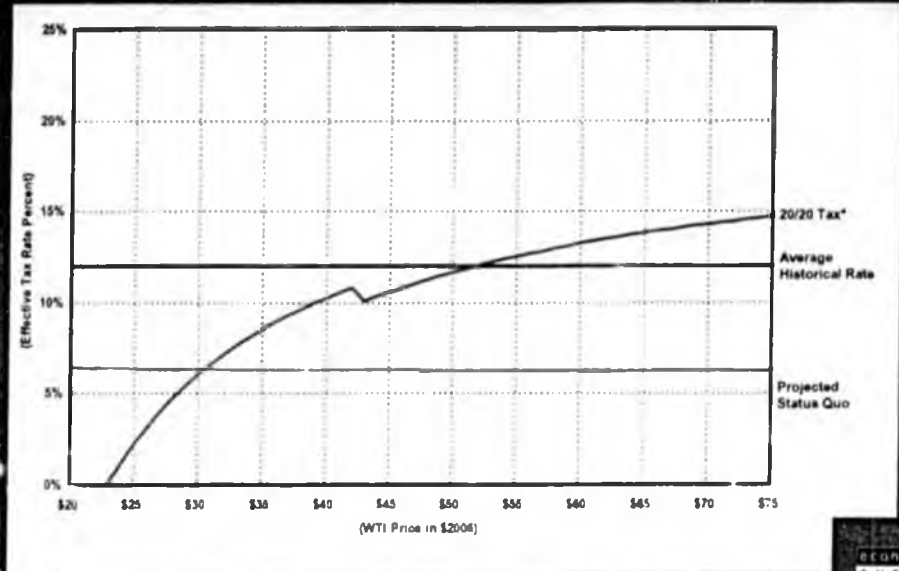
**Effective Average Tax Rates at Various Price Levels**  
(FY 2007-2016)



Source: Historical: Alaska Department of Revenue.



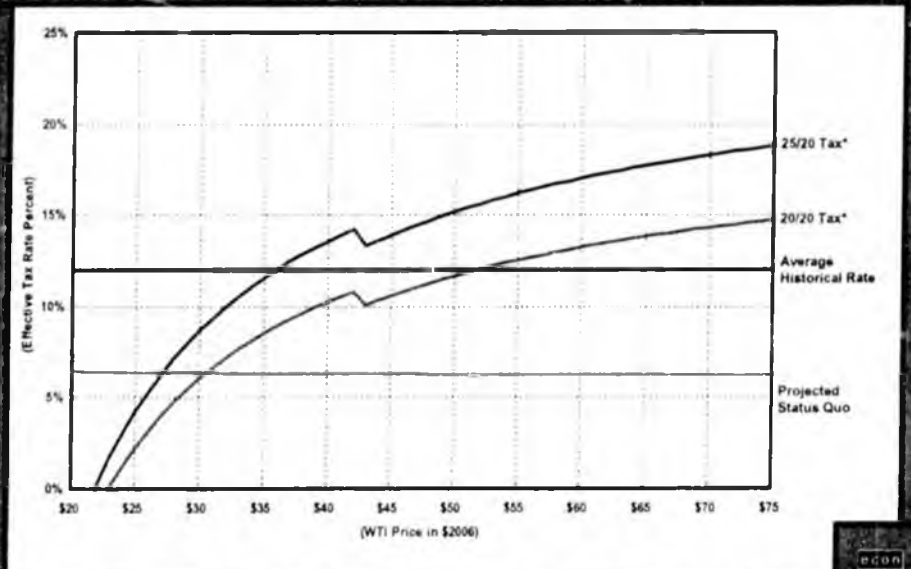
**Effective Average Tax Rates at Various Price Levels**  
(FY 2007-2016)



\* Calculated from July 2006; includes 6-year transition and \$1.00 per barrel exemption; volume per DOE Fall 2005 Forecast with Ogoniuk projection.  
Source: Historical: Alaska Department of Revenue.



**Effective Average Tax Rates at Various Price Levels**  
(FY 2007-2016)



\* Calculated from July 2006; includes 6-year transition and \$1.00 per barrel exemption; volume per DOE Fall 2005 Forecast with Ogoniuk projection.  
Source: Historical: Alaska Department of Revenue.



## Example of Tax with Sliding Scale

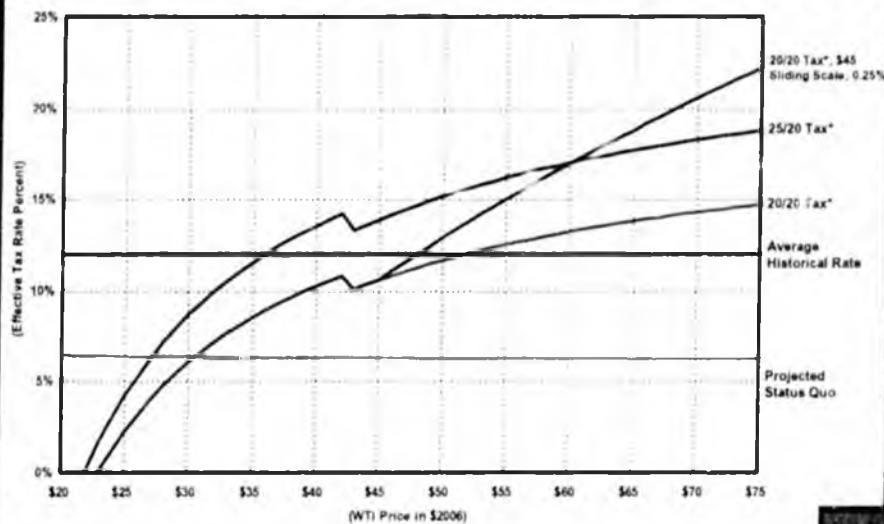
**Assumptions:** 0.25% per dollar over \$45/barrel WTI (threshold);  
 \$55/barrel WTI price;  
 \$47/barrel ANS wellhead price;  
 20/20 PPT.

- Sliding Scale Tax in Addition to PPT, and Deductible Against PPT
- If WTI is  $\leq$  Threshold price (e.g., \$45): No Additional Tax
- If WTI is  $>$  Threshold price: Additional Tax Equals 0.25% Per Dollar Over Threshold x Gross Wellhead Value

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Additional Tax} &= (\text{WTI Price} - \text{Threshold}) \times \text{Increment Rate} \times \\
 &\quad \text{ANS Wellhead Price} \times (1 - \text{PPT Tax Rate}) \\
 &= (\$55 - \$45) \times 0.25\% \times \$47 \times (1 - 20\%) \\
 &= 2.5\% \times \$47 \times 80\% \\
 &= \$0.94
 \end{aligned}$$



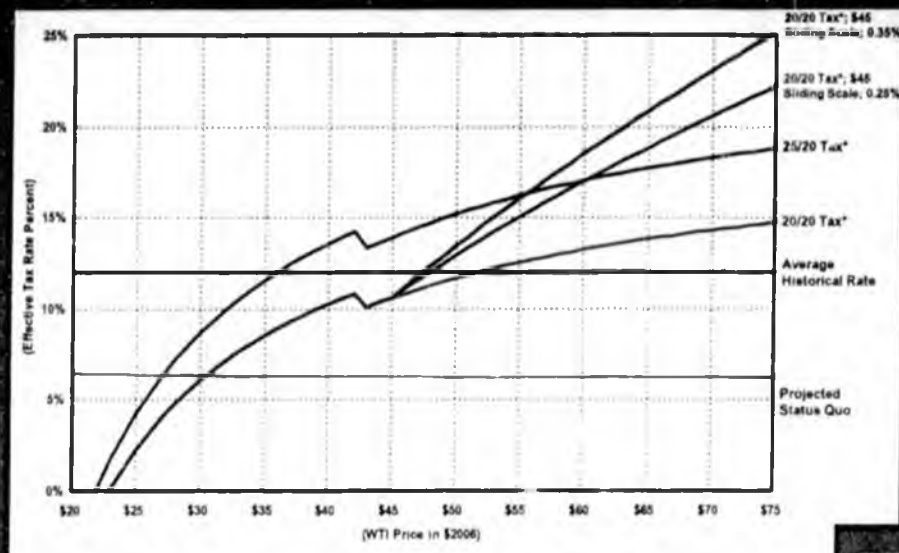
## Effective Average Tax Rates at Various Price Levels (FY 2007-2016)



\* Calculated from July 2006, includes 6-year transition and \$73 Million exemption, volumes per DCR Fall 2006 Forecast with Disposal Injection.  
 Source: Historical: Alberta Department of Revenue



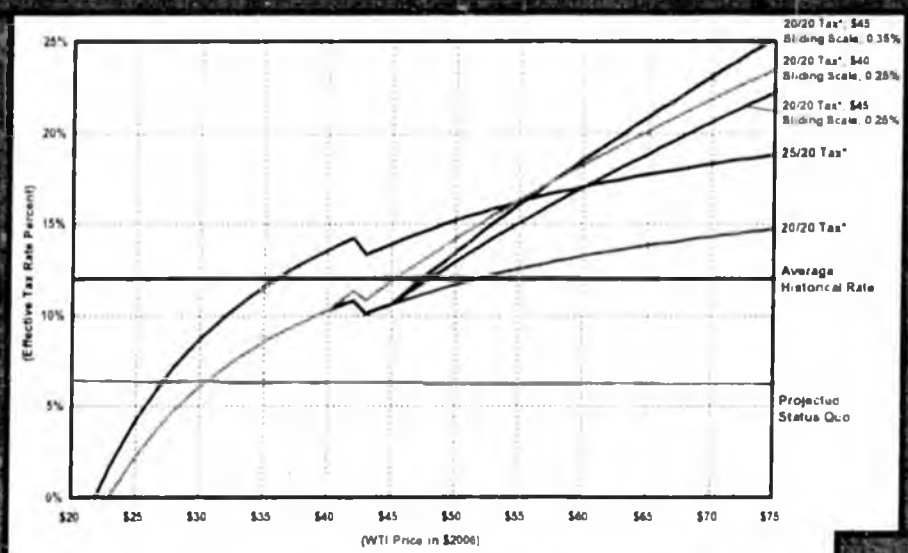
### Effective Average Tax Rates at Various Price Levels (FY 2007-2016)



\* Calculated from July 2006, includes 9-year transition and \$73 Million exemption, volume per DOE Fall 2005 Forecast with Oilprice's projection.  
Source: Historical: Alaska Department of Revenue.



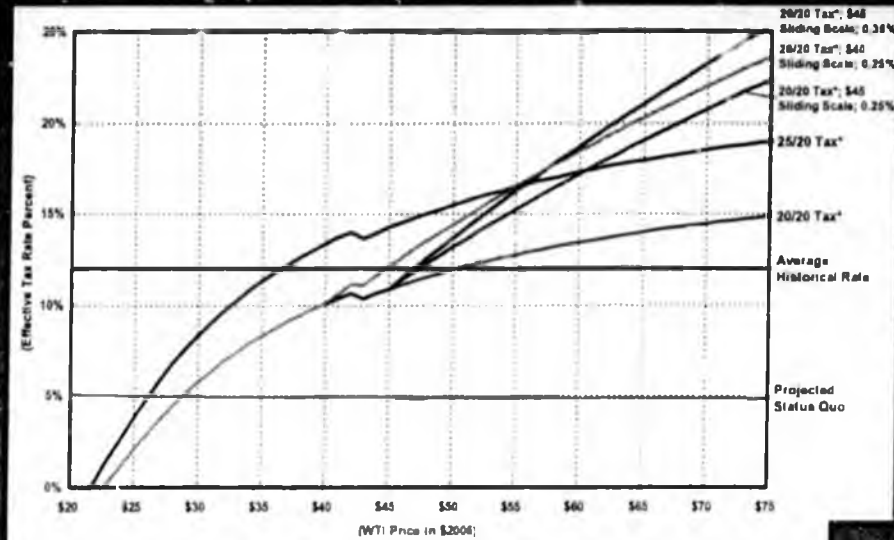
### Effective Average Tax Rates at Various Price Levels (FY 2007-2016)



\* Calculated from July 2006, includes 9-year transition and \$73 Million exemption, volume per DOE Fall 2005 Forecast with Oilprice's projection.  
Source: Historical: Alaska Department of Revenue.



### Effective Average Tax Rates at Various Price Levels (FY 2007-2030)



\* Calculated from July 2006, including 8 year transition and \$73 billion additional volume per DOR Fall 2005 Forecast with Original projection.  
 Source: Houston - Energy Department of Revenue



### Projected Effective Tax Rates with Sliding Scale Tax DOR Forecast Production (FY 2007-2030)\*

WTI Price (\$ 2006)	Status Quo	20/20	20/20 with Sliding Scale Tax							
			\$30 Threshold Price				\$40 Threshold Price			
			0.20% Increment	0.25% Increment	0.30% Increment	0.35% Increment	0.20% Increment	0.25% Increment	0.30% Increment	0.35% Increment
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
\$30	4.0%	8.8%	5.6%	5.6%	7.6%	8.4%	8.6%	8.6%	8.6%	8.6%
\$40	4.0%	10.0%	11.0%	11.3%	11.5%	11.6%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
\$50	4.0%	11.0%	14.0%	15.7%	17.4%	17.2%	13.0%	14.4%	14.0%	15.4%
\$60	4.0%	13.4%	18.4%	19.7%	21.4%	22.2%	17.4%	18.4%	19.4%	20.4%
\$70	4.0%	14.8%	21.5%	23.2%	25.0%	26.7%	20.5%	22.0%	23.5%	25.0%
\$80	4.0%	15.2%	24.2%	26.5%	28.7%	31.0%	23.2%	25.2%	27.2%	29.2%

WTI Price (\$ 2006)	25/20	25/20 with Sliding Scale Tax							
		\$30 Threshold Price				\$50 Threshold Price			
		0.20% Increment	0.25% Increment	0.30% Increment	0.35% Increment	0.20% Increment	0.25% Increment	0.30% Increment	0.35% Increment
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
\$30	8.3%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%
\$40	13.3%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
\$50	18.3%	12.6%	13.2%	13.4%	13.7%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%
\$60	17.3%	16.4%	17.2%	17.6%	18.7%	15.4%	15.0%	16.4%	16.0%
\$70	18.8%	19.5%	20.7%	22.0%	23.2%	18.5%	16.5%	20.5%	21.5%
\$80	19.4%	22.2%	24.0%	25.7%	27.5%	21.2%	22.7%	24.2%	25.7%

\* Calculated from July 2006, including 8 year transition and \$73 billion additional volume per DOR Fall 2005 Forecast with Original projection.



**Projected Government Takes with Sliding Scale Tax  
DOR Forecast Production (FY 2007-2030)\***

2020 with Sliding Scale Tax										
WTI Price (\$ 2006)	State Dut	2020	\$35 Threshold Price				\$41 Threshold Price			
			0.20% Increment	0.25% Increment	0.30% Increment	0.35% Increment	0.20% Increment	0.25% Increment	0.30% Increment	0.35% Increment
			(Percent)							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
\$30	57.0%	<b>57.7%</b>	57.7%	57.7%	57.7%	57.7%	57.7%	57.7%	57.7%	57.7%
\$40	53.7%	<b>57.3%</b>	58.0%	58.2%	58.4%	58.6%	57.3%	57.3%	57.3%	57.3%
\$50	52.3%	<b>56.9%</b>	58.9%	59.4%	59.9%	60.4%	58.2%	58.5%	58.9%	59.2%
\$60	51.6%	<b>56.9%</b>	60.0%	60.6%	61.4%	62.4%	59.4%	60.0%	60.7%	61.3%
\$70	50.9%	<b>56.9%</b>	61.2%	62.3%	63.3%	64.4%	60.6%	61.5%	62.4%	63.3%
\$80	50.6%	<b>56.9%</b>	62.3%	63.7%	65.0%	66.4%	61.7%	62.9%	64.1%	65.3%

2030 with Sliding Scale Tax										
WTI Price (\$ 2006)	2020	\$41 Threshold Price				\$50 Threshold Price				
		0.20% Increment	0.25% Increment	0.30% Increment	0.35% Increment	0.20% Increment	0.25% Increment	0.30% Increment	0.35% Increment	
		(Percent)								
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
\$30	<b>56.7%</b>	57.7%	57.7%	57.7%	57.7%	57.7%	57.7%	57.7%	57.7%	
\$40	<b>56.7%</b>	57.3%	57.3%	57.3%	57.3%	57.3%	57.3%	57.3%	57.3%	
\$50	<b>56.3%</b>	57.6%	57.7%	57.8%	58.1%	58.6%	58.9%	58.9%	58.9%	
\$60	<b>56.3%</b>	58.6%	58.3%	58.7%	60.2%	58.1%	58.5%	58.8%	59.1%	
\$70	<b>56.3%</b>	59.9%	60.7%	61.5%	62.3%	59.3%	59.9%	60.6%	61.2%	
\$80	<b>56.4%</b>	61.1%	62.1%	63.2%	64.3%	60.5%	61.4%	62.3%	63.2%	

\* Calculated from July 2006 production to year transition and 2010 \$100 exemption included per DOR Staff 2005.7 document with DOR staff production

