AOGA Member Companies

Caelus Energy Alaska
Hilcorp Alaska, LLC
ExxonMobil
bp
Petro Star Inc.
Tesoro
Chevron
Alyeska Pipeline Service Company
Blue Crest Energy
Oil & Gas Fuels Alaska’s Economy

51,000 Private Sector Jobs
60,000 Public Sector Jobs
$ 2.345 Billion Total State Revenue
$ 447 Million Local Property Tax
$ 6.450 Billion Total Wages

Source: DOR Fall 2015 Revenue Source Book (RSB) & McDowell Group
Oil & Gas Fuels Alaska’s Economy

More than $\frac{1}{3}$ of Alaska’s jobs are tied to the oil and gas industry.

AOGA
Alaska Oil and Gas Association

Every Direct Job = 20 Jobs

Each dollar earned by direct employee = $8 additional wages

Source: McDowell Group
Resident Hire

- Caelus Energy more than 85% Alaska hire
- Of the 94% Alaska resident employees of Alyeska Pipeline Service Company; 20% are Alaska Native
- 100% Alaskans in BlueCrest operations staff
- BP has 79% Alaska hire
- 89% of Hilcorp’s workforce are Alaskans
- More than 100 Alaska companies have been involved in Pt. Thomson; 80% Alaskans

Industry supports scholarships and training programs to increase the resident hire rate.
Oil & Gas Revenue Primary Contributor to State Government

Petroleum Revenue has constituted ~85% of the state’s unrestricted revenue since statehood

TOTAL: $141 Billion

Royalties: $51 billion (36%)
Production Tax: $56 billion (40%)
Other: $34 billion (24%)

Source: DOR Fall 2015 RSB
Alaska Oil and Gas Tax Policy
Changed 5 times in a decade

- February 2005 – March 31, 2006: Aggregated ELF – Decision that altered gross production tax
- April 1, 2006 – July 2007: Petroleum Production Tax (PPT)
- July 2007 – 2013: Alaska’s Clear and Equitable Share (ACES) *
- 2010: Cook Inlet Recovery Act
- 2014 – present: SB 21 & SB 138
- 2016: HB 247/SB 130 – Governor Walker’s Proposal

* Some provisions of ACES made retroactive to enactment of PPT, others to 1/1/2007
Current Fiscal Policy is Competitive
North Slope Production is Stable

TAPS Throughput Historical & Forecasted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fall 2013 Forecast</th>
<th>Fall 2015 Forecast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>487.6</td>
<td>500.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>482.7</td>
<td>504.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>459.5</td>
<td>497.7</td>
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<td>2019</td>
<td>429.1</td>
<td>487.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>399.6</td>
<td>460.5</td>
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<td>2021</td>
<td>368.8</td>
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<td>2022</td>
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<td>329.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td></td>
<td>302.1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: DOR Fall 2015 RSB

Historical Production

Fall 2013 RSB production forecast

Fall 2015 RSB production forecast
GVR = Average 8% of future oil production

North Slope Oil Production Forecast

Source: DOR RSB Fall 2015
Cook Inlet Oil Production Up 102%
Unprecedented Low Oil Price

Source: Cost: Upstream Capital Cost Index (IHS/CERA)
Costs Are 2X Higher than Inflation

Source: Price: Brent Crude (EIA)
Companies Have Negative Cash Flow

Price and Cost Relationship

Index, Year 2000 = 100

Price\(^1\)  
Cost\(^2\)

Negative cash flows
At current prices, industry has *negative cash flow* of ~$20/barrel before tax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Downstream Costs</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANS Marine Transportation</td>
<td>$(3.28)</td>
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<tr>
<td>TAPS Tariff</td>
<td>$(6.41)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>$(0.87)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Transportation Costs</strong></td>
<td>$(10.56)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Royalty</td>
<td>$(5.63)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lease Expenditures</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Operating Expenditures</td>
<td>$(18.48)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital Expenditures</td>
<td>$(17.68)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Lease Expenditures</strong></td>
<td>$(36.14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ESTIMATED FY16 COSTS OF PRODUCTION BEFORE TAXES</strong></td>
<td>$(52.33)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DOR, Fall 2015 RSB
Policy Questions posed regarding Governor Walker’s Proposal - HB 247

- What effect will the policy have on overall oil and gas production in the state?
- Will the policy make Alaska more or less competitive on a global scale?
- Will the policy provide stability to the industry and the State of Alaska?
- Will the policy provide predictability to companies looking to make huge investment decisions?
Administration Goal is to Raise Money

“The motivation to go down this path to look at credits was the budget. The motivation was not to go in and redefine oil and gas taxes in the State of Alaska.”

DOR Commissioner Hoffbeck – 2/10/16

“It is a tax increase. I don’t think we are attempting to disguise that.”

Tax Director Alper – 2/12/16
HB 247 will Increase Taxes on Cash-Negative Industry

When asked: “So you intend to increase taxes on companies already losing money in the state of Alaska?”

Tax Director Alper Response: “Through the chair, yes.”

2/10/16

“We are very much in a low swing right now, so a small increase to the minimum tax would increase their down at this moment in the cycle. That could be said without hesitation.”

Tax Director Alper – 2/10/16
HB 247 Increases Government Take

“There’s not a lot of government take in this bill.”
Tax Director Alper - 2/10/16

“Cumulative impact of proposed changes would be to shift up government take in lower oil prices. In times of high investment /low prices (as is 2016), effective government take exceeds 100%.”
enalytica Presentation – 2/25/16
Specific Concerns with HB 247

- Increases minimum tax by at least 25%
- Net Operating Loss tax credits lose value
- Set limits on credits - discouraging investments by smaller company
- Cook Inlet credits eliminated
- Interest rates increase significantly
- Confidentiality provisions waived
- Disguised tax increase through the change of the application of Gross Value at the Point of Production
HB 247 Does Not Provide Stability

“...Not optimal policy”

“Investor would look at this approach as ‘quite scary’”

“... Salami tactics – slice by slice by slice..”

“...this (HB 247) creates ‘oh dear’, when environment is tough, folks will come back year after year to get another slice.”

enalytica – 2/15/16
Even at low prices, oil and gas pays far more in taxes than any other industry in Alaska.
HB 247 Negatively Impacts Every AOGA Member Company

“OIL PATCH GOING THROUGH ‘PURE HELL’, BUT DOESN’T LOOK TO D.C. FOR SALVATION.” – Politico, 2/26/16

"Look at the number of layoffs we've had in this industry. If that had happened in Detroit, think of the hue and cry in Washington," American Petroleum Institute CEO Jack Gerard

AOGA is not asking for assistance from the state of Alaska in this down turn, but do ask for careful consideration of any policy changes.

Do No Harm