



ALASKA'S OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION TAX “FROM ELF TO NOW”

Alaska Oil & Gas Association
Educational Supplement
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ECONOMY**

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INTRODUCTION

- **What is a production (severance) tax?**
 - Tax is on the act of producing oil and gas
 - Tax is based on value of the resource as produced
 - Imposed under the State's sovereign power to tax production not otherwise exempt
 - Generally in Alaska this means the tax applies to production after State and federal royalties (7/8 of production for most pre-1979 leases; less for post-1978 leases having higher exempt royalty rates)

RECENT PAST

- Alaska's production tax methodology has been substantially changed in recent years
 - Pre-February 2005: Economic Limit Factor (ELF)
 - February 2005 – March 31, 2006: Aggregated ELF
 - April 1, 2006 – July 2007: Petroleum Production Tax (PPT)
 - July 2007 – 2013: Alaska's Clear and Equitable Share (ACES) *
 - 2014 – present: MAPA (SB 21) & SB 138
 - Tax regulations

* Some provisions of ACES made retroactive to enactment of PPT, others to 1/1/2007

WHY THE ELF AND WHAT WAS IT?

- **State wanted the production tax to be Alaska's primary tax on production**
 - **As fields' reserves are depleted, their economics deteriorate and tax relief becomes appropriate to prevent premature shut-in**
 - **Incentive to develop and produce smaller fields while keeping tax higher on larger, more prolific fields**

WHY THE ELF AND WHAT WAS IT?

- **Economic Limit Factor (ELF)**
- **Formulaic multiplier designed to reduce the effective production tax rate for a field as the field matures and becomes marginal**
 - **ELF tried to approximate the percentage of production value being consumed as the costs of producing that production**
 - **Production tax rate reduced to zero when the field was just breaking even**
 - **In essence, designed to allow the complete development of the field**

WHY THE ELF AND WHAT WAS IT?

- **Tax rate for a given field = ELF x its Base Rate**
 - **Oil: Base rate 12.25% for 1st 5 years, then 15%**
 - **Gas: Base rate 10%**
- **ELF basically a surrogate for deductions: tax rate reflected net operating margin after pipeline/tanker transportation costs and other limited costs**
- **Field-size added to oil ELF formula in 1989; in 2005 many North Slope fields were lumped together as one for ELF purposes**

WHY THE PPT AND WHAT WAS IT?

- In 1995-2005 concerns arose over appropriateness of key statutory assumptions in the oil ELF formula
 - Kuparuk declined toward statutory 300 b/d per well break-even rate
 - “Field-size” made “small” fields too small
- Revenue decline, budget deficits and gas pipeline fiscal discussions

WHY THE PPT AND WHAT WAS IT?

- PPT was designed to deal with two major shortcomings many saw in the ELF
- Create significant incentives to encourage exploration and development of oil and gas
- Increase State tax take when oil and gas prices were high, regardless of the size or productivity of the field

WHY THE PPT AND WHAT WAS IT?

- PPT was dependent on the value of the oil and gas produced
 - Basically a tax on the value of oil and gas when severed from the reservoir
 - Allowed recovery of certain costs back to the bottom of the well
- State's goal to raise industry taxes and PPT seen by some as necessary to help promote major gas development
- More than doubled industry's taxes

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PETROLEUM PRODUCTION TAX (PPT)

- **Geographically based production tax versus a field-by-field determination**
- **Production/expenses treated separately for each of four “segments” within the state**
 - **North Slope**
 - **Cook Inlet Oil**
 - **Cook Inlet Gas**
 - **“Middle Earth”**

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION TAX (PPT)

- Taxed a producer's "production tax value" (PTV); i.e., value downhole at the point of severance from the reservoir
- Allowed deduction of most capital costs back to the well bottom versus operating costs only under ELF
- Certain tax credits allowed
- Small producer relief

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION TAX (PPT)

- **Deductions and credits intended to encourage exploration/development**
- **Same tax rate for oil and gas from a given “segment”**
- **Created “progressivity”**

WHY ACES AND WHAT IS IT?

- **Alaska's Clear and Equitable Share (ACES)**
- **Influenced by many factors:**
 - **Continued rising oil prices**
 - **Political scandals**
 - **Prudhoe Bay issues**
 - **Campaign rhetoric**

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WHY ACES AND WHAT IS IT?

- Administration and legislature's desire to increase taxes on industry
- Modified significant provisions of the PPT, including “progressivity”
- Added numerous confusing, complicated regulations
- Diluted many of the intended economic incentives envisioned under the PPT
- More than doubled industry’s taxes . . . again

HOW DOES THE PPT/ACES WORK?

- Gross Value of the oil and gas at the destination/market where it is delivered, sold or refined
 - **SUBTRACT**
 - Pipeline and marine transportation costs
 - Certain current year lease expenditures
 - ◆ Certain current year operating expenses
 - ◆ Certain current year capital expenses
- **EQUALS** the Production Tax Value (PTV)
 - **TIMES** base tax rate
 - **ADD** proressivity tax, if applicable
 - **EQUALS** gross tax (or minimum tax (on gross value) if higher)
 - **SUBTRACT** allowable tax credits
- **EQUALS** the Production Tax due

NOTE: different rules apply to Cook Inlet production

HOW DOES THE PPT/ACES WORK? - NORTH SLOPE

Gross value of the oil and gas at the destination/market **SUBTRACT**

PPT (Key Provisions)

Pipeline and marine transportation costs

- Pipeline tariffs and marine tanker costs

ACES (Key Provisions)

Pipeline and marine transportation costs

- Pipeline tariffs and marine tanker costs
- **Complicated by Department of Revenue (DOR) regulations**

HOW DOES THE PPT/ACES WORK?

Gross value of the oil and gas at the point of production
(Pump Station One) **SUBTRACT:**

PPT (Key Provisions)

Certain current year operating expenses (opex)

- Upstream of point of production
- Activity need not be physically on lease or property
- 18 listed exclusions
- Costs related to ULSD
- Excess of FMV of internal/non-arm's length transactions
- DOR allowed to use JIB's as starting point
- DOR could issue regulations to clarify

ACES (Key Provisions)

Certain current year operating expenses (opex)

- Upstream of point of production
- Activity need not be physically on lease or property
- 21 listed exclusions
- ULSD disallowed except for limited amounts
- Entire internal/non-arm's length transaction if in excess of FMV
- DOR not required/allowed to use JIB's
- Costs related to interruption of production disallowed
- 2006-2009 legacy field “standard deduction”
- Deductions limited to those allowed by DOR

HOW DOES THE PPT/ACES WORK? - NORTH SLOPE

Gross value of the oil and gas at the point of production (Pump Station One) **SUBTRACT**

PPT (Key Provisions)

Certain current capital expenses (capex)

- Must be capital expense
- Same limitations as opex
- Deductible even if tax credit allowed
- 30¢ per BOE exclusion

ACES (Key Provisions)

Certain current capital expenses (capex)

- Must be capital expense
- Same limitations as opex
- Deductible even if tax credit allowed
- 30¢ per BOE exclusion

HOW DOES THE PPT/ACES WORK? - NORTH SLOPE

EQUALS the Production Tax Value

PPT (Key Provisions)

- Cannot be reduced below zero
- Any excess deductions creates NOL tax credit
- NOL Tax credit determined at 20% rate

ACES (Key Provisions)

- Cannot be reduced below zero
- Any excess deductions create NOL tax credit
- **NOL Tax credit determined at base tax rate (25%)**

HOW DOES THE PPT/ACES WORK? - NORTH SLOPE

TIMES the Base Tax Rate

PPT (Key Provisions)

- 22.5%

ACES (Key Provisions)

- **25%**
- Special tax rate for non-Cook Inlet gas used in state

HOW DOES THE PPT/ACES WORK? -NORTH SLOPE

ADD Progressivity

PPT (Key Provisions)

- 0.25% per \$1/BOE over \$40 PTV determined monthly
- Total cannot exceed 25%
- No brackets - all production taxed at highest rate
- Maximum base & progressivity - 47.5%

ACES (Key Provisions)

- **0.4% per \$1/BOE when PTV between \$30-92.50 (25%)**

PLUS

- **0.1% per \$1/BOE when PTV greater than \$92.50**
- **Total cannot exceed 50%**
- No brackets - all production taxed at highest rate
- **Maximum base & progressivity - 75%**

HOW DOES THE PPT/ACES WORK? - NORTH SLOPE

EQUALS Gross Tax / **OR** Minimum Tax if greater

Minimum Tax Provisions

PPT (Key Provisions)

- 0-4% of gross value at point of production
- Depending on price of ANS
- Only on North Slope production

ACES (Key Provisions)

- 0-4% of gross value at point of production
- Depending on price of ANS
- Only on North Slope production

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HOW DOES THE PPT/ACES WORK? - NORTH SLOPE

SUBTRACT allowable tax credits

PPT (Key Provisions)

- 20% of current year qualified capex spend
- NOL tax credits from prior years
- Small producer tax credits
- Purchased tax credits
- Exploration tax credits (20%, 30% or 40%)
- Transition investment tax credits

ACES (Key Provisions)

- **20% of current year qualified capex spend - over 2 years**
- NOL tax credits from prior years
- Small producer tax credits
- Purchased tax credits
- Exploration tax credits (20%, 30% or 40%)
- **TIE credits eliminated after 2007 except for first time explorers**

EQUALS the Production Tax Due

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HOW DOES THE PPT/ACES WORK? - NORTH SLOPE

Statute of Limitations for audits

PPT (Key Provisions)

- 3 years

ACES (Key Provisions)

- 6 years

HOW DOES THE PPT/ACES WORK? -NORTH SLOPE

Interest on Retroactive Application of Tax Regulations

PPT (Key Provisions)

- Applicable

ACES (Key Provisions)

- Not applicable if good faith compliance (2010)

WAS ACES WORKING?

- ACES highest state tax – no other state tax even close
- Production decline continued at alarming rate
 - Annual reinvestments at risk
 - TAPS issues
- Exploration activity continued to fall
 - Key explorers looking elsewhere
 - OCS focus
 - Drill rig counts
 - Industry spend on current infrastructure and current resource base – not resource additions
- Regulatory uncertainties complicate administration/
potential incentives
- Alaska investment climate/
fiscal regime rated near
bottom

WHY MAPA AND WHAT IS IT?

- **More Alaska Production ACT (MAPA)**
- **Influenced by many factors:**
 - **Continued liquids production decline**
 - **Alaska falling in state rankings for production while investment and production in other states booming**
 - **Investment tax credits incentive not tied to increased production and hurting state revenues**

WHY MAPA AND WHAT IS IT?

- **Influenced by many factors:**
 - **Focus on increasing production to yield increased future revenues and jobs**
 - **Maintain competitive tax structure at both high and low oil prices**
 - **Insure Alaska remains competitive into the future**

KEY CHANGES UNDER MAPA

ACES

- Unbracketed Progressivity
- 25% Base Tax Rate
- 75% Maximum Combined Tax Rate
- 20% Investment (Capex) Tax Credits
- Exploration tax credits (20%, 30% or 40%)

MAPA

- No tax rate progressivity
- 35% Base Tax Rate
- 35% Maximum Tax Rate
- No Investment (Capex) Tax Credits
- 20-30% Gross Revenue Exclusion Incentive for New Production
- Sliding Scale Per Barrel Tax Credit for Post 2013 Production
- Production Tax Credits Not Available Against Minimum Tax
- In-State Manufacturing Income Tax Credit
- Competitiveness Review Board

WHY SB 138?

- **Designed to progress Alaska LNG (AKLNG) Project**
- **Key Changes:**
 - **Allowed State participation in the project**
 - **Allowed State to ensure its gas supply by authorizing DNR to consider changes in certain royalty provisions and DOR to take project production tax as gas**

WHY SB 138?

- **Key Changes (con't):**
 - **Fixed gas production tax rate at 13% on gross value versus PTV**
 - **State participation share ~25% (royalty + production tax)**
 - **Ensured no adverse impact to state oil and gas corporate income tax**
 - **No changes to current oil and gas property tax on existing properties**

ARE MAPA AND SB 138 CHANGES WORKING?

- **Industry investment is up, and oil production is predicted to increase**
- **AKLNG Project progressing and further along than any other major gas pipeline project before**