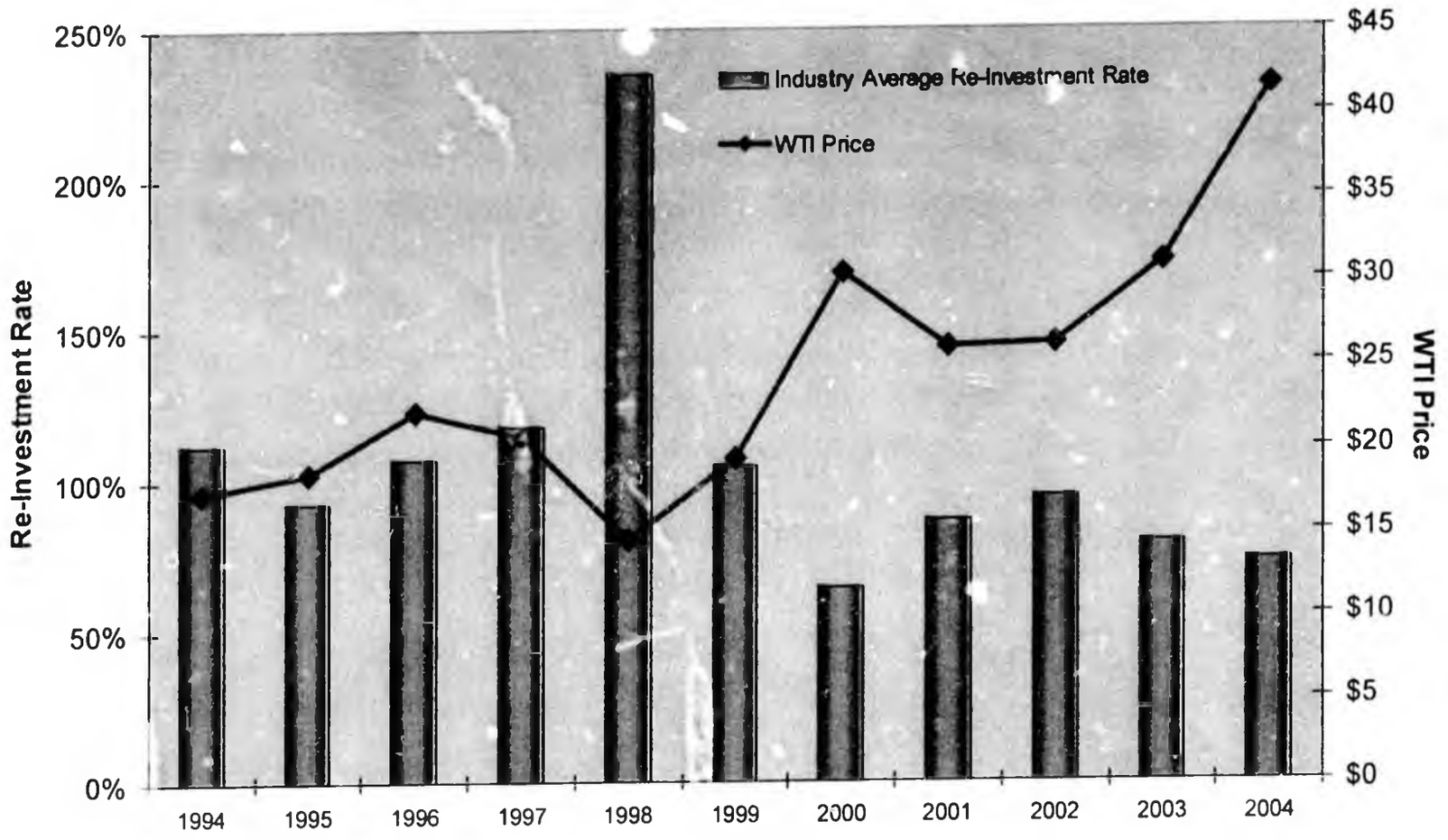
12012 SENATE RESOURCES

Re-Investment Rates
1994 - 2004



Source: Evaluate Energy database.
Re-Investment Rate = Capex/after-tax Operating Cash Flows.

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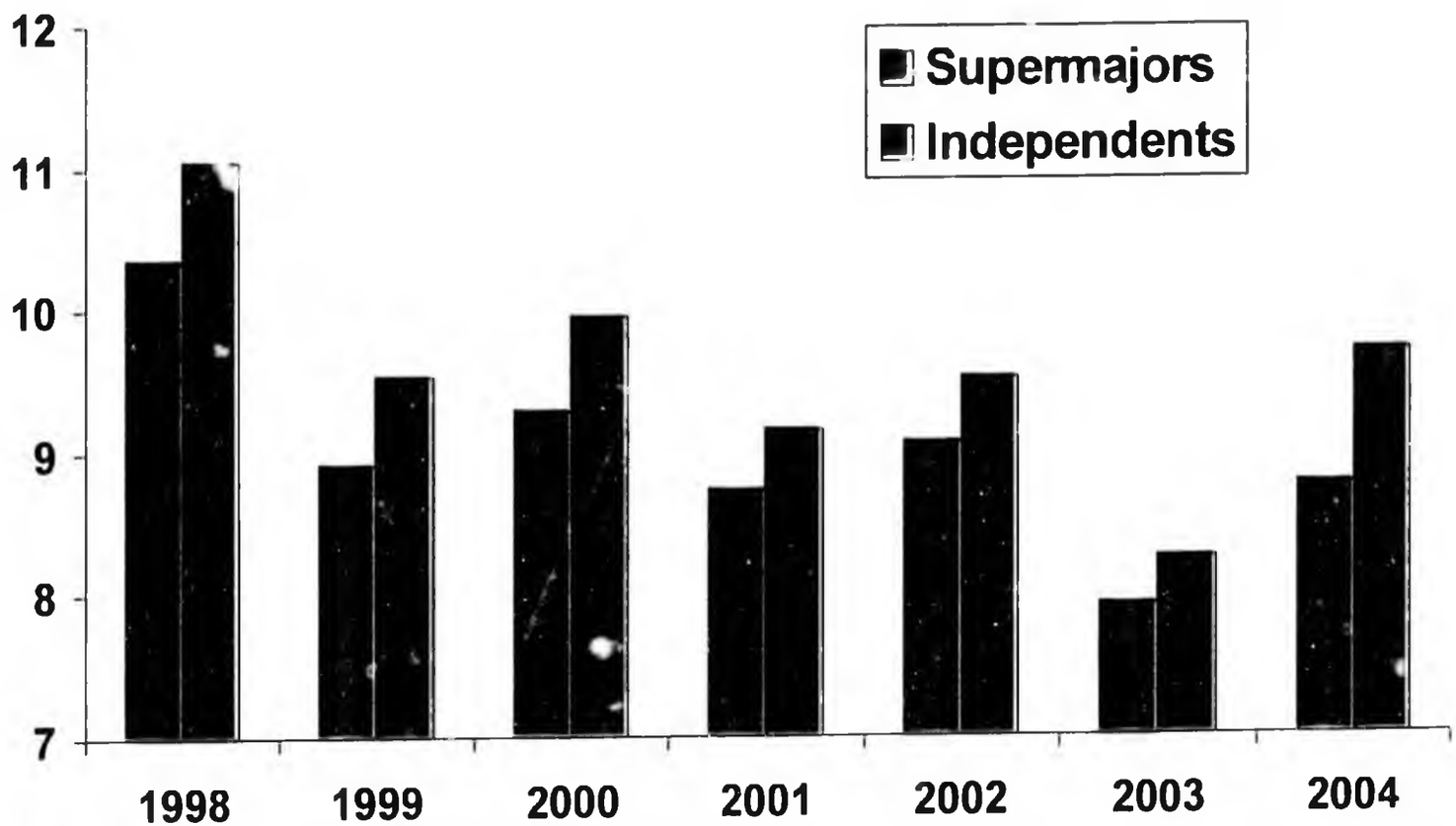
Cost of Capital



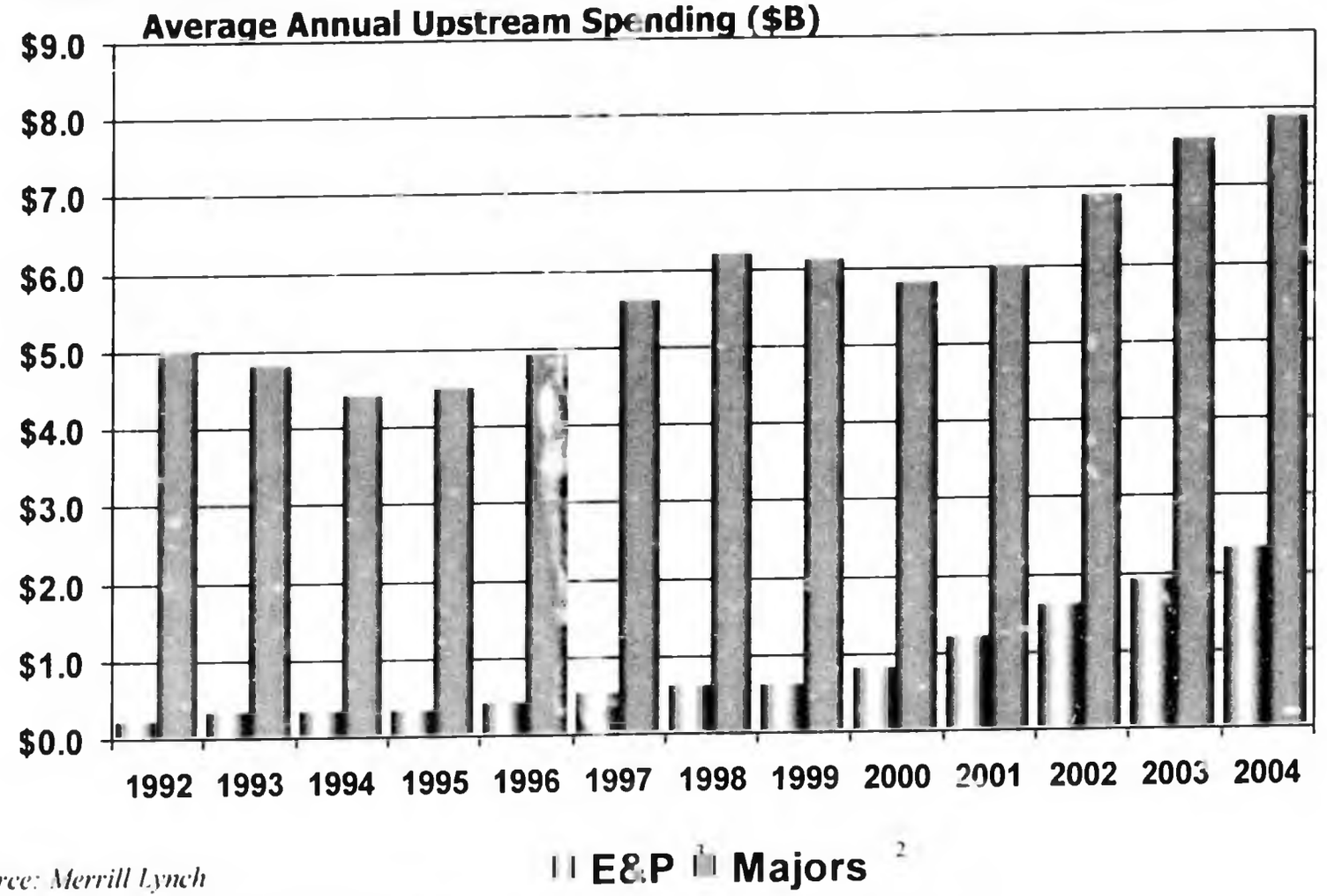
Source: Weighted Average Cost of Capital from JS Herold database.

ConocoPhillips

Majors Offer Important Benefits

- Financial strength
- Arctic development & operating experience
- Project management skills
- Heavy oil production & upgrading technology
- Commercial acumen
- Risk management skills
- Long-term investment horizon

Majors Have Great Spending Capability



Source: Merrill Lynch

[1] Three year average spending (exploration, development and unproven property acquisition)

[2] XOM, BP, COP,CVX, Shell

[3] Anadarko, Apache, Devon, Kerr-McGee, CNR, Encana, Nexen, Talisman

ConocoPhillips

Key Messages

- Proposed production tax increase is 200+%
  - Only acceptable as foundation for oil and gas fiscal stability
- ANS Heavy Oil should be incentivized as key resource for mitigating production decline
- A 5 yr transition plan for deducting recent capital expenditures is vital for an equitable conversion
- Production tax rates at 20%+ may actually negatively impact Alaska's ability to attract investment
  - Our Costs are Higher
  - We Have Reduced Prospectivity – Our Targets are Smaller
  - Our Environmental Protection is Superior
  - Our Lead Times are Longer

HB 488 / SB 305 Testimony

ConocoPhillips Alaska
February 27, 2006

ConocoPhillips

Brian Wenzel
Vice President, Finance & Administration
ConocoPhillips Alaska

Marianne Kah
Chief Economist
ConocoPhillips

Darren Jones
Vice President, Commercial Assets
ConocoPhillips Alaska

ConocoPhillips

ConocoPhillips Alaska

Alaska's No. 1 Oil Producer

2005 production: 314 MBOD

Alaska's No. 1 Gas Producer

2005 production: 170 MMCFD

Alaska's No. 1 Explorer

5 exploration wells in 2005

7 exploration wells 2006

Largest Owner of State & Federal Leases

605,755 acres developed '05

2.8 million acres undeveloped '05

Largest Industry Community Supporter

2006 > $12 Million Contributions

Largest Royalty and Tax Payer

2005 Taxes and Royalties: $1.6 Billion

2/27/2006 - Slide 3

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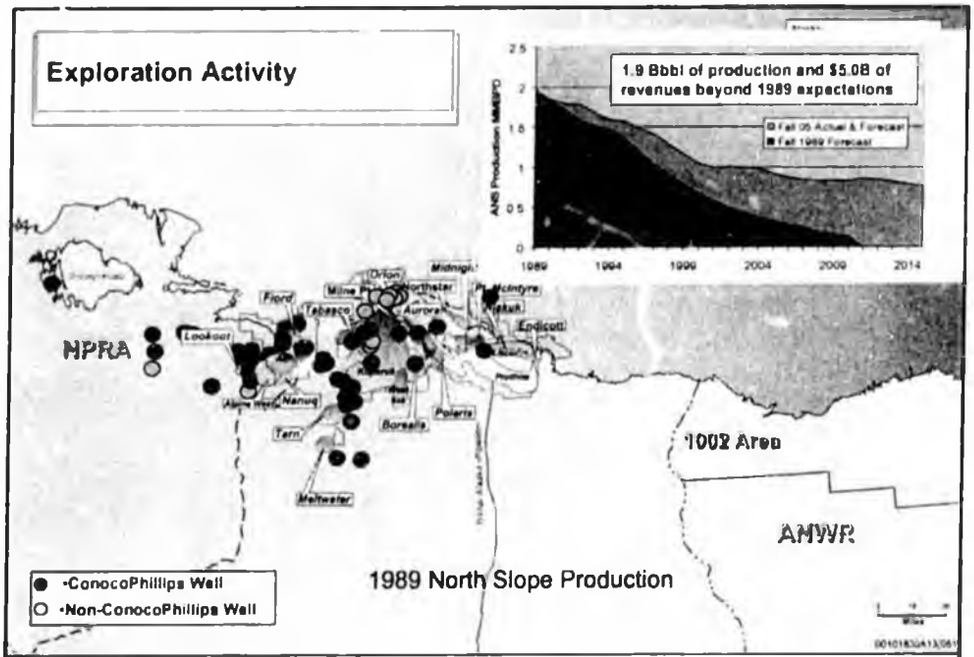
Exploration Activity



2/27/2006 - Slide 4

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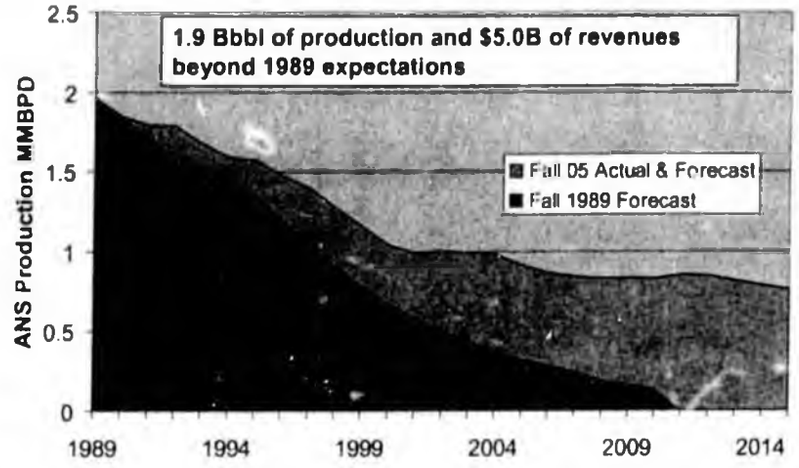
North Slope Production



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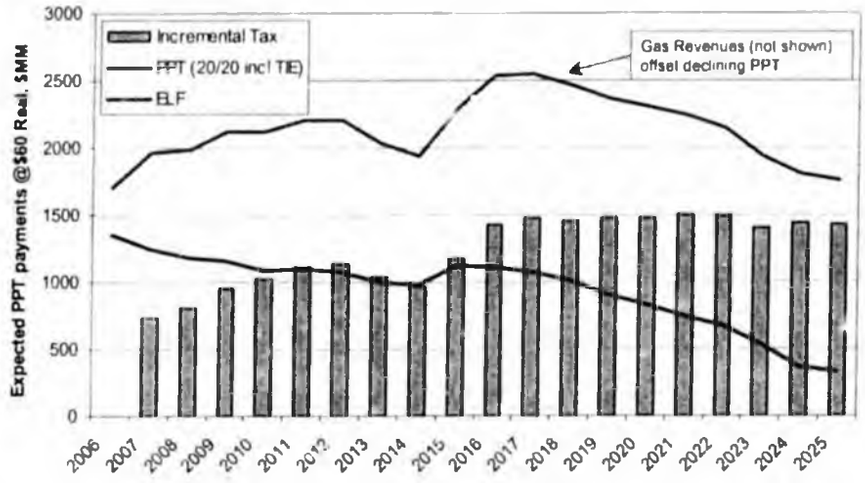
State of Alaska PPT Nominal Take @ $60 Real



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ConocoPhillips' Perspective

- Balanced fiscal structure critical for future O&G investment
- Future oil production in Alaska dependent on existing fields
- Bill differentially impacts legacy production
- Importance of Transitional Investment Expenditure plan
- Alaska's competitiveness on a global basis

ConocoPhillips

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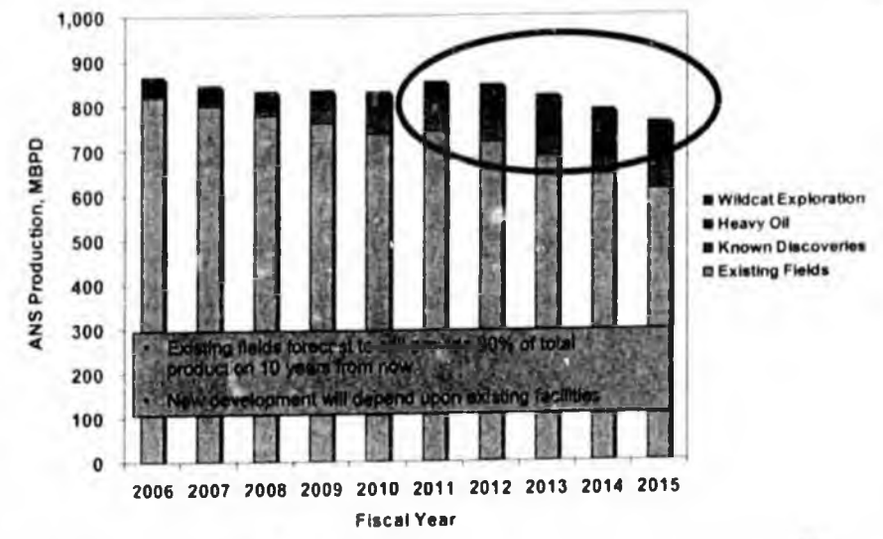
ConocoPhillips

Future North Slope Production Profile



Source data: Alaska Dept Revenue *Fall 2006 Revenue Sources Book*

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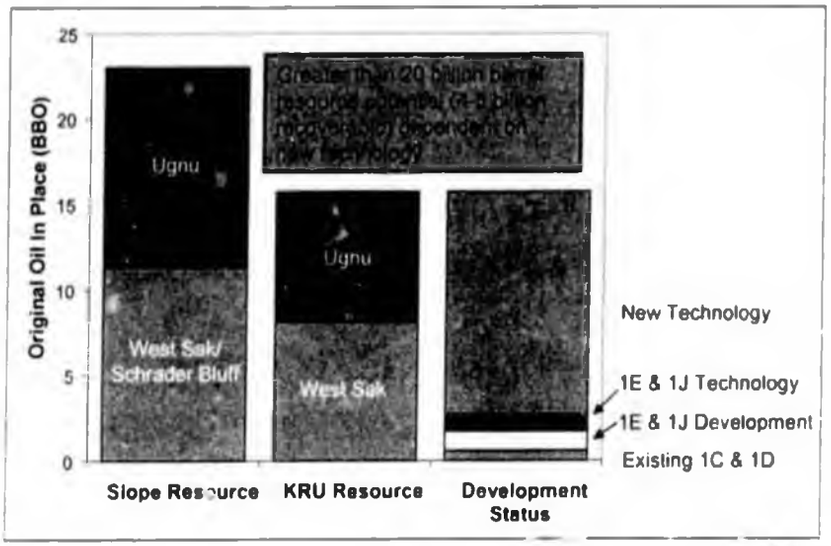
Heavy Oil Resource Potential



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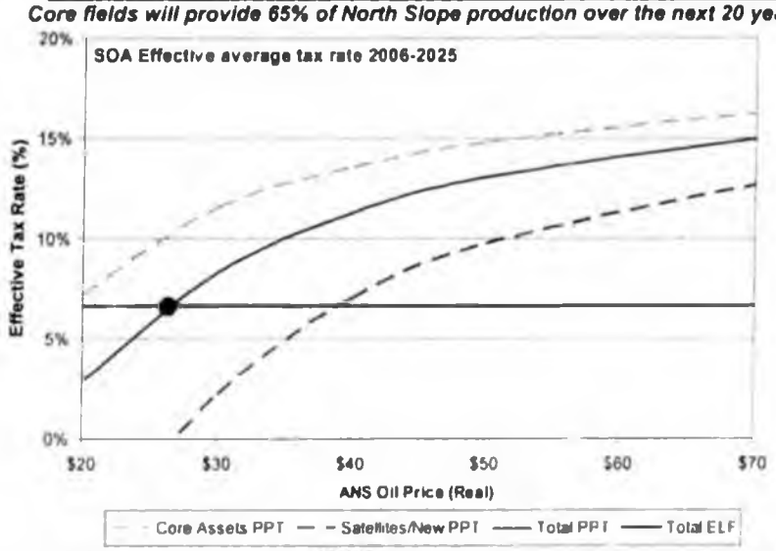
SoA Effective Tax Rate: Core vs. Satellites/New

Core fields will provide 65% of North Slope production over the next 20 years



PPT assumptions: 20% tax rate, 20% credit rate, $73MM corporate allowance, start date 7/1/2006, 5-yr TIE

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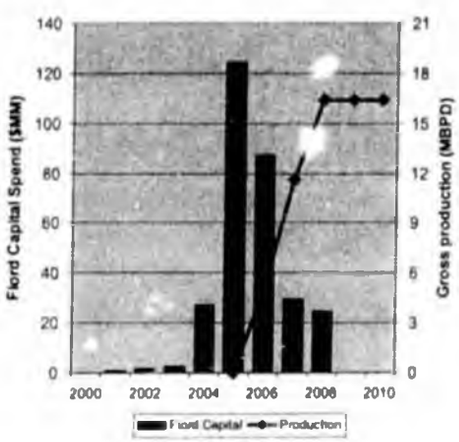
Importance of Transition Plan



- PPT without transition reduces NPV_{10} by $100MM
- Increasing oil prices have impacted material and labor costs
  - Project costs have increase $30MM since project sanctioned in 2005

ConocoPhillips

ConocoPhillips' Perspective

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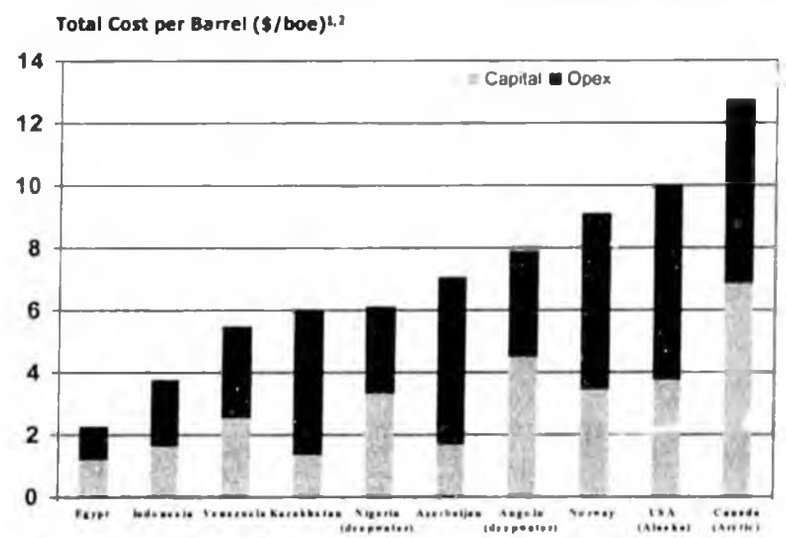
ConocoPhillips

Marianne Kah
ConocoPhillips Chief Economist

ConocoPhillips

Global Total Cost Per Barrel



[1] Total cost includes capital and operating elements averaged over 10 year period (1994-2003)

[2] Source: Wood Mackenzie 2004 "Global Oil and Gas Risk and Reward Study"

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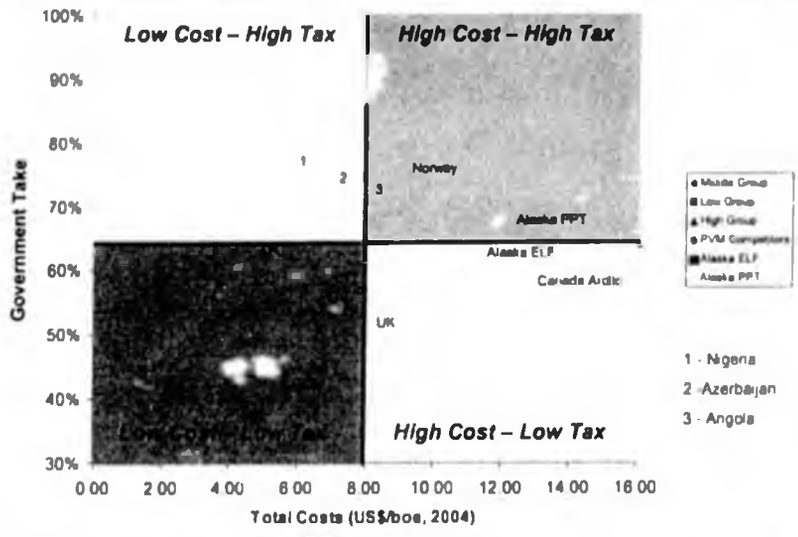
Alaska – High Cost High Tax?



[1] Total cost includes capital and operating elements averaged over 10 year period (1994-2003)
[2] Source: Wood Mackenzie 2004 "Global Oil and Gas Risk and Reward Study"

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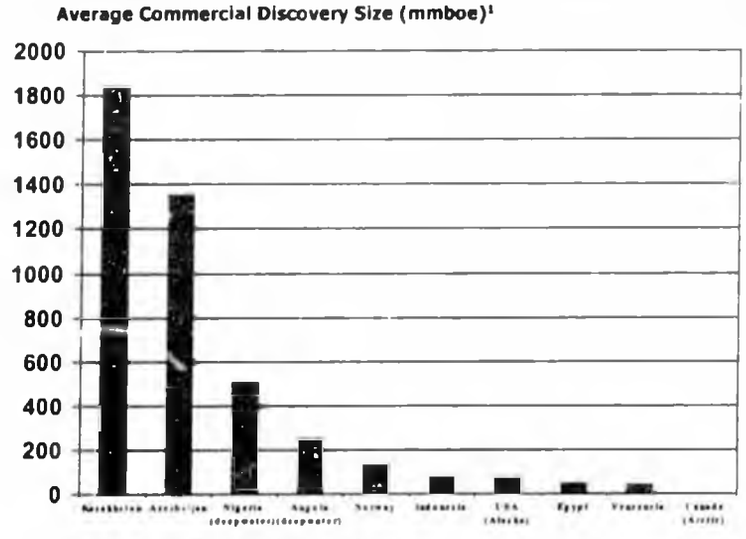
Global Average Commercial Discovery Size



[1] Average commercial discovery size from 1994 to 2003
[2] The average discovery size is calculated as total commercial reserves discovered (1994-2003) / total commercial discoveries (1994-2003)

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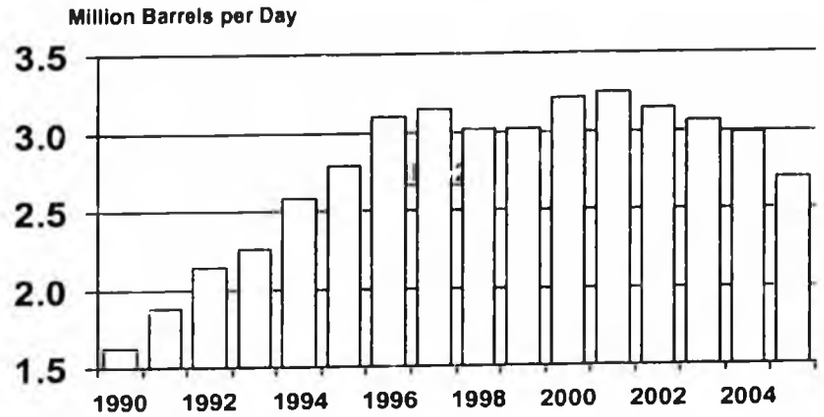
Norwegian Crude Production
Decline Continues Despite Higher Prices



Source: Oil and Gas Journal
2005 is 11 month average

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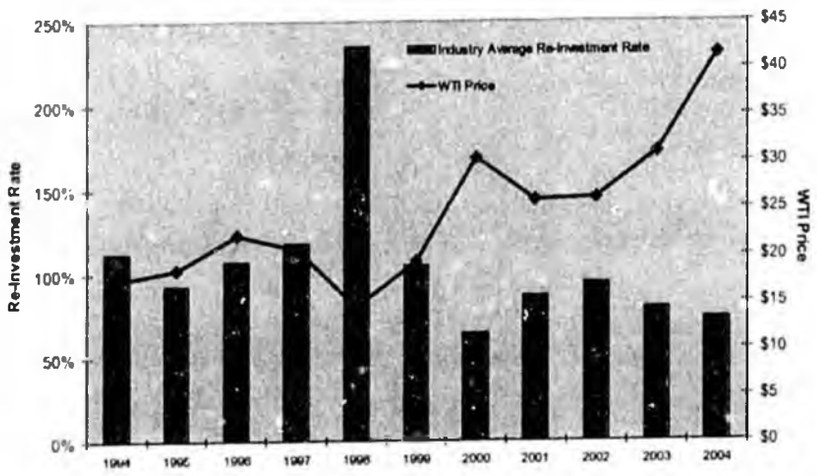
Re-Investment Rates
1994 - 2004



Source: Evaluate Energy database
Re-Investment Rate = Capex/after-tax Operating Cash Flows

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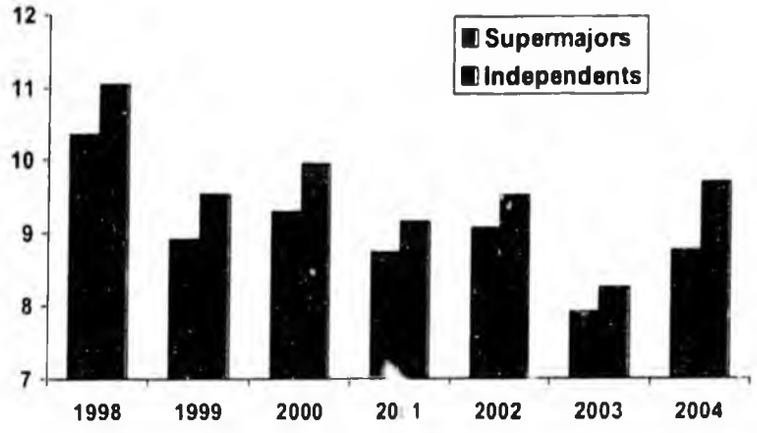
2/27/2006 - Slide 22

Cost of Capital



Source: Weighted Average Cost of Capital from JS Herold database
2/27/2006 - Slide 23

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Majors Offer Important Benefits

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2/27/2006 - Slide 24

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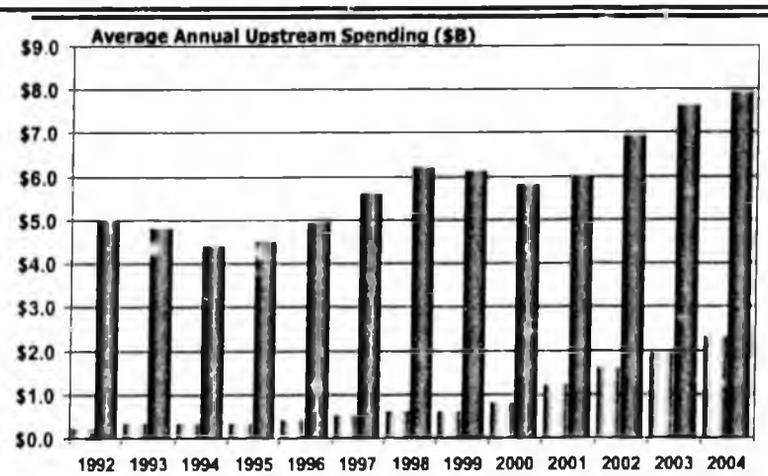
Majors Have Great Spending Capability



Source: Merrill Lynch

E&P Majors [1]

[1] Three year average spending (exploration, development and unproven property acquisition)
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ConocoPhillips

SB

305

(FILE 6)

February 28, 2006

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD OWEN

HB 488 / SB 305 TO THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON OIL AND GAS

AND SENATE RESOURCE COMMITTEE

FEBURARY 28, 2006

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee

Good afternoon. My name is Richard Owen and I am the Production Manager for ExxonMobil in Alaska and a vice president of ExxonMobil Alaska Production. Along side me, to assist in addressing any questions that you may have, are Marty Massey and Dan Seckers. Marty Massey is ExxonMobil's Joint Interest Manager for the U.S. and is leading our Alaska Gas Pipeline Project fiscal contract negotiations. Dan Seckers is our Tax Counsel responsible for Alaska.

I am here today, at your request, to offer ExxonMobil's thoughts and concerns about HB 488/SB 305. If this measure was simply a tax increase, ExxonMobil would actively oppose it. At current prices, we expect ExxonMobil's production tax payments would increase by $50-$100 million per year. However, we are prepared to move forward under the proposed system since it balances revenues to the State and producers across a range of oil prices, provides incentives for new investment, and includes a transition provision for recent investments. Most importantly for ExxonMobil, the PPT proposal provides a predictable and durable tax system which, along with the appropriate gas pipeline fiscal

contract terms, will allow the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline project to move forward to the next phase.

As far as specific concerns about this bill, they center around whether the high tax rate and resulting increase in taxes will hinder full development of the remaining oil resources on the North Slope. I'll expand on this concern during my testimony. Before I make further comment on the PPT bill, I would like to give a brief overview of ExxonMobil's presence in Alaska and review how the current ELF system has benefited both industry and the State of Alaska.

ExxonMobil in Alaska

ExxonMobil has had a presence in Alaska for over a half century, investing more than 11 billion dollars in the State's economy. Our activities date back to 1954 when we conducted a comprehensive study of the territory's oil and gas potential. Over the years, we explored most of the major hydrocarbon plays in Alaska including: the Gulf of Alaska; St. George and Navarin Basins; the Norton Sound; the Beaufort Sea; the Cook Inlet; and of course, the North Slope where we were a participant in the 1968 Prudhoe Bay State #1 discovery well. We are proud of the role our company has played in Alaska through: exploration; initial field developments; construction of TAPS; development of new technology; and the promotion of efficient reservoir management practices.

Currently, ExxonMobil has working interests in Prudhoe Bay, Kuparuk, Endicott and Granite Point. We are the operator of the Point Thomson Unit, and the largest interest

holder in the Prudhoe Bay field. Our current working interest oil production is approximately 180,000 B/D *(Note: EMWI: 159,000 EMNI)* and we are the largest owner of discovered gas resource. Our production from Alaska represents approximately 4% of ExxonMobil's worldwide oil and gas production. Our Alaskan production is primarily from Prudhoe Bay and near-by satellite fields. Prudhoe Bay, along with Point Thomson, has significant remaining potential but it comes at higher cost and risk.

Historical Context

One of ExxonMobil's objectives in both the gas pipeline fiscal contract negotiation and the debate on oil taxes has been to reduce the risk associated with fiscal changes by working with the State of Alaska to establish a predictable and durable fiscal environment in which to make long term investment decisions. To that end, any change in the fiscal regime for oil has a direct impact on how we view the stability of the Alaskan fiscal environment, which in turn, impacts how we evaluate ongoing investment decisions.

We understand the State's desire to obtain additional tax revenue at higher prices. One of the most challenging tasks that the Legislature can undertake is how to change the oil tax system without damaging the industry. As Governor Murkowski has correctly stated on many occasions, the North Slope is one of the most expensive places in which our industry operates. Tax systems need to be carefully designed to ensure that the desired objectives are achieved and that any change does not result in unintended consequences, such as reduced investments and lower reserve recovery.

One of the many questions that we are asked is, why are ExxonMobil and other Producers seeking durability and predictability for oil in parallel with negotiating a fiscal contract for a gas pipeline? The answer is fairly simple, the gas on the North Slope is contained in the same reservoirs as the oil and is produced through the same facilities. For a gas project to be viable, we need the fields that produce both oil and gas to be viable, underpinned by predictable and durable fiscal terms. A commitment of billions of dollars to build the natural gas pipeline requires confidence that the base oil business will remain healthy for the long-term.

Existing System – ELF

With that context in mind, I'd like to make a few comments about the current oil production severance tax system – the Economic Limit Factor or ELF and, in particular, how it has been effective at encouraging investment and mitigating production decline. The ELF was designed to allow the State to increase the production tax while not stifling investment in marginal fields. The ELF scaled down the production tax rate when a field became more marginal, reducing the economic limit to which a field could be produced and ultimately allowing more reserves to be recovered. The 1989 ELF amendment significantly increased the production tax on Prudhoe Bay and Kuparuk, while providing an incentive to encourage the development of smaller fields. That 1989 amendment worked as intended, with many small and marginal fields coming on stream over the past 17 years. The ELF lowered the tax rate on those fields, supporting their commercial viability.

While we would like to have more Prudhoe Bay's and Kuparuk's, we and the rest of industry haven't found any. Consequently, the focus for the past ten years has been on the development of these smaller satellite fields. Satellites are generally not economic as stand alone developments and have required both new technology and connection to existing infrastructure to be commercially viable. Many of these fields produce viscous oil contained in lower quality reservoirs requiring significantly higher costs which adds to the risks for development. This is especially true for the Polaris and Orion viscous oil developments, with oil that literally flows like "molasses." Developing these fields has required new technology, more expensive drilling and completion techniques, new production-handling equipment and extensive modifications to existing facilities to process these viscous production streams.

Since 2000, ExxonMobil has invested over $250 million in the engineering, drilling, and construction of associated facilities for the development of Aurora, Borealis, Midnight Sun, Polaris, and Orion. Significant additional capital is required over the next several years to fully develop these resources. Today these fields are mitigating the decline of oil production on the North Slope, contributing 50,000 B/D gross and are expected to recover over 500 million barrels gross.

Under the ELF formula many of these smaller satellite fields paid little or no production tax. Even though these fields were paying little production tax they did, and continue to,

contribute substantial amounts to the State in royalties, property taxes and income taxes, and in jobs for Alaskans.

Over the past five years, we and other working interest owners have also extended the primary Prudhoe Bay enhanced oil recovery (EOR) technology to the some of these satellite fields. Since 1998, ExxonMobil has invested over $30 million in tertiary recovery projects at Point McIntyre, Eileen West End, and Borealis which are expected to produce an additional 60 million barrels gross. While tertiary projects recover additional oil, the production profile results in a slower oil recovery and longer payout periods. These satellite EOR projects are in the early stages of development. The major investments have been made, but the oil production benefits will not be received until many years out. The ELF provision of the existing production severance tax made these economically challenged projects commercially viable.

Taken together, the recent Prudhoe Bay satellite and EOR development projects developed over 560 million barrels gross. While the resulting State's production tax under ELF was relatively minor, the State's royalty oil would total 70 million barrels, which at today's oil price is worth roughly $4 billion. Bottom line, the ELF system has worked well for industry and the State of Alaska by encouraging significant new investment.

However, it is also recognized that ELF can be considered a somewhat regressive system in that it does not reflect "profitability" or "cost" in the division of gross revenue between

the State and the producers as oil prices rise and fall. The assumption that a well is marginal at 300 BOPD does not necessarily hold in the current high oil price environment, yet this assumption typically contributes to a reduced ELF factor based on the current formula. As a global oil and gas producer, ExxonMobil operates across a wide array of fiscal systems. It is most important that the system recognize the quality of the resources so that the potential developments will be commercially viable and attract capital. When I say the quality of resource, I mean: the size and nature of the oil and gas reservoirs, the cost and technology required to develop those reservoirs, the distance to market, as well as the tax and royalty system that applies including the long-term stability of that system. Countries that are experiencing significant industry investment have achieved the proper balance in their fiscal regimes.

Alaska Remaining Oil Resource Base

ExxonMobil's assessment of the remaining oil resource suggests future growth opportunities will come from: complex enhanced oil recovery (EOR) projects; development of smaller, more marginal oil accumulations; and the innovative development of viscous and heavy oil resources. These opportunities will require the development and application of new technology, higher unit development costs, and more complex operations to deliver a given production rate. These resources are much lower in quality as compared to Prudhoe Bay and Kuparuk, though they face the similar challenges associated with arctic conditions and distance to market.

Therefore, as stated earlier, we are concerned that the Administration's proposal is weighted towards a higher tax which may prevent some of Alaska's challenged resources from being developed.

PPT Proposal - Overview

I would now like to make some comments on the Administration's PPT proposal. This proposal represents a tax based on profits which results in a sharing of the risks and the rewards across a range of prices. The State will receive a higher share of the revenues when prices are high and will accept lower taxes during periods of low prices. The proposal moves from the regressive ELF system to a progressive system. ExxonMobil affiliates have significant experience in profit-based progressive systems around the world and they work well, as long as they have properly taken into account the nature of resource base – which I mentioned earlier.

Let me discuss some of the key features of the PPT proposal.

PPT System: Transition

This bill represents a major step-change in Alaska's current production tax system. The bill appropriately addresses this step-change by including a transition plan so that recent investment decisions are not adversely impacted. The bill provides a transition allowance over the next six years based on capital investments made in the last five years. We believe this transition plan is appropriate because the benefits from these recent investments have not yet been fully received. Oil and gas companies invest large sums of

money years ahead of first production and are at risk for price, development cost, production rates and ultimate reserve recovery. In most cases it takes many years, often more than five years, for a return on oil or gas investment to occur.

For example, satellite and tertiary recovery investment decisions during the last five years were made under the ELF structure anticipating a lower tax relative to that proposed under the PPT bill. The State appropriately provided this incentive so that these challenged and costly projects would be commercially viable. It is not appropriate to suddenly increase taxes on these investments without providing some form of consideration. The transition provision recognizes that past investments were made under the ELF structure and somewhat reduces the increased tax treatment to which these projects will now be subjected. To avoid penalizing these recent investments, the transition provisions included in this bill are essential.

PPT System: Tax Rate and Investment Tax Credits

As I have said, we are concerned the 20% tax rate as proposed will not support the growth opportunities remaining on the North Slope which I've described as primarily: complex enhanced oil recovery projects; development of small oil accumulations; and innovative development of viscous and heavy oil resources – these opportunities have challenged economics. While the investment tax credits of 20% will enhance the present value economics of new investments, the 20% tax rate will result in lower overall cash flow. The impact on all economic parameters must be carefully weighed before a decision to progress an investment is made. The combination of a 20% credit along with

a 20% tax rate may not be adequate to support development of all of the remaining opportunities.

It is with this in mind that we strongly recommend that the legislature not increase the proposed tax rate or reduce the proposed tax credits.

PPT System: Valuation from Royalty Settlement Methodology

This bill addresses many of the longstanding issues that have divided the State and the industry over the years. For example, too many years and too much money have been spent in disputes over how to value a single barrel of crude oil or a single molecule of gas. It made little sense in the past and it makes little sense today for the State to have separate divisions determining the value of oil and gas – one for royalty and one for taxes. There is only one value in the market place. HB 488/SB 305 allows the State to value a producer's oil and gas using the producer's royalty settlement agreement, which was negotiated with, and approved by, the Department of Natural Resources. This will provide certainty to a producer on the value on which to pay its royalty and production taxes and will reduce the administrative and audit costs to both the State and the industry.

PPT Proposal - Conclusion

Under current prices, ExxonMobil and industry will pay more in taxes as compared to the current production tax system. However, as I said in my opening comments we need predictably and durability under which to gauge investment decisions. No one wants to invest money in a project only to have the rules changed, reducing the attractiveness of

the investment. The transition provision is an important feature of the bill necessary to provide relief for the abrupt change caused by the new PPT system.

The Administration decided to weight the proposal to a higher tax which may make it difficult to progress the remaining future development opportunities. It is most important that the quality of the resources be factored into the design of the tax system. Given our view of the resources, we would not support a higher tax rate or lower credits than proposed in the bill.

HB 488/SB 305 seeks to balance revenues to the State and the producers across a range of oil prices and provides incentives for new investments, which is a clear objective of the State of Alaska.

And most importantly for ExxonMobil, we believe the new system, coupled with appropriate gas pipeline fiscal contract terms, will lead to a predictable and durable tax system, which will enable the Alaska Gas Project to move forward to the next phase. Potential changes to the features of the PPT bill must be carefully considered to avoid upsetting the balance contained within the bill.

In conclusion, this bill is important for Alaska and the Producers. It is one part – a very important part – of a series of related issues that the legislature will need to address to ultimately provide the necessary fiscal environment to stimulate oil production and to progress the Alaska Gas Pipeline Project.

The Fiscal Contract that is being finalized under the authority of the Stranded Gas Development Act will incorporate this PPT legislation by reference in order to provide fiscal stability. We are currently working with the Administration on how best to incorporate this bill into the fiscal contract.

The Fiscal Contract will soon be released for public and legislative comment. Following the regular session, we understand the Governor will call a special session so the Legislature can vote on the contract. For that reason it is important that HB 488/SB 305 be enacted in its present form prior to that special session.

ExxonMobil has been in Alaska for over 50 years. Our future business plans show our continued activity in Alaska for at least the next fifty years. We are on the verge of taking the next step to commercialize Alaska's North Slope gas and I ask you to support the Administration's efforts in this regard.

Thank you again Mister Chairman for the opportunity to testify today.

BP Presentation on Proposed PPT

Alaska State Legislature
House & Senate Resource Committees
28th February 2006

Introduction – Ken Konrad

My name is Ken Konrad. I am Vice President, Gas for BP Alaska. We are here today to talk to you about the proposed PPT legislation – HB488 / SB305. I will make a few opening comments and then turn things over to Angus Walker and our PPT team.

- How we got here
- Current realities of the Alaska North Slope
- Global perspective
- Impact of PPT on BP Alaska

How we got here

Last week, after more then two years of negotiations, and a lot of hard work on all sides, we reached a very finely balanced agreement with the administration on a predictable and durable Fiscal Contract with Alaska. The Fiscal Contract will establish clear rules governing payments in-lieu of taxes we would make to the State, including a PPT payment incorporated by reference from this legislation. Once ratified, the Fiscal Contract will enable a gas pipeline to advance in partnership with the State as an equity participant.

Much of what is contained in the PPT legislation was born in part out of the Fiscal Contract negotiations we've been in with the administration. I thought it would be useful to share an overview as to how and why we arrived at this point given that many of the discussions to date have been confidential as stipulated in the SGDA.

Mother Nature - oil and gas are unavoidably linked

Oil and gas form together when plants (and dinosaurs) are buried deep beneath the Earth's surface and, under great heat and pressure, are transformed into oil and gas.

The oil and gas co-exist in the same underground reservoirs, they are produced together through the same wells, flow together through the same flowlines and are processed together in the same facilities. Some fields have more oil than gas and some fields have more gas than oil or condensate. But it is exceedingly rare that one is produced without the other.

Because oil and gas co-exist physically, and are produced together through the same investments made in wells and facilities, they are also linked economically.

This inextricable physical and economic linkage is widely recognized by both governments and investors around the world.

North American royalty contracts cover both oil and gas. Internationally, production sharing contracts include terms for both oil and gas. General oil and gas tax laws across the U.S. and internationally always address both oil and gas.

Governments want to know how much money they will receive from oil and gas production. Similarly, investors need to know how much they will pay governments when oil and gas is produced and sold and make their investment decisions accordingly.

The economic linkage of oil and gas is particularly acute here in Alaska when considering a gas pipeline given the unique operating challenges on the North Slope and the criticality of economies of scale.

Oil Decline - additional oil investment needed to support ANS gas development

We, the producers and the State, currently have a problem. ANS oil production has been declining for over 15 years and *has been on an unsustainable trajectory*. Investment by all of industry has been insufficient to limit decline.

Unless we, and here I mean the entire industry in partnership with the State, are able to maintain economic levels of oil production to support and maintain vital North Slope infrastructure for many decades to come, a gas project can't be successful – it simply cannot be burdened with the cost of uneconomic oil production.

Investors need confidence that the fiscal regime will be sufficiently competitive to attract the enormous amounts of additional capital needed to maintain economic levels of ANS oil production for decades. Providing this confidence benefits both the State and investors against our common enemy – *production decline*.

Building a gas pipeline is effectively a commitment by the major producers to maintain vital North Slope infrastructure for another 40-50 years – This is a daunting challenge.

- Will there be enough investment to stem the long term decline in ANS production?
- Will there be sufficient oil production to keep the unit costs of operating TAPS at an economically viable level?
- Will there be sufficient oil production to cover the operating and maintenance investment costs of operating aging production facilities?

The answer can be yes. We know the oil is up there. Billions of barrels of oil that might otherwise be left behind in producing fields can be accessed. Viscous oil in and around existing infrastructure that was discovered decades ago holds promise. Exploration near existing fields and beyond in areas like NPRA may have potential.

But it is all very difficult. ANS production is declining for a reason – not for lack of oil, but for a lack of profitable ways to extract it. The totality of industry costs and taxes are high. But, we do believe with the right technology and the right fiscal regime, these historically unprofitable investments can be made viable so industry can convert resources into production to sustain ANS infrastructure.

This is why oil taxation policy should *appropriately balance risks and rewards* to enable this additional investment. Even prior to this proposed tax increase, investment has been insufficient to prevent ongoing production decline. The legislature needs to very carefully consider the impacts of a very large tax increase on future investment and long term production.

This is an important decision. And it should not and cannot be a shortsighted decision based on next year's budget or political calculus – this is our collective future.

Are we feeding or starving the golden goose? Will North Slope investment increase or decrease as a result of significantly higher taxes? Will the long term decline in oil production increase or decrease as a result?

What are the knock-on revenue effects on royalty, State Corporate Income Tax, and AVT taxes if investment is impacted? Is a high tax rate at modest prices appropriate?

The evolution of PPT and the Fiscal Contract negotiations

There has been a lot of speculation and innuendo about positions taken by both sides through the negotiation on the PPT. Unfortunately, this appears to be driving perceptions about what the tax rate should be rather than what is right for Alaska and what is right for industry.

I'd like to briefly give you an overview of how the PPT negotiation unfolded to hopefully clear the air and help us focus directly on the real issues at hand.

Since the onset of the fiscal contract negotiations, and indeed years before, BP has sought to make clear the importance of having a competitive and durable fiscal platform for both oil and

gas to underpin a massive gas investment. Including both in the Fiscal Contract is important for two fundamental reasons among others.

First, it provides confidence that the level of taxation will be competitive to enable the additional investments needed to mitigate the ongoing decline in ANS oil production so vital infrastructure can be maintained for another 40-50 years.

Second, it protects us from after the fact tax increases on our business after a gas pipeline has been built and we have no choice but to pay and produce regardless. This is what happened as TAPs entered service some 30 years ago.

In summary, both a competitive and durable oil tax regime are essential and should align well with State goals.

In the summer of 2005, the administration advised us that although they respected the importance to investors of having competitive and durable rules for both oil and gas in the Fiscal Contract, they did not see the ELF regime as properly suited as a long term solution. The concern being the tax base underpinning ELF was declining with time.

The concept of a PPT type structure was proposed by the administration to fix the so called ELF problem. We responded to the administration that if populated with balanced numbers, the PPT could be a viable long term structure with potentially positive attributes for both the State and industry.

In this regard we agreed to move off our preferred position which was to simply utilize the existing ELF based system for the duration of the fiscal contract and consider the PPT structure.

At that time, the mutually agreed goals of both sides for the PPT included:

1. all barrels should be subject to taxation
2. provide the State a balanced and proportionate share of the price / profit upside
3. stimulate additional investment critical to reduce long term production decline

Proposals were discussed intermittently through yearend and it was clear that there was a significant difference of opinion as to what numbers would create a balanced PPT that met these goals.

During that time, the State initially proposed and held to a 20% tax rate. The Sponsor Group had proposed a tax rate of 12.5% which we estimated would have increased State revenues by hundreds of millions of dollars per year at current prices and tens of billions of dollars over the long term relative to ELF. It would also have, we believe, stimulated more investment, more jobs and most critically more long term production.

On Saturday, February 18th, following a long and at times difficult negotiation, we were able to agree and conclude the gas portion of the Fiscal Contract with the State. The following day, we made another PPT proposal for the State to consider in advance of the planned executive meeting, including our Chief Executive, Dr. Tony Hayward.

This proposal made a very substantial move towards the administration's position while providing more support for investors at low to moderate prices where everyone agrees Alaskan investments are extremely challenged!

On Monday morning, February 20th, the Governor outlined to Dr. Hayward and the other executives his 20 / 20 PPT proposal. The proposal we had made to the administration the day before was rejected.

BP has agreed with the Governor that we will not oppose the rates and figures in the proposed PPT legislation before you today. Our Chief Executive and others have made the extremely difficult decision to accept the Governor's terms as a means to finalize a Fiscal Contract. We do believe that this PPT is at the far outer fringe of what should be seen as a reasonable or plausible range of outcomes.

We also need to be very frank with this legislature by saying upfront that we do not believe the 20% rate will maximize investment or in turn maximize long term production. Although the PPT structure has significant merit, and we support it, the overall size of the tax increase outweighs, we believe, the other benefits and goes well beyond optimum.

I hope this context has been helpful. We genuinely hope that this bill can be progressed in a thoughtful and objective manner. Alaska is at a crossroads.

I'll now turn things over to Angus Walker and our PPT team.

Introduction – Angus Walker

I am Angus Walker and I am the Commercial Vice President of BP Alaska.

I would like to start by thanking this Committee for this opportunity to provide testimony on the very important matter of House Bill 488 / Senate Bill 305

We recognise that between PPT and in due course the Gas Fiscal Contract you have decisions to make of great importance for the future of Alaska. We respect the responsibility that the Legislature has to do the right thing for Alaska and hope that we can inform those decisions through our testimony.

I would like to introduce my associates –

Ray Hall: Senior Tax Economist with BP Group in London

An economist by background, Ray has worked with BP since 1988, initially in commercial roles but latterly as a senior adviser on fiscal issues. Ray has held positions in organizations outside of BP including the United Kingdom Offshore Operators Association (UKOOA) and the International Association of Oil & Gas Producers (OGP). His most recent focus areas have been UK, Norway, Egypt and Trinidad.

Tom Williams: Tax Counsel for BP Alaska

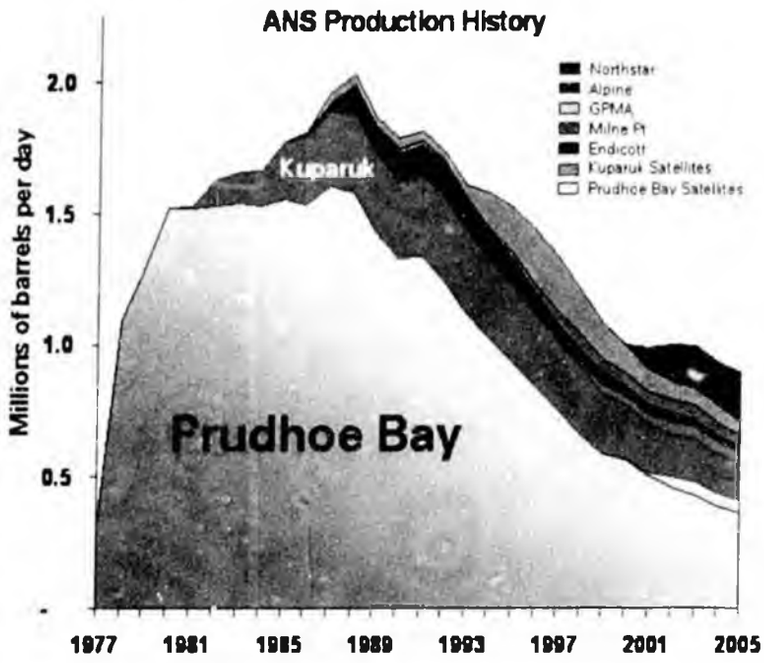
It is particularly appropriate to have Tom here. He was Commissioner of Revenue for Governor Hammond and is widely recognised as the creator of ELF.

Our testimony will be in three parts, all of which are directly relevant to PPT and the issues before you:

- I will start by describing the current realities of our business and the remaining resources of the North Slope
- Ray will provide a global perspective by comparing fiscal regimes in a selection of the countries in which we do business
- I will conclude by describing the impact of this PPT legislation on BP's business in Alaska

It should be noted that since BP only has leases on the North Slope and in the Beaufort Sea, our remarks will be confined to that business and not other basins like the Cook Inlet in which we do not participate.

Current realities of the Alaska North Slope



- **Production declining at 6%**
- **ELF has stimulated additional investment through low tax rates**

We're looking at a profile of historical production from 1977 through 2005. The North Slope has produced over 15 billion barrels of oil to date, and while we look back with envy at the days of peak production it is clear that the business today is very different than it was 20 years ago.

To date BP has invested $24 billion to create the Alaska business we have today. We have paid over $32 billion of tax to the State of Alaska and $24 billion of tax to the federal government.

In total we estimate that the North Slope participants have generated $120 billion in taxes for Alaska & the Federal Government since first production in 1977. In addition, as an industry, we generate more than 34,000 jobs in Alaska every year.

But the harsh reality is that since production peaked in 1988, production has declined at an average 6%.

What this doesn't show is the underlying decline which would have occurred without the tens of billions of dollars industry has invested to stem decline. Natural decline of these fields is around 15%. As an industry we've managed to stem that decline to, on average, 6% over the last ten years by investing between 1 and 1.5 billion dollars a year in the North Slope business.

ELF has worked as intended

Each of the small wedges on this production profile represents the contribution from one of the North Slope's smaller fields. Many of these fields would not have been developed without ELF. And yes, whilst much but not all of this production pays Production Tax, it all pays property tax, royalty and state income tax and helps keeps TAPS operational and economic.

ELF has and continues to encourage investment in these small or less productive fields, and it has played a significant role in stemming overall North Slope decline.

However, we recognise that ELF was designed as a surrogate for profitability and while it has been effective it is not perfect in today's price environment. And it is for that reason that we are supportive of adopting the PPT structure proposed by the Administration.

One of the most important issues for this committee to consider is the impact PPT will have on the decline of the Alaska North Slope.

DOR Scenarios

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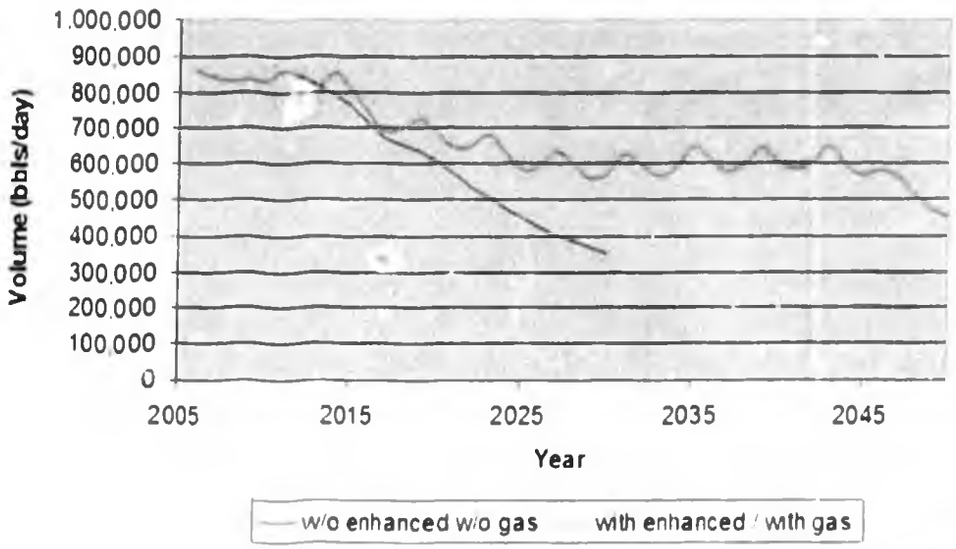
Figure 1
Volume Scenarios



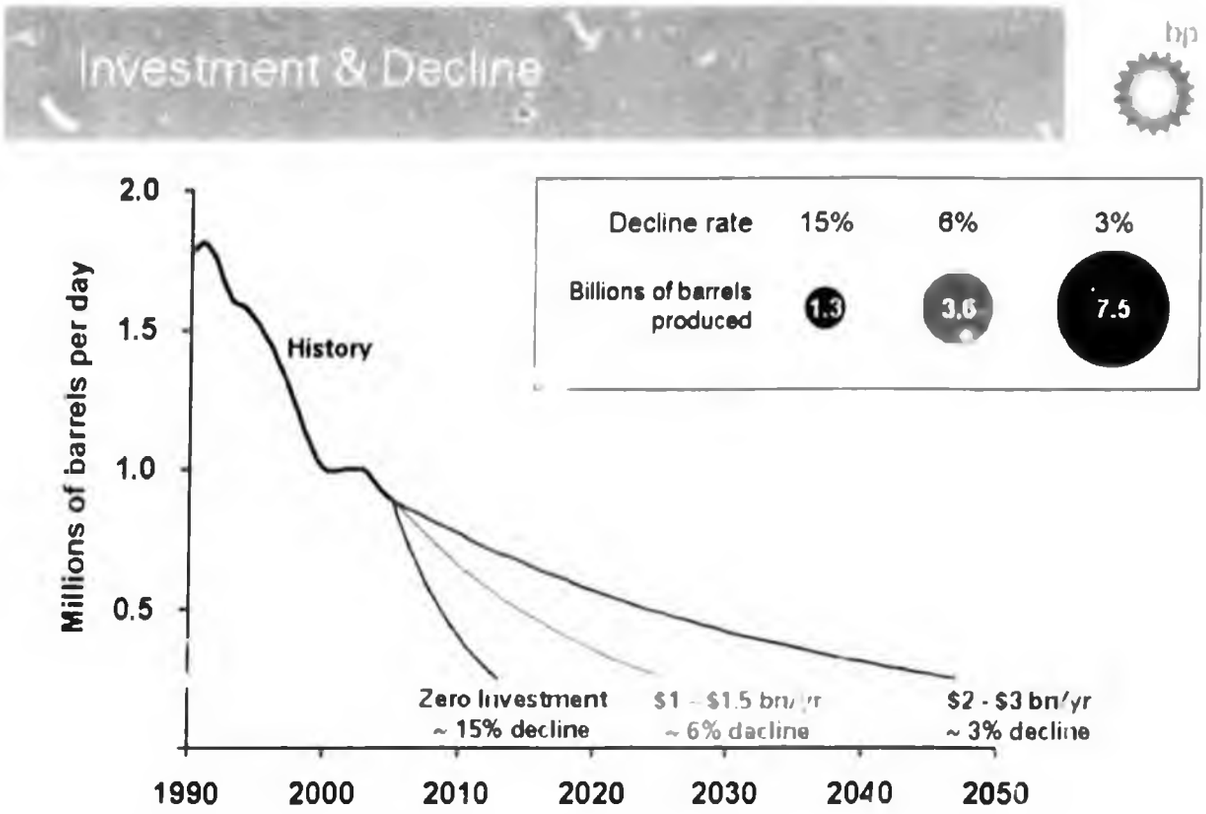
Source DOR Testimony PPT A[illegible] s020106 (DOR).ppt

You will recognise the above slide from Roger Marks' presentation last week. It shows two forecasts of future production – the lower blue forecast represents a future without gas, the upper pink line represents a future where the oil business is revitalised by gas.

We agree that the futures with and without Gas look very different. A future without Gas is very much shorter and far less exciting than a future with gas!

But, for Gas to work, it must be built on the foundations of a healthy oil business, a business which must remain healthy for 45 years.

So what will it take to keep the oil business healthy?



The simple answer is to stem decline.

The black line on this chart shows the history of North Slope production. The coloured lines look forward to the future.

With no investment the natural decline of the fields would be the lower red line and with in 10 years the business would be gone.

With the current levels of investment of $1-1.5 billion / year) (which assumes the current tax regime), history tells us that decline will be around six percent per year. With that trajectory we can expect the business to last around 25 years, but nowhere near long enough to enable gas.

In order to enable gas we must reduce the rate of decline even more. 3% decline would require twice as much capital as is being spent today ($2 - $3 bn dollars per year). That is $20 to $30 billion dollars over the next decade alone. Alaska must compete to attract these dollars!

We share the challenge of keeping Alaska competitive: the State's part is to maintain stability and keep Alaska attractive to investors; our part is to provide the technology, innovation and investment.

The tax regime you approve will directly impact how attractive Alaska is and what the future decline will be. It is in the interest of all (industry and Alaska) that we focus on growing the pie rather than taking an increasing share of a declining pie.

So where will we find all this oil to stem decline?

The good news for Alaska is that we have a huge resource base!

Alaska has lots of oil and gas!

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		Billion barrels equivalent
Produced		**15**
Known Remaining		**17.5**
Developed	- Light	3.5
	- Viscous	0.3
Undeveloped	- Light	4
	- Viscous	0.7
	- Heavy	3
	- Gas	6
Yet to Find (Exploration)		**5**

Recoverable Resource

Source: DOR / USGS / BP

To date we have produced 15 billion barrels, but there are 17.5 billion barrels remaining that we already know about, 3.8 billion barrels of which have been developed to date.

The remaining 14 billion barrels consists of:

3.5 billion bbls of light oil remaining in the existing reservoirs
1 billion bbls of viscous oil which we have started to produce
3 billion bbls of heavy oil lying in shallow formations below the permafrost
6 billion bbls of gas which we are working so hard to get to market

The scale of this known resource greatly exceeds that expected from future exploration. Future discoveries are expected to be of the order of 50-150 million barrels. It's not to say you should stop exploring, but you cannot rely on exploration to stem the decline of the North Slope.

While BP isn't exploring in the conventional sense, we are adding barrels. We're not only looking at develop our share of the 17.5 billion barrels, but we're looking to make it even bigger.

To put that in perspective, every time we increase the recovery efficiency by just 1% we access an additional 600 million barrels (400 mmbbls light oil and an additional 200 mmbbls heavy oil)..... Every 1% is equivalent to another Alpine!

It is for this reason we're investing in technology. We're exploring within our existing fields.

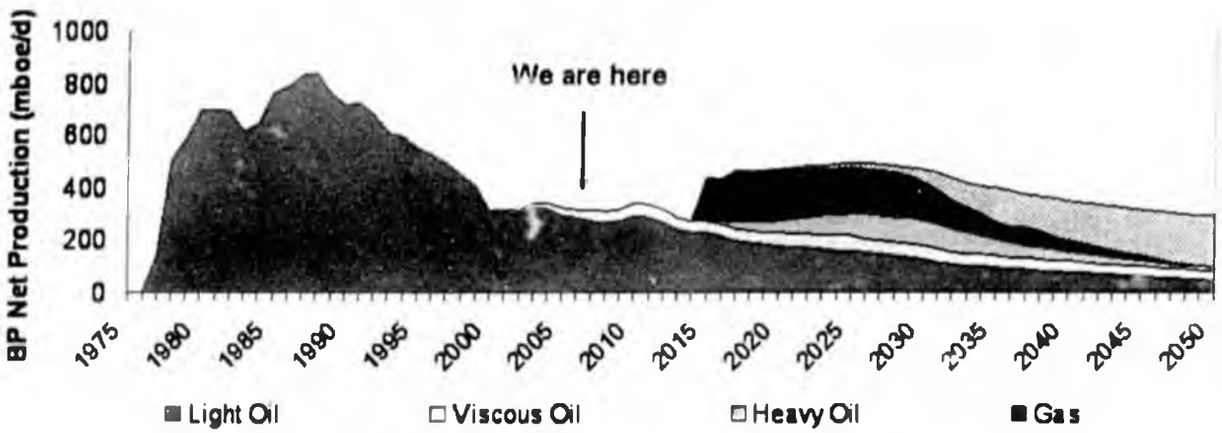
One example is that we're spending in excess of $100 million implementing innovative technology to increase recovery at Endicott. If we're successful at Endicott it could add hundreds of millions of barrels of production across the North Slope. (Another Alpine?)

To develop the 14 billion barrels we know about would require well in excess of $100 billion. And that kind of investment can only come from the Major oil companies of the world a fact supported by Pedro Van Meurs testimony. It thus mystifies us why so much of the testimony given to this Committee by Pedro Van Meurs focussed on the impact of PPT on new entrants when the future of the North Slope is dependant on making Alaska attractive to Major oil companies.

This is the reality of our business and the reality of the North Slope today.

It's the reality we encourage you to look at as you consider House Bill 488 / Senate Bill 305.

A 50 year vision



This is the graphic we use when we describe our vision for our business in Alaska.

It shows BP's production both historical and future. A few points we always make when we talk to this are:

a) The future will be very different to the past.
b) Three businesses built on top of each other all of which must be healthy.
c) We face enormous challenges in creating this future
d) Attractive and stable fiscal terms are key to making this happen, without it our vision will not come true.

I will now hand over to Ray Hall, who is going to provide a global perspective after which I will describe the impact of PPT on BP's business in Alaska.

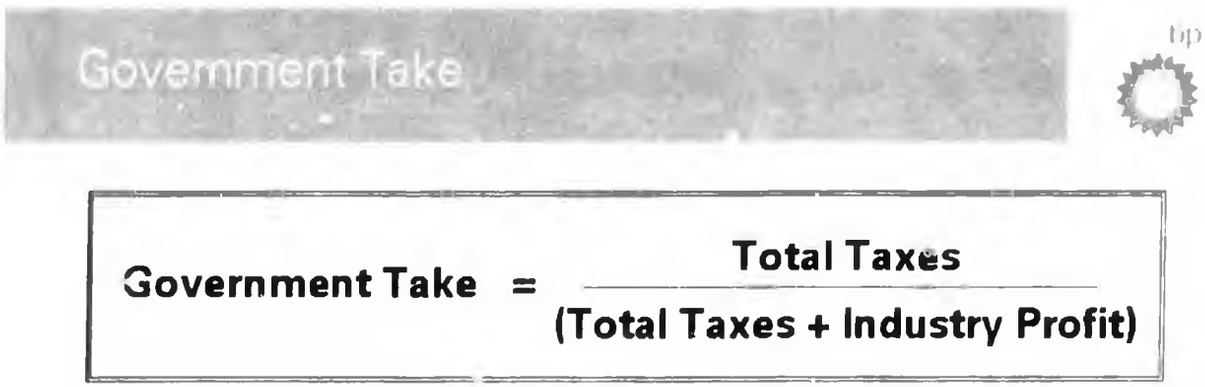
Global Perspective

Refer to Raymond Hall's slides
[2006-02-28 BP Testimony - Global Perspective.pdf]

Impact of PPT on BP in Alaska

Much of the analysis presented to this committee has been based on specific cases – (50, 150, 500 mmbbl fields). These are of course academic examples and what I will do is to clarify the impact of implementing PPT on BP's business in Alaska.

I will do this through the lens of Government take.



$$\text{Government Take} = \frac{\text{Total Taxes}}{\text{(Total Taxes + Industry Profit)}}$$

Government Take in Alaska comprises 5 elements:-

- Royalty
- Production Tax
- Property Tax
- Income Tax

State Taxes

- Federal Income Tax

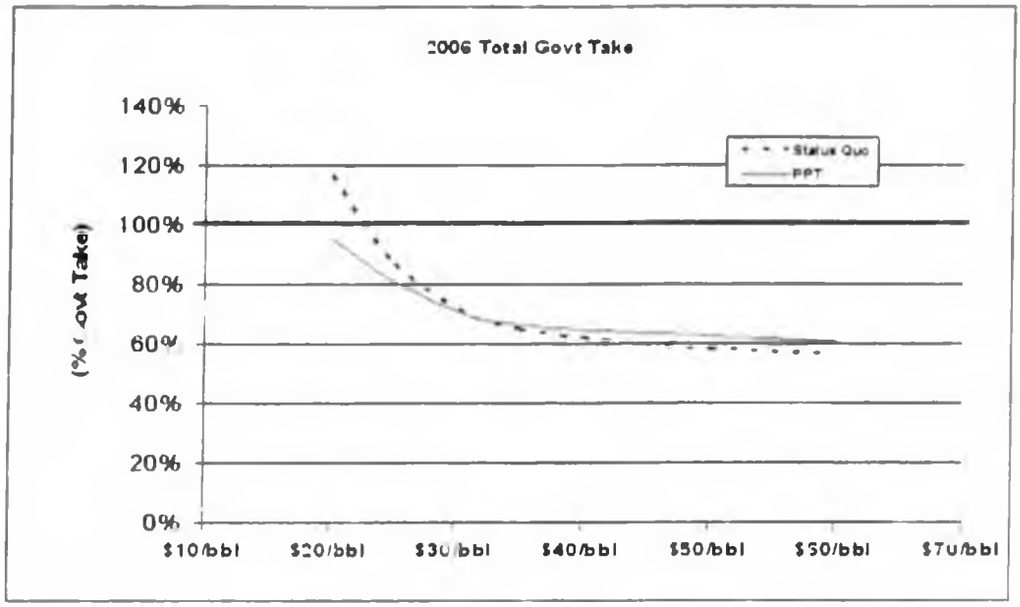
Federal Taxes

18

Government take is the percentage of total profit which is taken by government (in this case both State & Federal) with the remaining being the profit which goes to the investor.

Government Take is made up of a total of five elements: State income tax, property tax, royalties, production tax, and Federal income tax. The Investor's take is the investor's profit.

PPT Impacts on BP Alaska
Government Take vs. Price



- ***Government Take extremely high at low & medium prices***
- ***Investors must make a reasonable return at medium to high prices for Alaska to be attractive***

This chart shows the total Government take at different oil prices for the current Elf based system and PPT.

That's the real Government take on BP's business in Alaska.

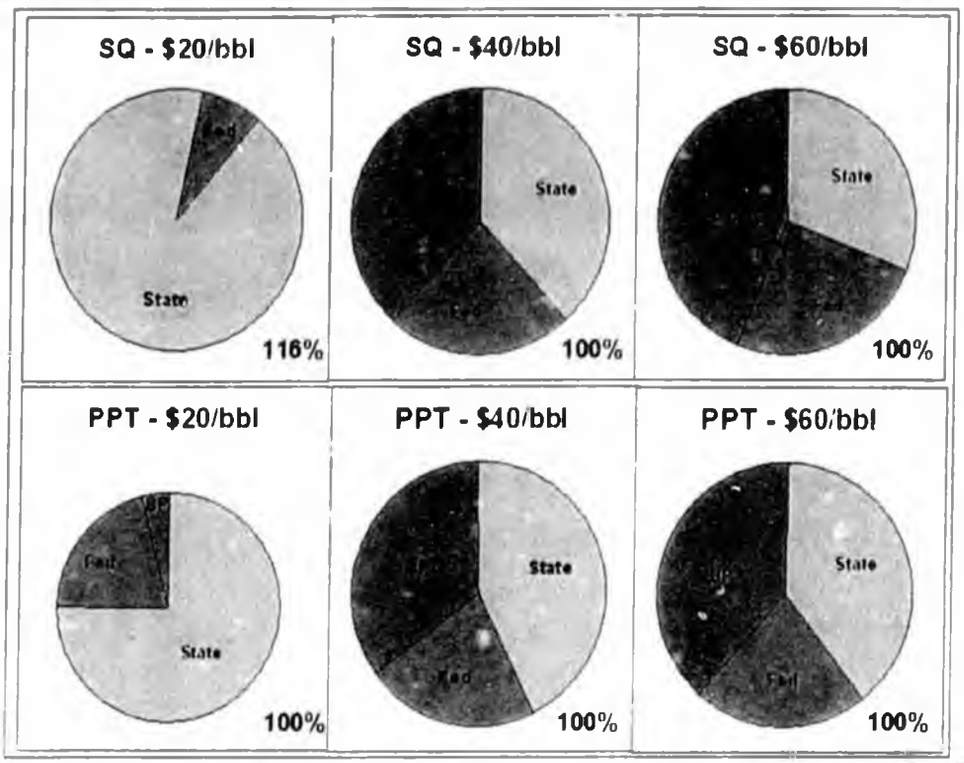
The first point to note is that at low prices we do not make a profit. We make a loss. But regardless we continue to pay Royalty, Property Taxes and State income tax, which results in a government take of greater than 100%.

Under PPT, the Government take is around 70% at the moderately high price of $30 / bbl. This is very high & especially considering the very high cost of doing business in Alaska.

We absolutely must make a good profit in Alaska when prices are high. We make no profit when prices are low. Alaska is a price play and if you take away the upside price incentive then there is no reason for us to be here.

Alaska is a mature business with a challenged resource. In our opinion you should be concerned about overtaxing the industry rather than undertaxing it.

PPT Impacts
Government Take (%)



Here we can see the split between State, Federal and BP take under the current regime and PPT at low, medium and high prices.

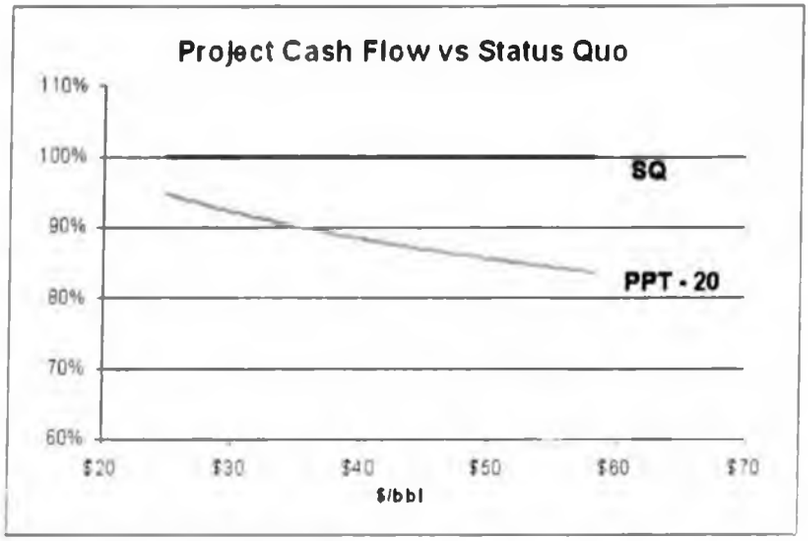
The left hand pies illustrate the problem for BP at low prices. Under the current system BP makes a loss at $20 / bbl.

At $60 / bbl the current system provides a higher % to the industry than to the State, but that is not new news. Alaska's fiscal system was designed to protect the state at low prices and compensate the industry at high prices. That is the nature of a regressive tax regime.

Under PPT, we would make an extremely modest profit at $20. At $40 the state gets a considerably higher share than BP. At $60 the State's and BP's take is balanced.

Introduction of PPT squeezes our profit at higher prices, and let's not forget we make the investments, we take the risks and absolutely we have to make a good profit at high prices for Alaska to be attractive.

PPT Impacts
Project Cash Flow



- ***Rate of Return improves, but it's only one measure***
- ***Project Cash is lower at all prices***

So what about future investments? We agree with Pedro Van Meurs, PPT will tend to increase the rate of return on many new projects, but we look at many metrics when making decisions about investing (Net Present Value (NPV), Net Income, and cash flow per barrel are but a few examples).

This graphic shows how PPT (20/20) impacts a new investment.

Rate of return is increased due to the positive impact of the capital credits on the upfront investment, but

Total return to the investor (after tax cash flow) is decreased due to the increased state take. This project takes the same effort / capacity to execute regardless of the tax regime. Increasing State take reduces total returns to investors making investments less attractive.

It is thus our sincere belief that the best result for Alaska is to implement a Petroleum Production Tax with a tax rate less than the 20% proposed by the Administration.

I would like to leave with you the key messages from this testimony.

PPT Key Messages

- **Decline is a problem**
  Alaska has been in decline because profitability has been insufficient to attract capital, not due to a lack of resources

- **Large increases in investment are required**
  To stem ongoing decline and attract the required investment ($50 - $100bn), PPT must work for the major investors

- **Capital is mobile**
  International investment flows to basins where it can earn a profit

- **Profit-based taxes are superior to revenue-based taxes**
  The PPT structure has merit and could serve Alaska well for the long term

- **Higher taxes means less investment**
  The 20% rate is very high and will not maximize investment and production

- **Oil needs Gas . . . and Gas needs Oil**
  For Gas to work, the Oil business must be healthy

On behalf of BP I would like to thank you for this opportunity to testify and wish you well with your deliberations.

We will of course be available to provide further testimony as appropriate.

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Alaska fiscal regime in global context

Raymond Hall, BP

February 2006

Outline

Fiscal regime principles

Regime comparisons ***(detailed)***

- ***UK***
- ***Norway***
- ***Gulf of Mexico (deep water)***
- Alberta heavy oil
- US oil states

Key points for regime comparisons

1. Basin maturity, resource quality and policy objectives
2. Higher tax burden generally equates to less investment
3. Lowering tax rate generally equates to more investment

Design attributes of upstream fiscal regimes

Equitable: to investors and government

- Government should have adequate control over their resources
- Investor's profit potential should be consistent with the risk it bears and its resource commitment

Simple : to understand and administer

Stable: to protect economics of committed investments

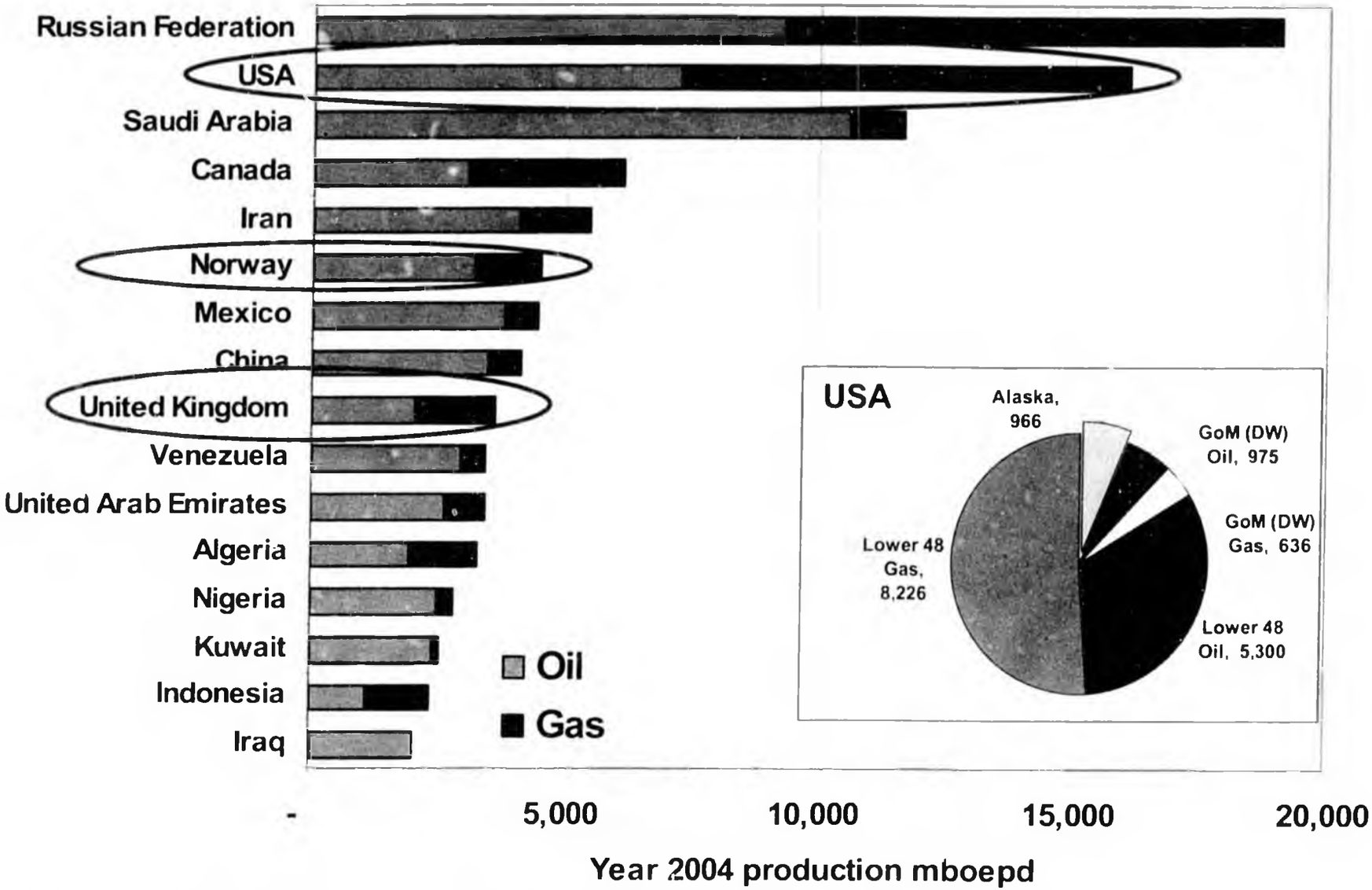
Profit related: tax levied on profits not revenues

Competitive

- Reflects maturity, geology & cost structure

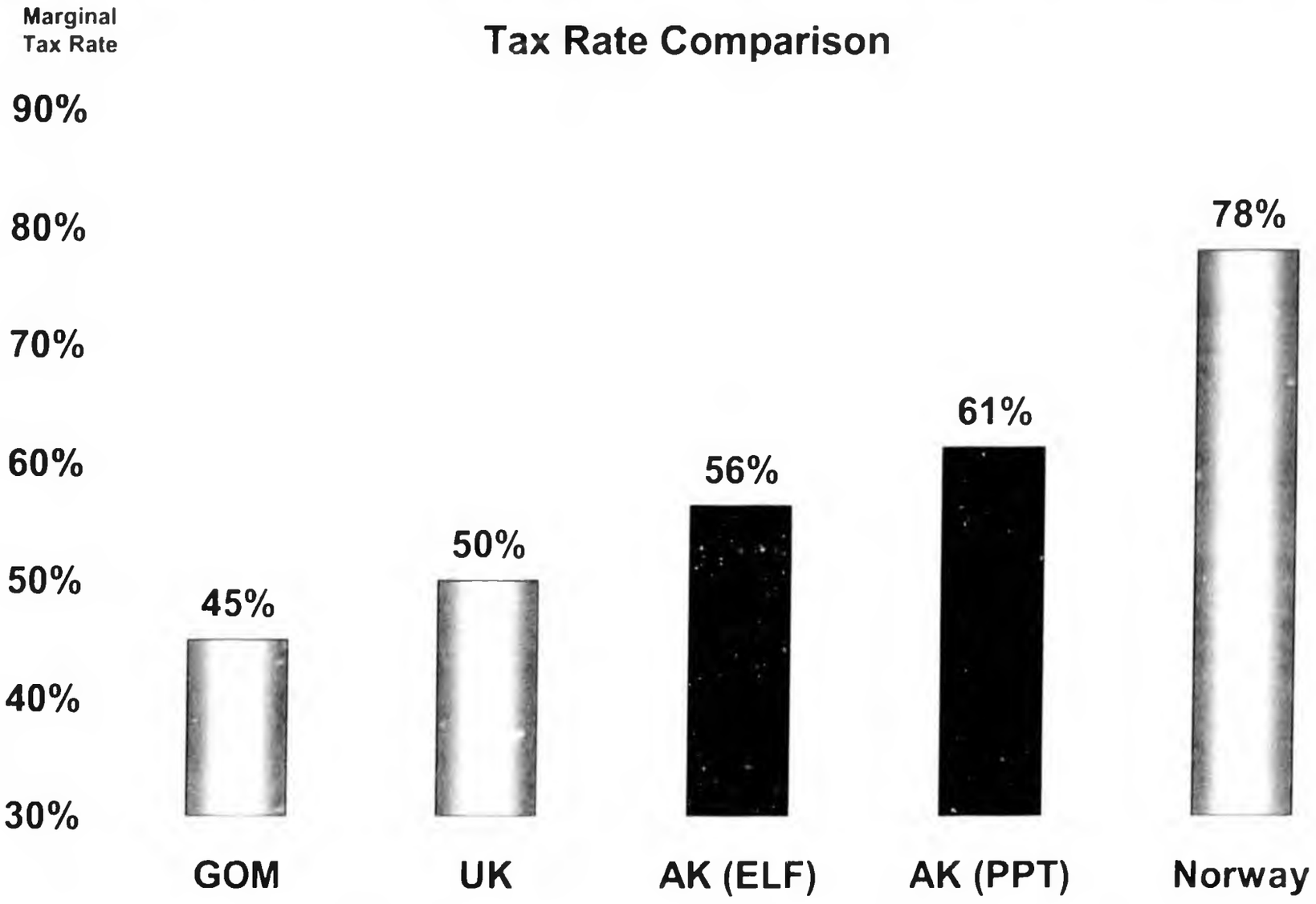
Efficient

Leading Global Producing Countries 2004



Source : BP Statistical review 2004

Fiscal Regimes



BP data

Note: UK rate 40% prior to 1/1/2006

Trend to profit based taxes

UK

- Royalty: Rate of 12.5% (now abolished)
  - ✓ Abolished for **new** developments from 1983
  - ✓ Abolished for **all** developments from 2003

Norway

- Royalty : Rate in range 8% to 16% (now abolished)
  - ✓ Abolished for **new** developments in 1986
  - ✓ Abolished on **all gas** production in 1992
  - ✓ Phased out for **all oil** fields by 2006

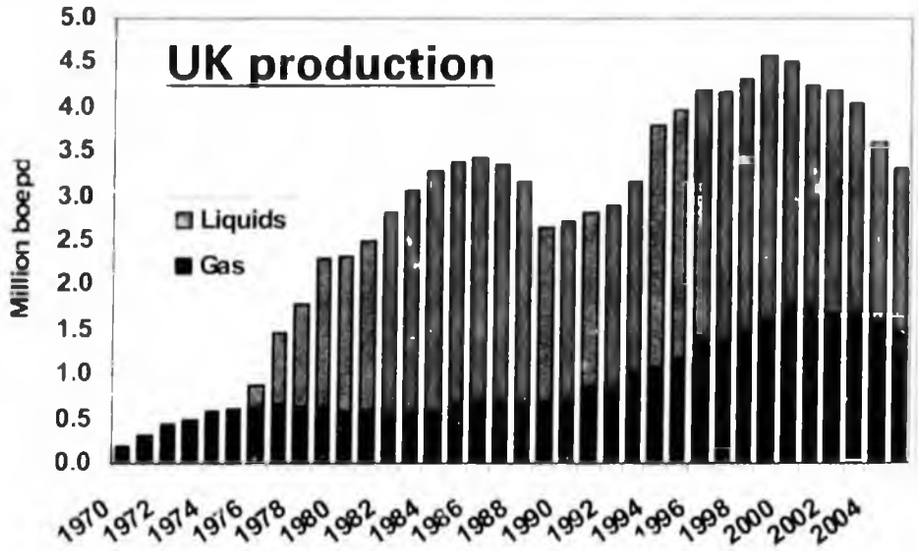
Gulf of Mexico (GOM)

- Royalty : Rate of 12.5% to 16.7%
  - ✓ Rate varies with water depth and cumulative production
  - ✓ Above 400 metres water depth rate is 12.5% maximum
  - ✓ Up to first 88 million bbs of production is Royalty exempt

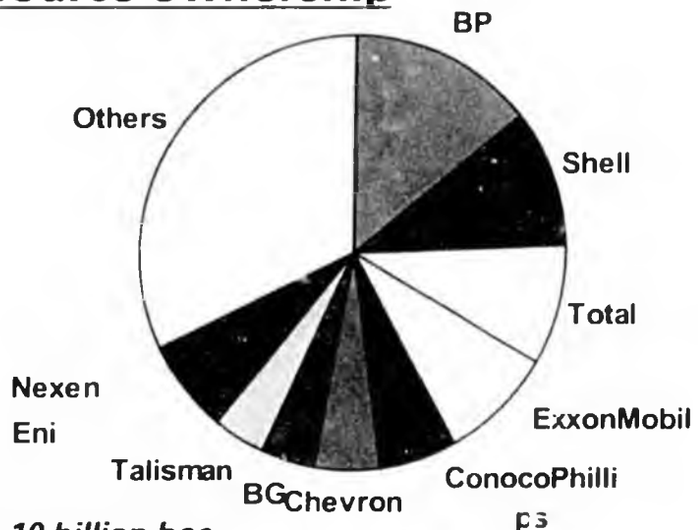
UK a mature basin facing many challenges

Policy objectives

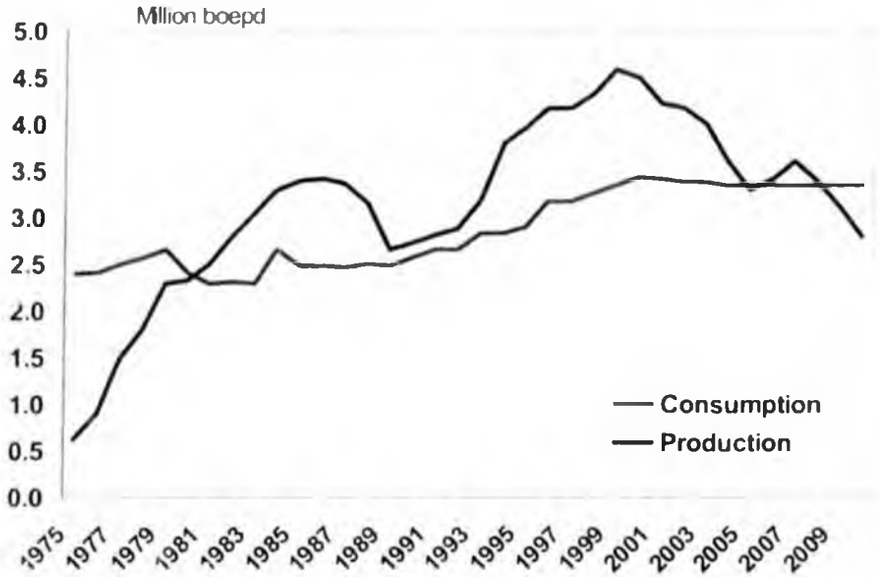
- Prolong self sufficiency
- Sustain competitive fiscal regime to
  - ✓ Maximize recovery
  - ✓ Encourage exploration
  - ✓ Encourage diversity (142 licensees)
  - ✓ Prolong infrastructure longevity
- Current challenges
  - ✓ Rapid production decline
  - ✓ Small opportunities
  - ✓ Recent Tax increase eroded confidence



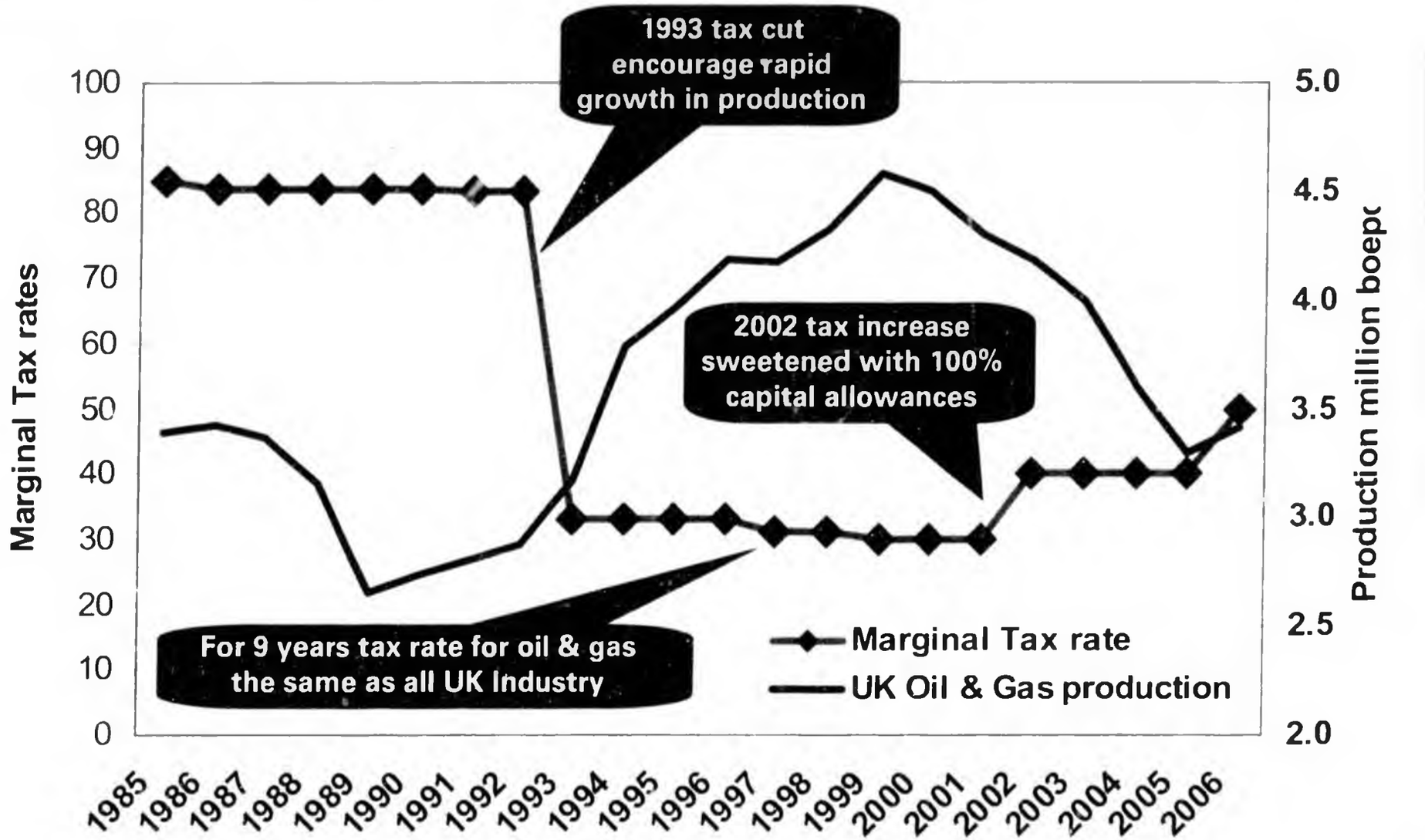
Resource ownership



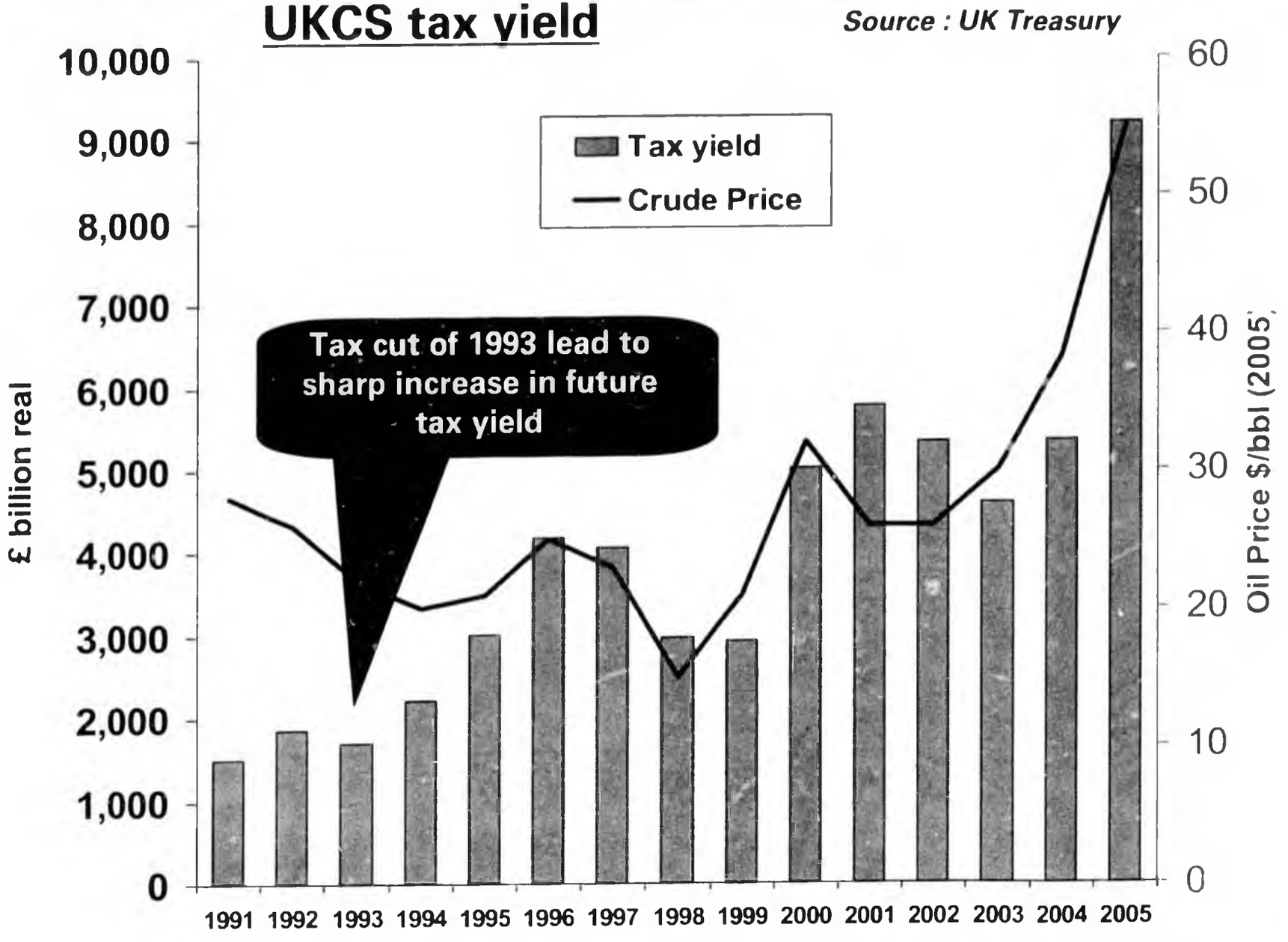
Total = 10 billion boe



.... But lowering tax rates will encourage investment



..... and increases tax yield



Norway less mature with much potential

Less mature than UK

- Produced 1/3 of resources
- UK produced over half

Strong state control

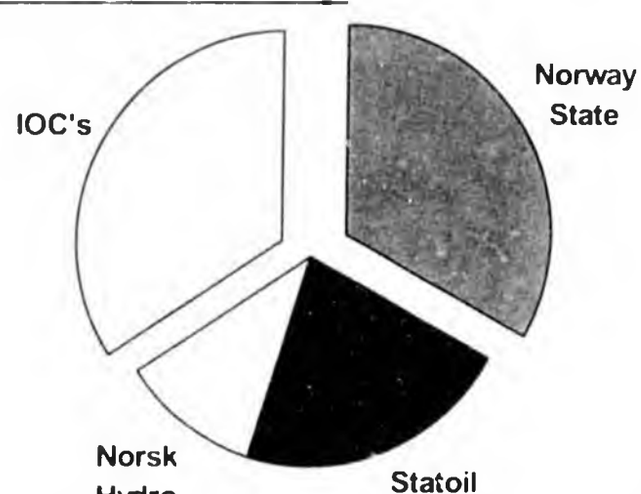
- State owns 1/3 directly
- Large equity in 2 largest players

Blessed with many giant fields

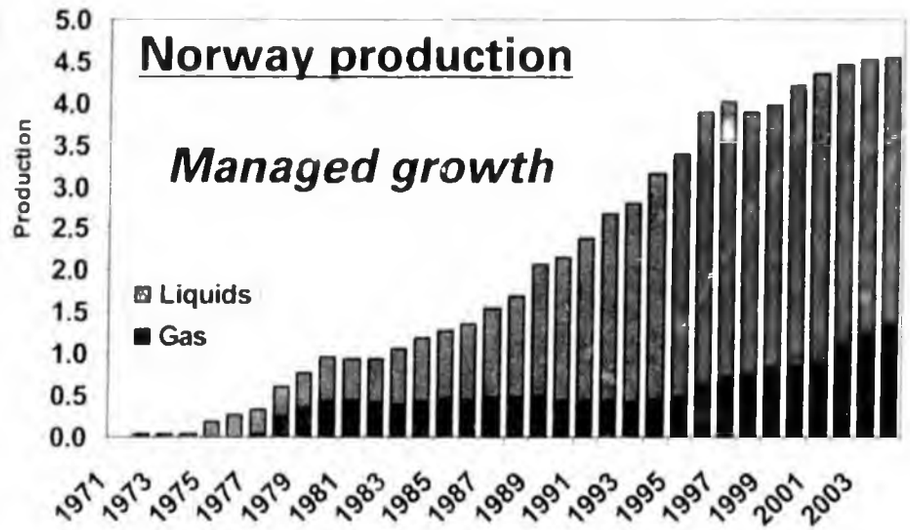
- 5 largest fields in North sea
- 11 of the 14 largest

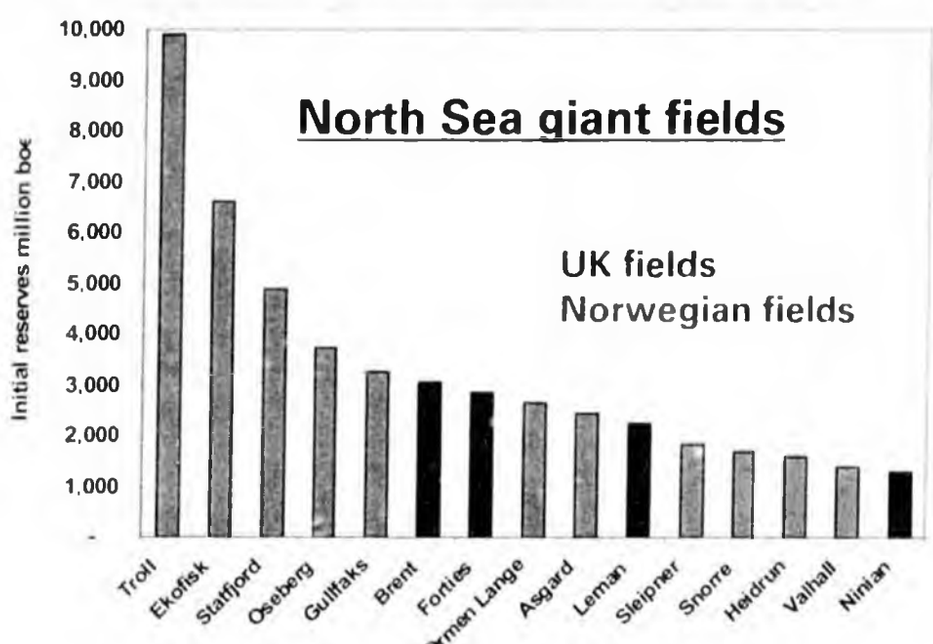
Close to European markets

Resource ownership

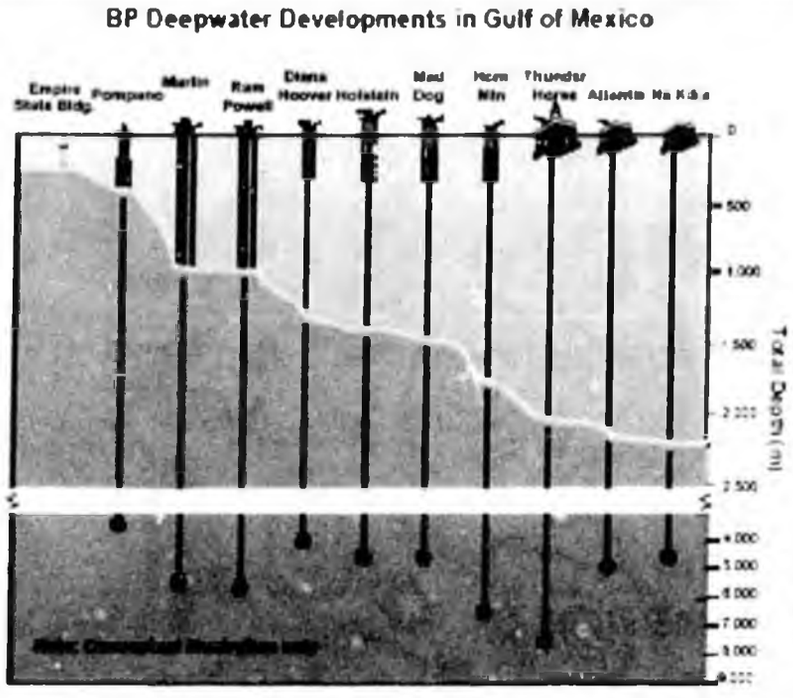


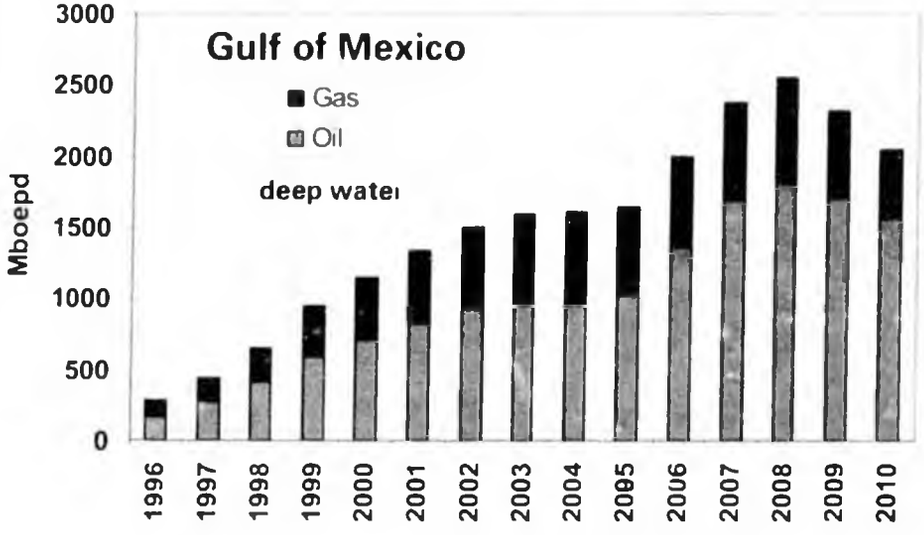
Total = 27 billion boe





Gulf of Mexico (DW)....lessons for all





Most active global exploration basin 1993-2004

- Highest E & A spend
- 2nd highest discovered volumes

Rapid growth in production

- Despite challenging deep water environment

Enabling factors

- Extension of existing Industry
- High volumetric potential
- **Competitive and stable fiscal regime**
- Close to markets
- Deployment of new technologies

Represents growing share of US production

- 10% in 2004
- Helps US Energy security

Alberta Heavy oil

Investment boom underway

- **Capex increasing up to $10 billion p.a**
- **Alaska flat circa $1 billion p.a**

Enabling fiscal regime

- **Key reform in 1995**
  - ✓ **1% Royalty until project payout**
  - ✓ **25% after payout**
  - ✓ **Federal and State tax of 39%**

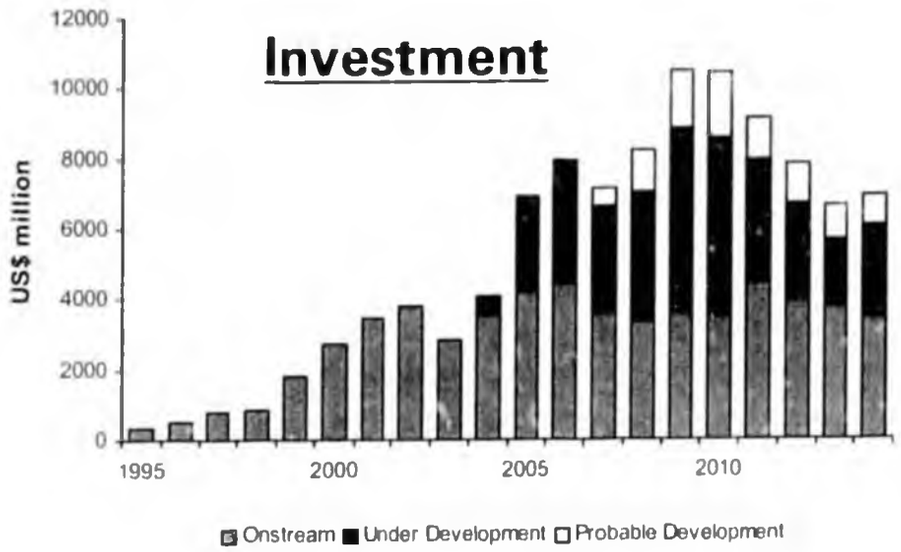
Marginal tax rates

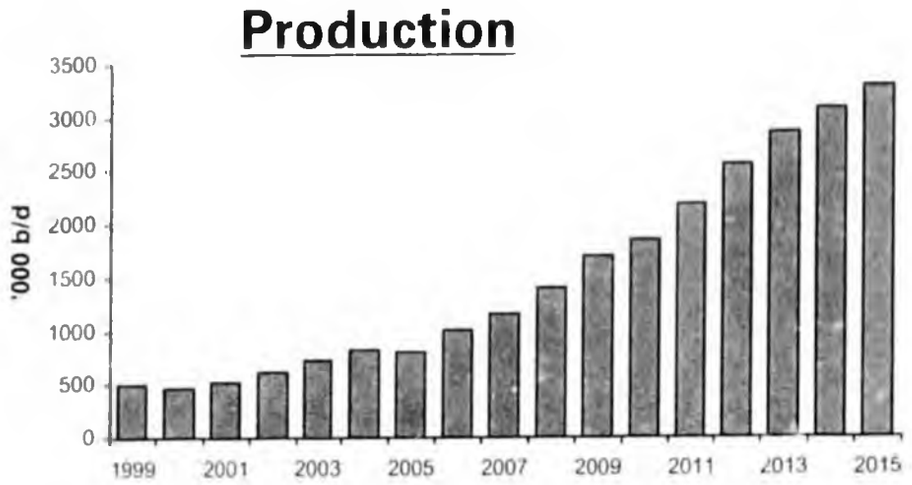
- **39% pre payout**
- **54% post payout**

Above rates will decline by 4% through 2007

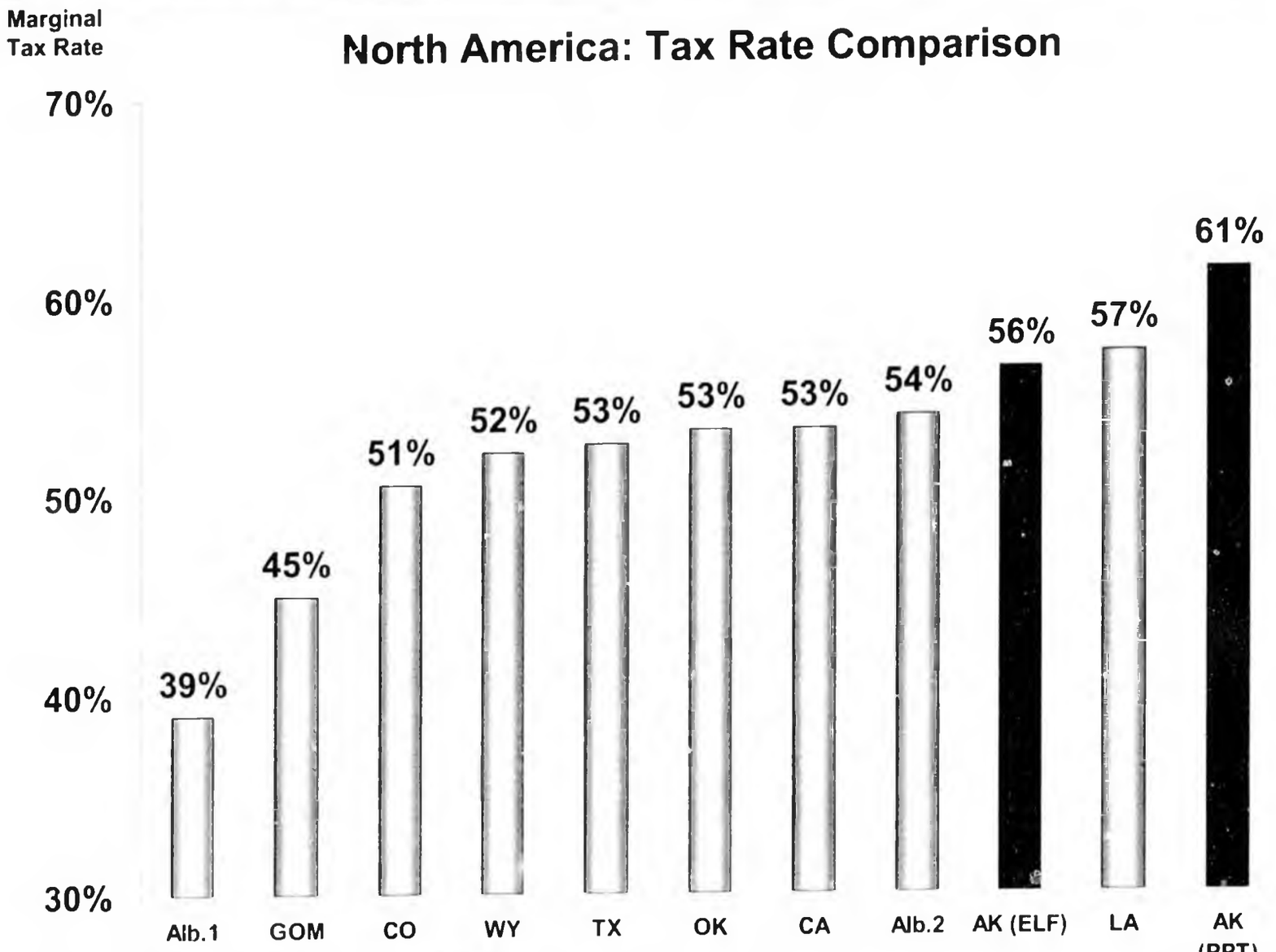
- **via phased reduction in Federal tax rates**

Source: Wood MacKenzie





Selected Fiscal Regimes in North America



**Alb: ALBERTA HEAVY OIL – pre and post-payout*

BP data

Summary – Alaska in Global Context

Regime comparison context is vitally important

- Basin maturity, resource quality, risk-reward relationship, cost environment, market considerations and policy objectives

Clear cause & effect relationship between fiscal policy & basin activity

- Higher tax burden equates to less investment
- Lower tax burden equates to more investment

UK experience, Gulf of Mexico, Alberta Heavy oil

SB

305

(FILE 7)

March 1, 2006

Senate & House Resources Committee

SB 305 – HB 488: PPT - Administration Questions

- Cover sheet _____ 1 page
- Administration Memo dated 2-27-06 _____ 1 page
- Senate/House Memo to Admin dated 2-28-06 ____ 3 pages
- Additional Info Request, Sen. Elton _____ 1 page
- Additional Info Request, Sen. Guess _____ ___ 2 pages

TOTAL Pages: _____ 8 pages

MEMORANDUM DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
Tax Division

TO: Senator Thomas Wagoner
Chairman, Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Robynn J. Wilson
Director, Tax Division

RE: Outstanding Questions on PPT (SB 305)

DATE: February 27, 2006

During the hearings on February 22—24, 2006, I have noted the following outstanding questions from your committee members. Please let me know if there are additional questions.

Senate Resources

1. Is it possible to revise Dr. Van Muers' country rankings to include risk?

2.. Show tax calculation with the following assumptions:

gross value	$60
opex	15
capex	10

4. Which companies have made what investments on the North Slope in the last 5 years? (This question will be answered within the constraints of confidentiality requirements.)

5. Are costs to demobe wells a capital expenditure for purposes of the PPT?

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Official Business

SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE
Senator Tom Wagoner, Chair
State Capitol, Room 427
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE
Rep. Ralph Samuels, Co-Chair
State Capitol, Room 126
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Rep Jay Ramras, Co-Chair
State Capitol, Room 104
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

DATE: February 28, 2006
TO: Commissioner Bill Corbus & Commissioner-Select Menge
FROM: Senate & House Resources Committee
RE: Questions on PPT Legislation

We have listed the questions we have heard both during the committee process and also during subsequent discussions. Please provide your responses, at your very earliest convenience, in writing. We anticipate your appearance again before the committees perhaps as early as Wednesday, March 1.

To the extent that information requests are confidential information, please provide them as separate documents so we will be able to keep them distinguished from open, public information.

We understand that you are working on the first three questions, per the memo from R. Wilson on 2-27-06, and will also be providing tax calculations with the following assumptions: Gross value =60.00; Opex= 15.00; and Capex= 10.00.

1. Identify values/amounts for the "look-back" or transitional section; per year according to the actual, by type (exploration, development, production), by company.

2. How are mob, demob, and platform abandonment costs treated - as tax credits or deductions?

3. Is there a "rating" for political stability – or one that reflects instability?

4. What loss of revenue is incurred by moving the effective date from Jan 1, 2006 to July 1, 2006 on both 20/20 and on 25/20?

5. Section 9 – what amount is involved in this section.

6. Was there consideration of phasing out the $73 million deduction over a certain period of time?

7. Of the current 14 producers in Alaska, which would pay a severance tax after employing the proposed $73 million standard deduction?

Committee Staff: Mary Jackson (907) 465-4907 telephone (907) 465-4779 fax

8. Which other tax regimes – worldwide - have a progressivity structure?

9. How many private royalty owners are there in Alaska – all areas, not just the North Slope (i.e., Nenana Basin, Kenai Peninsula, native corporation holdings, etc).

10. Provide a graph showing the status quo, the PPT, and the gas line contract terms.

11. Provide information on the effect of previous incentives – the costs.

12. What is the rational for offering the same amount of credits for non-state lease lands where the state receives no royalty tax benefit – was there discussion of a reduction in the credit to offset this?

13. Why should Point Thomson be incentivised?

14. Can you provide better definitions for "point of production" and "oil" and "gas" and has the State litigated these terms?

15. What steps must be taken to make the tax credits refundable rather than transferable?

16. On Page 13, line 24 of the bill, what does "payment in lieu of" tie into for oil?

17. Does the limit on transferable tax credits in section 12 (subsection (e)) limit the amount of tax credits that a single taxpayer can take against their own production tax in a single year?

18. The State of Alaska has relied on the services and expertise of multiple outside law firms to handle disputes over oil and gas issues; have you conferred with such counsel in the drafting or review of this legislation? If so, have they assessed the impacts of the legislation on the State's legal position in past agreements, current disputes, or future disputes?

19. Have you asked the Department of Law to review this legislation in light of the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals' decision in Cuno v DaimlerChrysler that is now pending before the United States Supreme Court?

20. Please provide information regarding the expenditures that will qualify for the transition credits—including the depreciation method chosen under the federal and state income tax systems

21. Have any of the definitions in sections 30-33 been the subject of disputes with tax and/or royalty payers in the past? To the extent they have, please provide the definitions the state asserted in those disputes.

22. Please provide an identification of the point of production at each unit in the state under existing statutes, regulations, agreements, and court decisions. Provide the same under the definition as proposed.

23. Please provide an identification of 'gas treatment' and 'gas processing' facilities in the state under the existing statutes, regulations, agreements, and court decisions. Provide the same under the definition as proposed.

24. What standard will be used to determine whether oil or gas is of 'pipeline quality' under the definition of 'gross value at the point of production'?

25. Provide a historical analysis of the results of valuation methodologies adopted by the Department of Revenue, Department of Natural Resources (under all agreements), and the Department of the Interior.

26. Will abandonment costs be eligible for deductions or credits under the legislation? If so, what estimates of the timing and costs of those activities does the Department project?

27. How will AS 43.55.160(j) protect the State from a proliferation of corporate entities and/or companies claiming the tax free allowance?

28. Provide the number of exploration and delineation wells estimated to be drilled over the first ten years of your economic models. Include the technical and economic success rates projected in the modeling.

29. Provide estimates for undiscovered resources in Alaska. Include the breakdown between technically recoverable and economically recoverable resources to the extent possible.

30 Provide a historical analysis of the effective tax rate on each field in production on the North Slope over the past twenty years.

31. How will Net Profit Share Leases be affected by this legislation? Will the gross costs of exploration and development go into the Development Account—or those costs net of the credits and deductions?

Thank you for your efforts in this regard.

Senator Tom Wagoner, Chair
Senate Resources Committee

Rep. Ralph Samuels, Co-Chair
House Resources Committee

Rep. Jay Ramras, Co-Chair
House Resources Committee

SENATOR KIM ELTON

SB 305 Oil and Gas Severance Tax

1. It's been reported that the gas line contract will propose the state take its gas production tax share in the form of gas. How does that work in this bill?

2. Of the pre-PPT credit provisions (or claw back), what is the cost to the state for legacy fields and what is the cost to the state for frontier regimes?

3. Of the pre-PPT credit provisions (the claw back), how many investment credits were sold under SB 185 and how do we ensure the person who holds the credit, not the original recipient, gets the credit?

4. If we have a gas pipeline in 2015, what will the ELF tax "take" be on North Slope gas and what will the "take" be under the PPT? What will the "take" be under PPT if we take gas in lieu of the production tax (the take would, I assume be the day-to-day value of the gas less the state's cut in selling the gas on the marketplace)?

ALASKA SENATE
STATE CAPITOL • JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1182 • (907) 465-4947 • FAX (907) 465-2108
SENATOR_KIM_ELTON@LEGIS.STATE.AK.US

In what circumstances would oil and gas taxes go straight into the CBR?

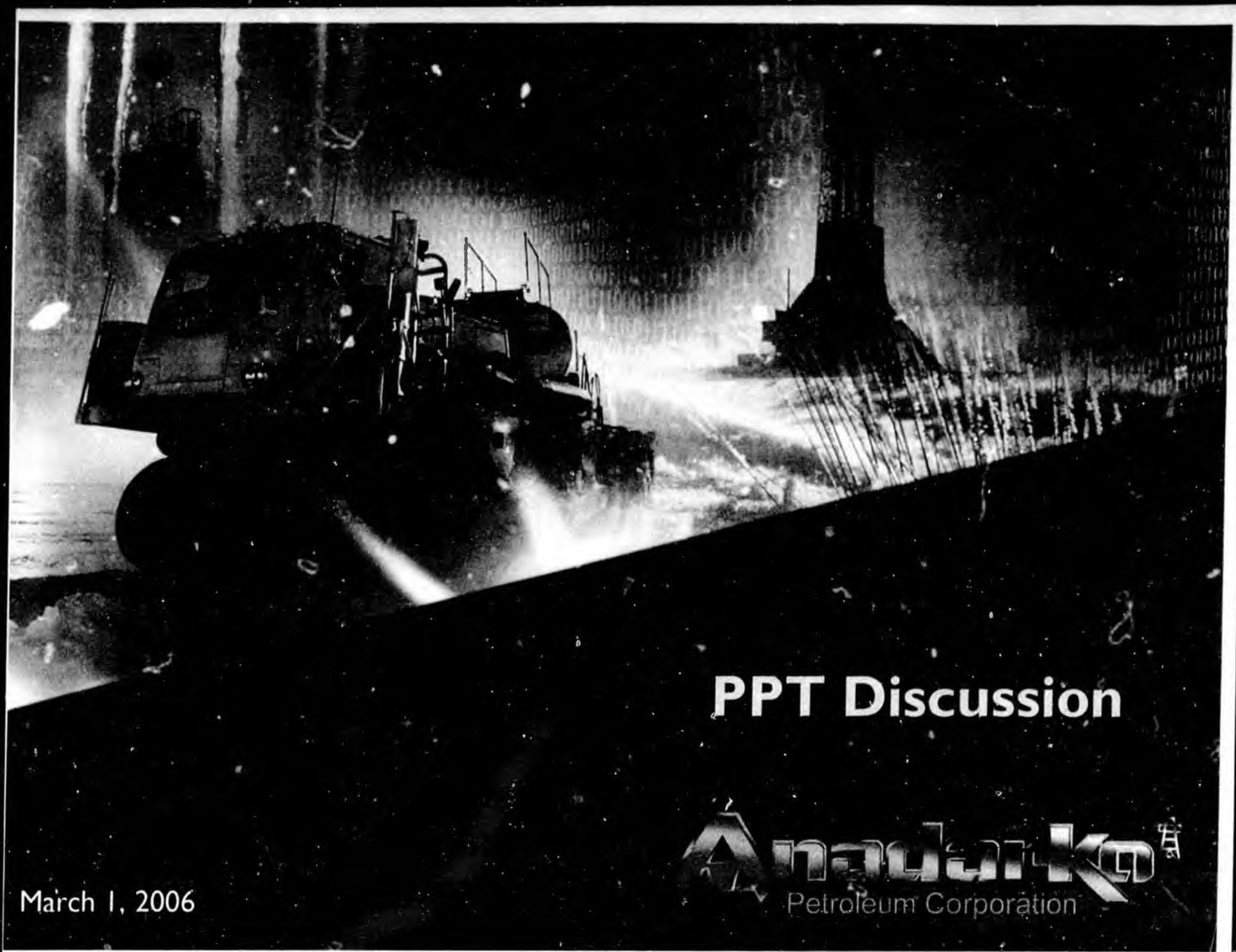
Referring to section 18 and 19, why change from shall to is?

Why does the bill offer multiple methods to determine gross value? Who will choose a methodology?

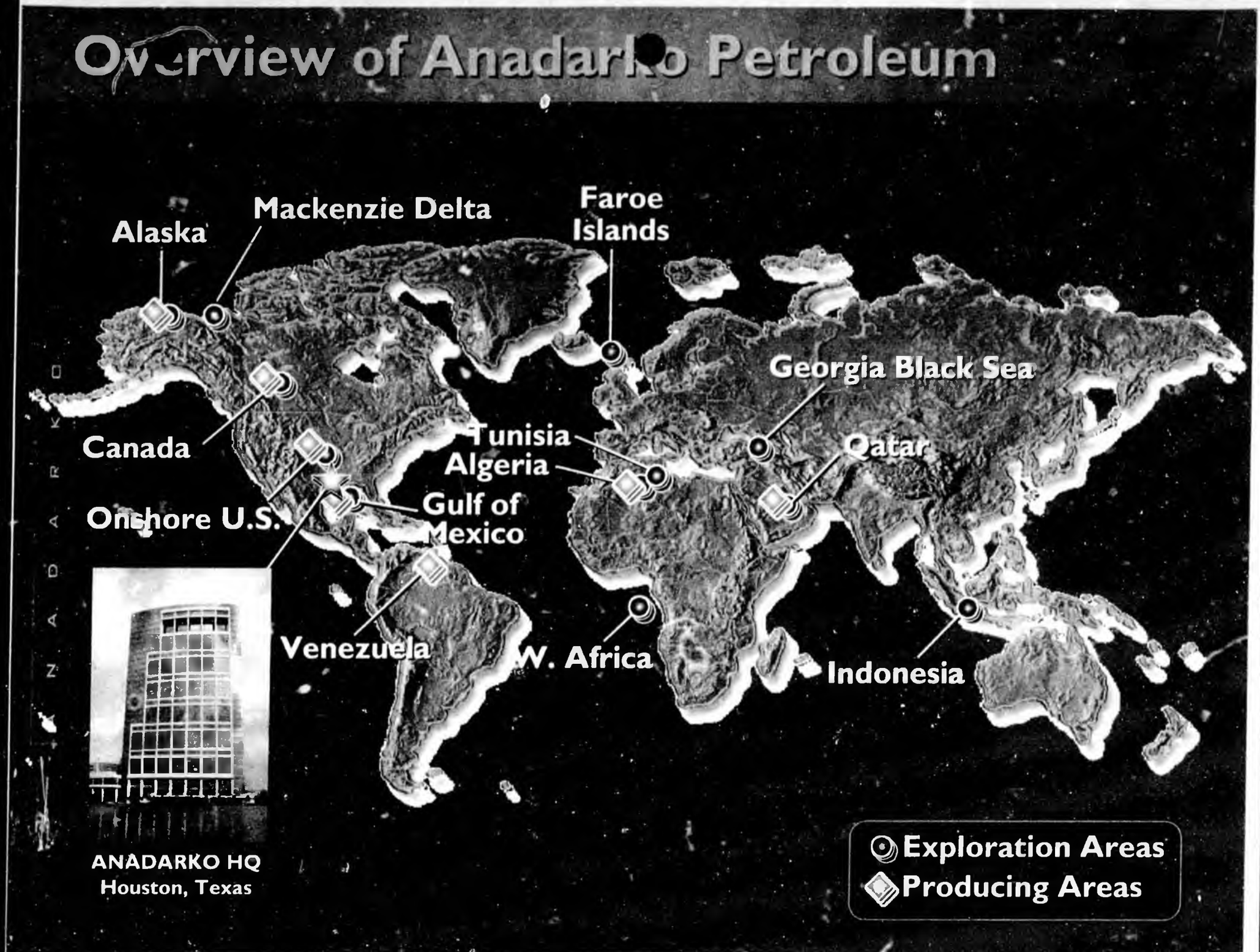
Section 21, page 13 line 8 – why is this clause constrained by Dec 1, 2005

Section 21, provision (h), which US CPI does the Administration plan on using?

Are the current oil conservation surcharges deductible from any other taxation? If not, what is the policy reason to make them a credit in SB305 and what is the economic impact?


PPT Discussion
March 1, 2006
Anadarko
Petroleum Corporation

Overview of Anadarko Petroleum



Anadarko's Alaska Acreage Position