Federal and State Energy and Tax Policies: Implications for the Alaskan Economy

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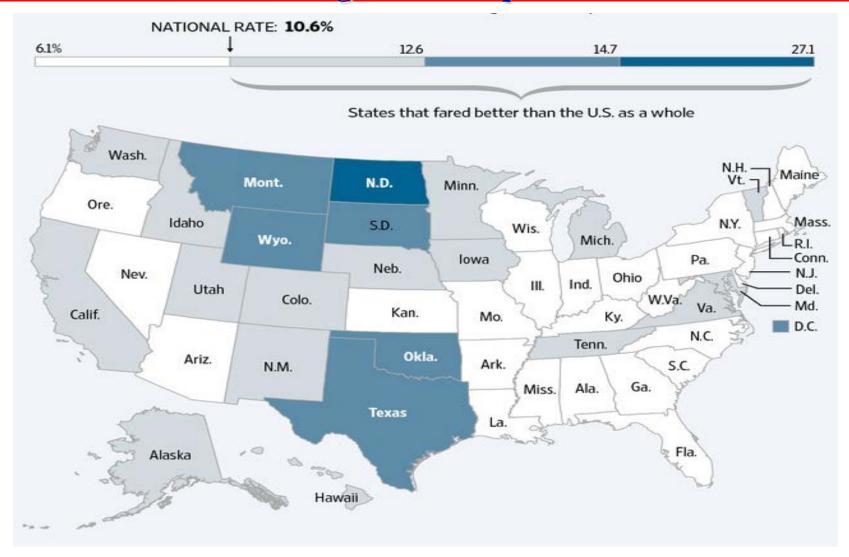
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AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR CAPITAL FORMATION

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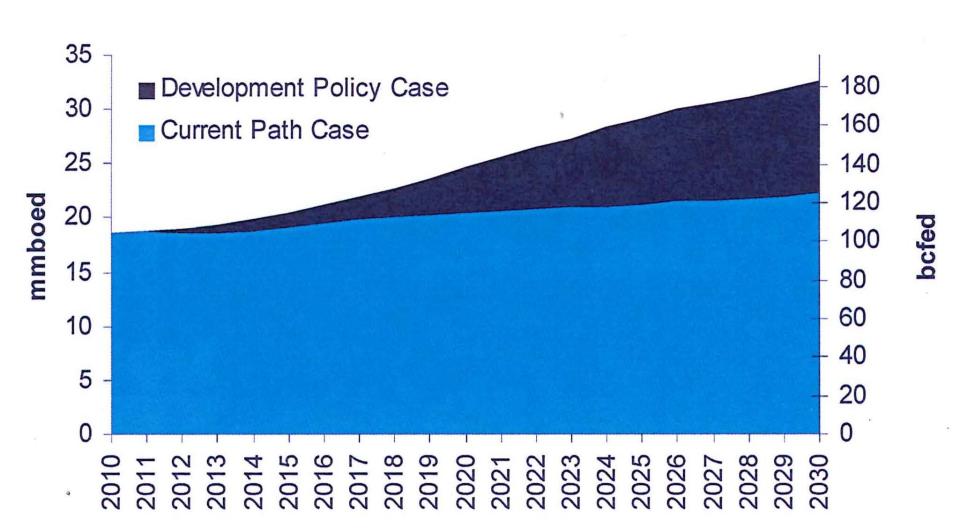
- Role of energy in U.S. economic growth
- Impact of tax policy on new investment
- **Tax reform proposals and energy sector investment**

Total Personal Income: Growth from the end of the recession in June 2009 through the first quarter of 2012



<u>Source</u>: "Which States Have Best Income Growth," The Wall Street Journal, July 16, 2012, http://blogs.wsj.com/economics/2012/07/16/which-states-have-best-income-growth/

Total U.S. Oil and Natural Gas Production (Projected)



<u>Source</u>: "U.S. Supply Forecast and Potential Jobs and Economic Impacts (2012-2030)," Wood Mackenzie, September 7, 2011, http://www.api.org/policy/americatowork/upload/API-US_Supply_Economic_Forecast.pdf

Development Policy Case for the U.S.: Incremental Impacts (Change from the Current Path Case)

U.S. Impacts	2015	2020	2025	2030
Production (000's boed)	1,267	4,189	7,937	10,371
Jobs	668,462	1,138,567	1,262,035	1,403,877
Annual Revenues (\$Millions)	10,165	27,796	67,613	99,769

Development Case Assumptions for Alaska

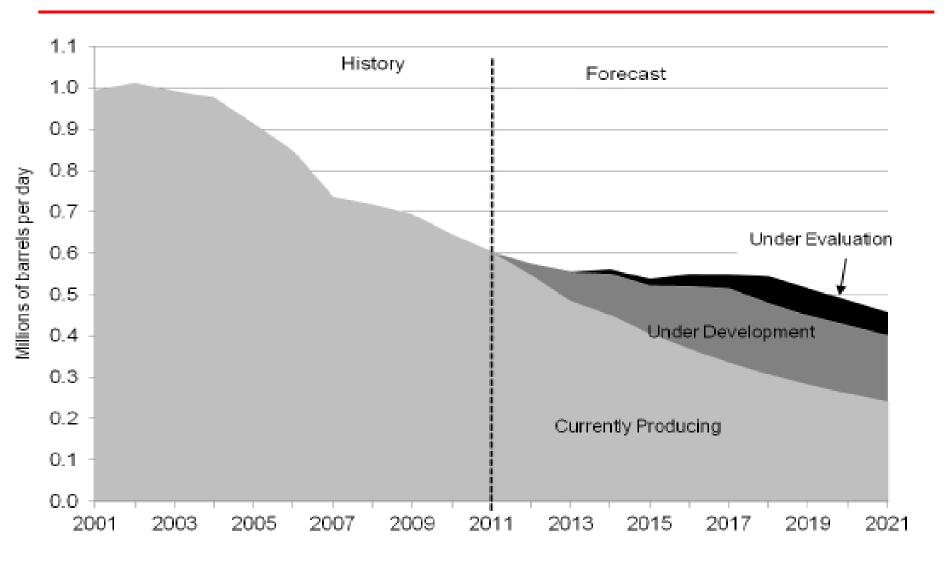
- Resources offshore Alaska and NPRA are developed
- ANWR Production begins in 2017
- Environmental regulation of shale gas and tight oil plays are not duplicative or unduly burdensome
- Permitting levels are at sufficient rates to develop resources in a timely manner
- Property to be developed not subject to the Alaska Clear and Equitable Share (ACES)

Key State Results for Alaska

	Annual Production (mboed)				
	2010	2015	2020	2030	
Current Path Case	711	641	601	844	
Development Policy Case	711	655	1,174	2,467	
Difference		14	573	1,623	
	Total Jobs Supported				
Current Path Case	35,568	32,809	31,375	43,857	
Development Policy Case	35,568	85,783	135,164	167,074	
Difference		52,974	103,789	123,217	
	Annual Gov't Revenue (\$M)				
Current Path Case	8,602	8,593	9,002	10,381	
Development Policy Case	8,602	8,641	13,096	32,237	
Difference		1,703	5,968	21,856	

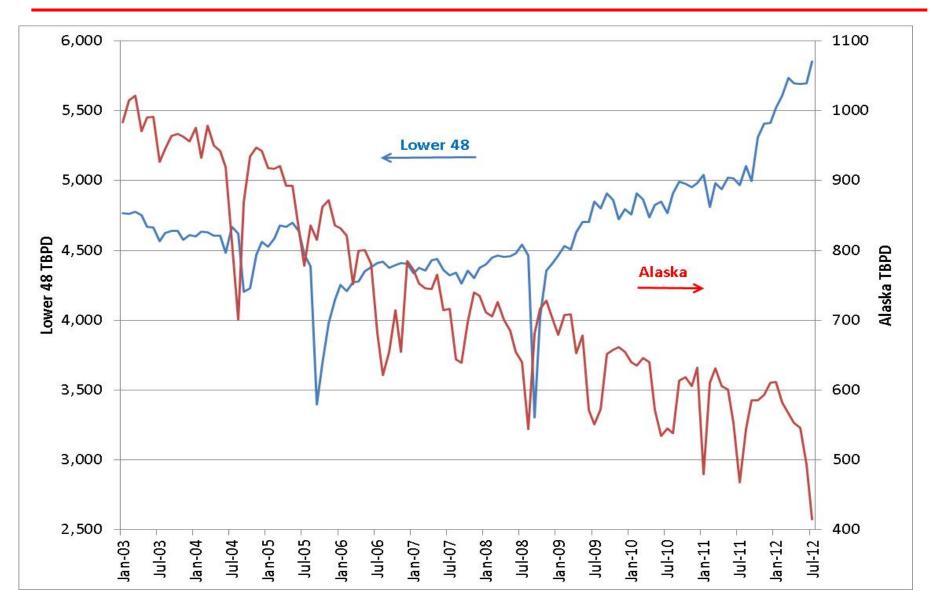
<u>Source</u>: "U.S. Supply Forecast and Potential Jobs and Economic Impacts (2012-2030)," Wood Mackenzie, September 7, 2011. <u>Note</u>: Neither the Current Path nor the Development Policy Case assume ACES is in effect.

Alaska Oil Production Rate of Decline, FY 2001-2021



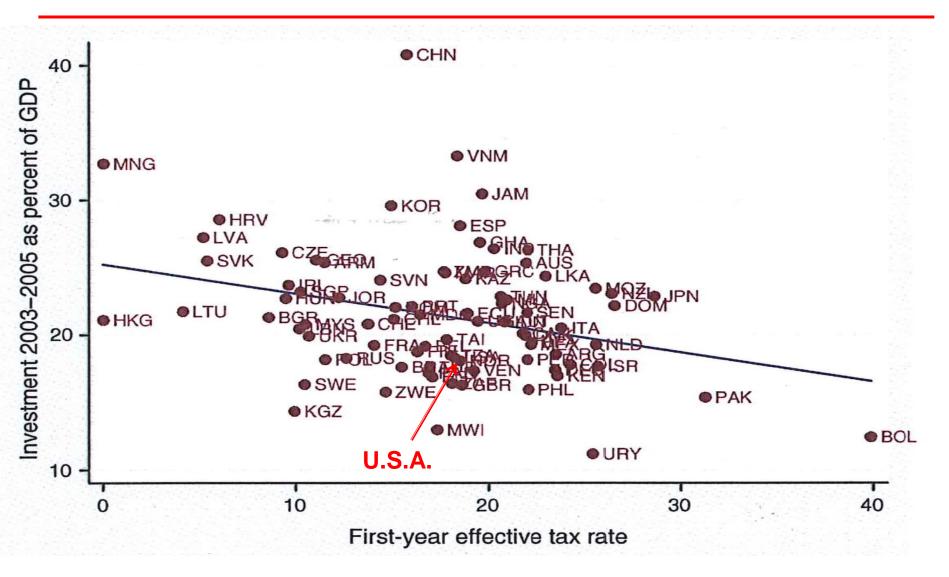
Source: Alaska Department of Revenue, Revenue Source Book 2011.

Trends in Alaskan and Lower 48 Oil Production



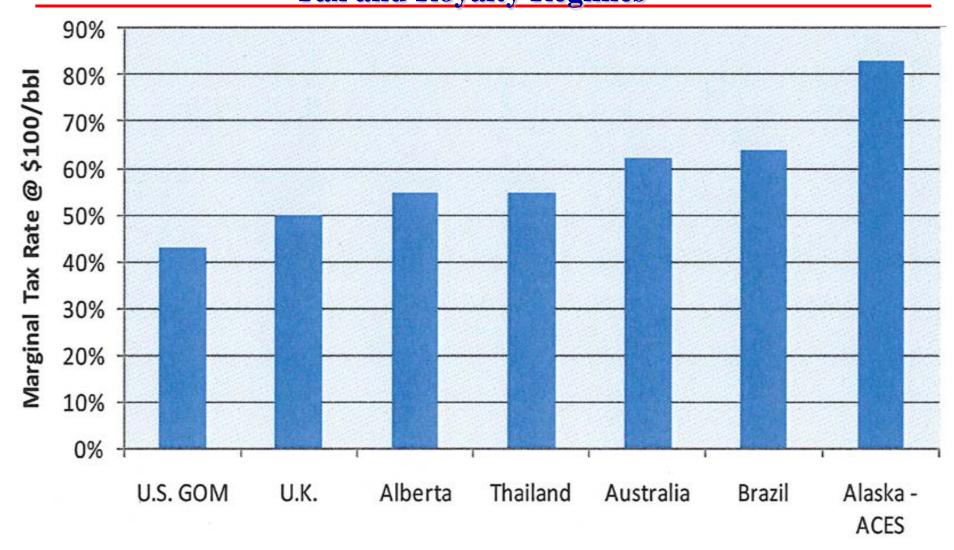
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA).

First Year Effective Tax Rate and Investment



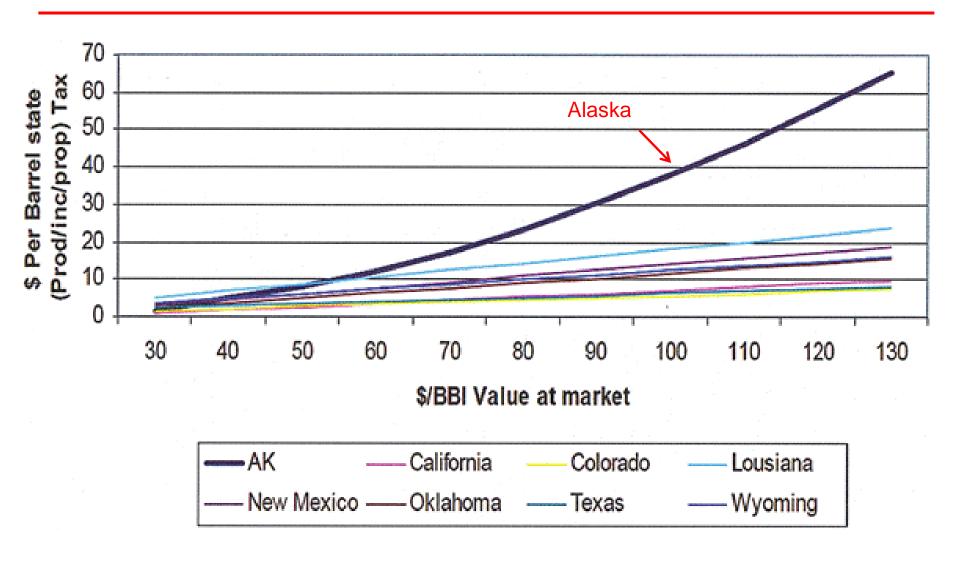
<u>Source</u>: "The Effect of Corporate Taxes on Investment and Entrepreneurship," By Simeon Djankov, Tim Ganser, Caralee McLiesh, Rita Ramalho, and Andrei Shleifer, American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics 2 (July 2010): 31–64.

International Marginal Tax Rates at \$100/bbl Market Price
Tax and Royalty Regimes



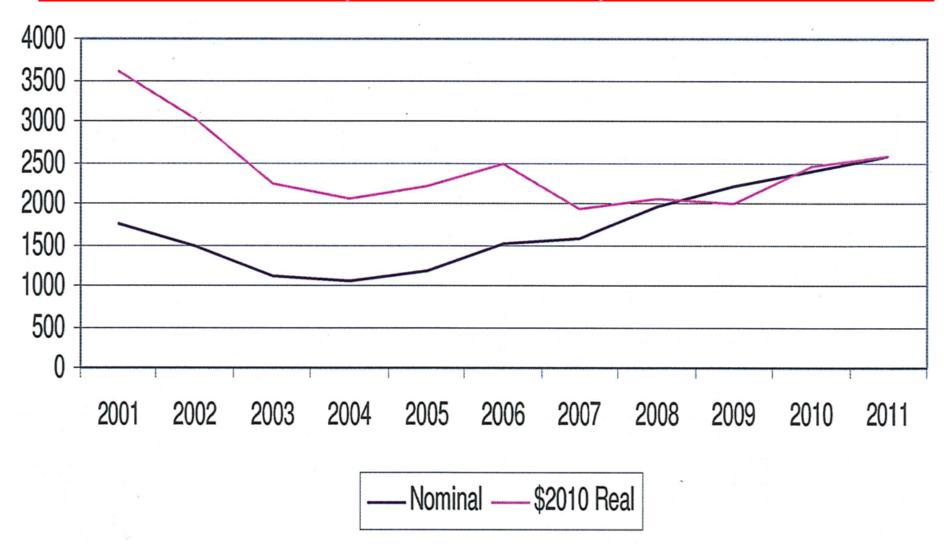
<u>Source</u>: "Alaska's Oil Investment Tax Structure: Establishing a Competitive Alaska," A Commonwealth North Study Report, March 2011. http://www.makealaskacompetitive.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/Final-OITS-Report-3-15-11.pdf

Prudhoe Bay Taxes Compared to other States



<u>Source</u>: "Alaska's Oil Investment Tax Structure: Establishing a Competitive Alaska," A Commonwealth North Study Report, March 2011. http://www.makealaskacompetitive.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/Final-OITS-Report-3-15-11.pdf

Alaska-North Slope Capital Spending 2001-2011 (millions of dollars)



<u>Source</u>: "Alaska's Oil Investment Tax Structure: Establishing a Competitive Alaska," A Commonwealth North Study Report, March 2011. http://www.makealaskacompetitive.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/Final-OITS-Report-3-15-11.pdf

President's National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform (Bowles/Simpson)

- Top individual income tax rate of 22 to 28%
- **Reduce corporate tax rate to 26-28%**
- Repeals Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT)
- Eliminates all tax expenditures
- Territorial tax system
- Deficit neutral

President Obama's Tax Reform

- Top marginal individual income tax rate of 39.6%
- Replaces AMT with "Buffett Rule" tax of 30%
- Top corporate income tax rate of 28%
- Reduces top corporate tax rate on manufacturing income to 25 percent and an even lower rate for income from advanced manufacturing activities by reforming the domestic production activities deduction.
- Eliminates many business tax expenditures including LIFO, provisions for the oil and gas industry, accelerated depreciation
- Reduces the deductibility of interest expense by corporations
- Taxes foreign source income at 28%

Governor Romney's Tax Reform Plan

- Top individual income tax rate of 28%
- Eliminates AMT
- May eliminate many "tax expenditures" except for middle class deductions for home mortgage, health, retirement and charity or cap deductions
- Top corporate income tax rate of 25%
- Transitions to a territorial tax system
- Creates an investment tax credit
- Extends the write off for capital expenditures for another year

A Compromise Plan to Reduce Corporate Tax Rates and Keep Capital Formation Provisions

- Phase down corporate income tax rate to 25% over a 10 year period
- Disallow 10 % of C Corporations interest expense deduction
- Make permanent the 50% bonus depreciation deduction
- Gradually limit the tax deduction for home mortgage interest deductions
- Phase out the deduction for state and local taxes
- Repeal the Alternative Minimum Tax

Conclusions

- U.S. energy industry expansion is helping economic recovery
- How federal and state tax reforms are structured will impact the cost of capital for U.S. business and energy investment
- Reversing Alaska's decline in oil production would be easier if the state tax rate were reduced