



BP Presentation on HB 2001

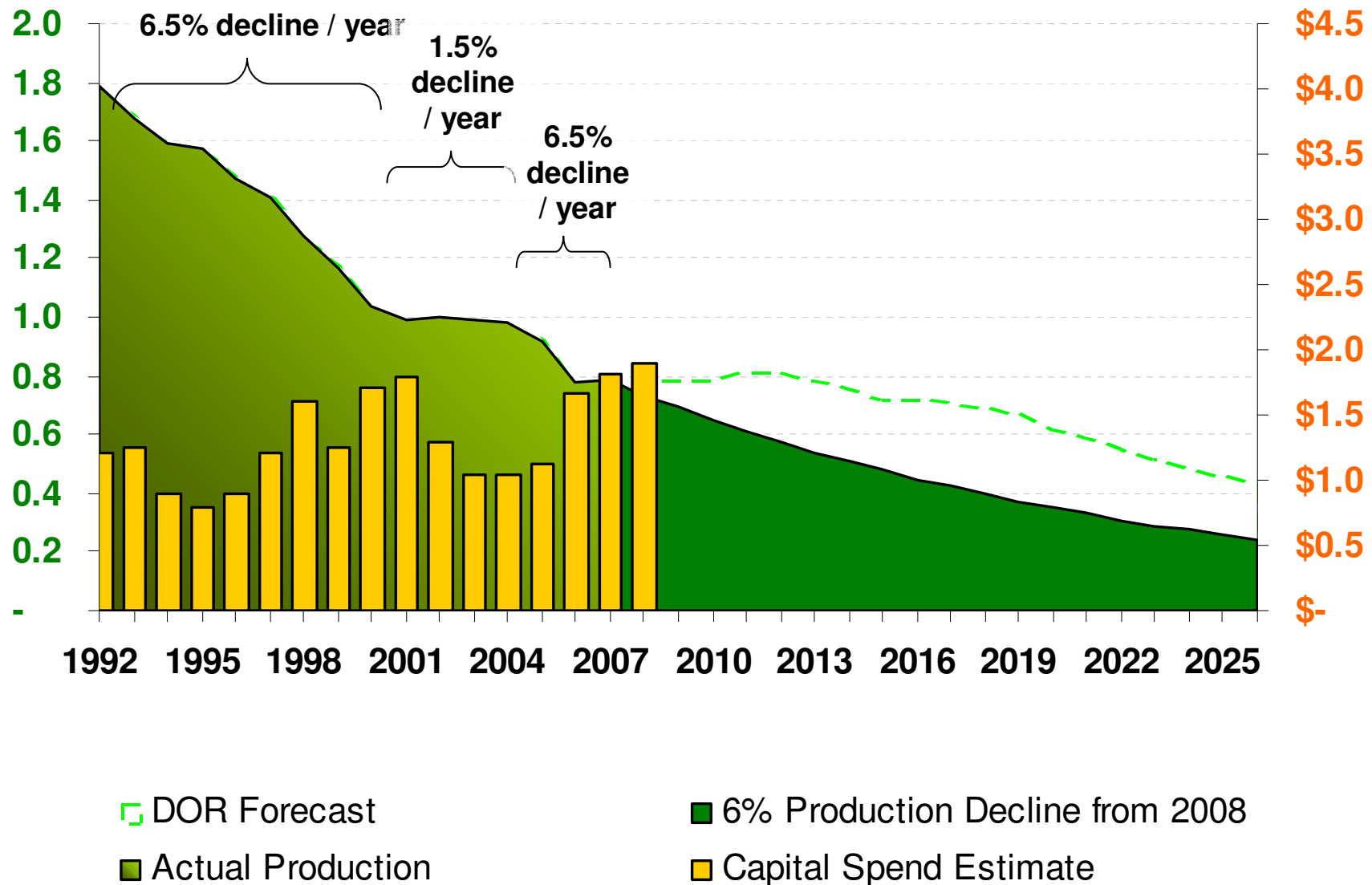
Claire Fitzpatrick and Mike Utsler
October 22, 2007

Key Messages



- **Production**, not tax rate, is the major factor in determining state revenue for the future years
- Delivering the State's production forecast will require tens of billions of **investment**
- **Investment decisions** are made on the **combination** of strategy, resource prospects, technology, economics including **fiscal policy**, and risk.
- The proposed bill significantly **deteriorates economics on 70%** of investment options in the next 20 years
- Higher prices and developing technology could give the Alaska fields a new lease on life, but huge **investments are needed**

The State's production and revenue forecast counts on higher than historical investment

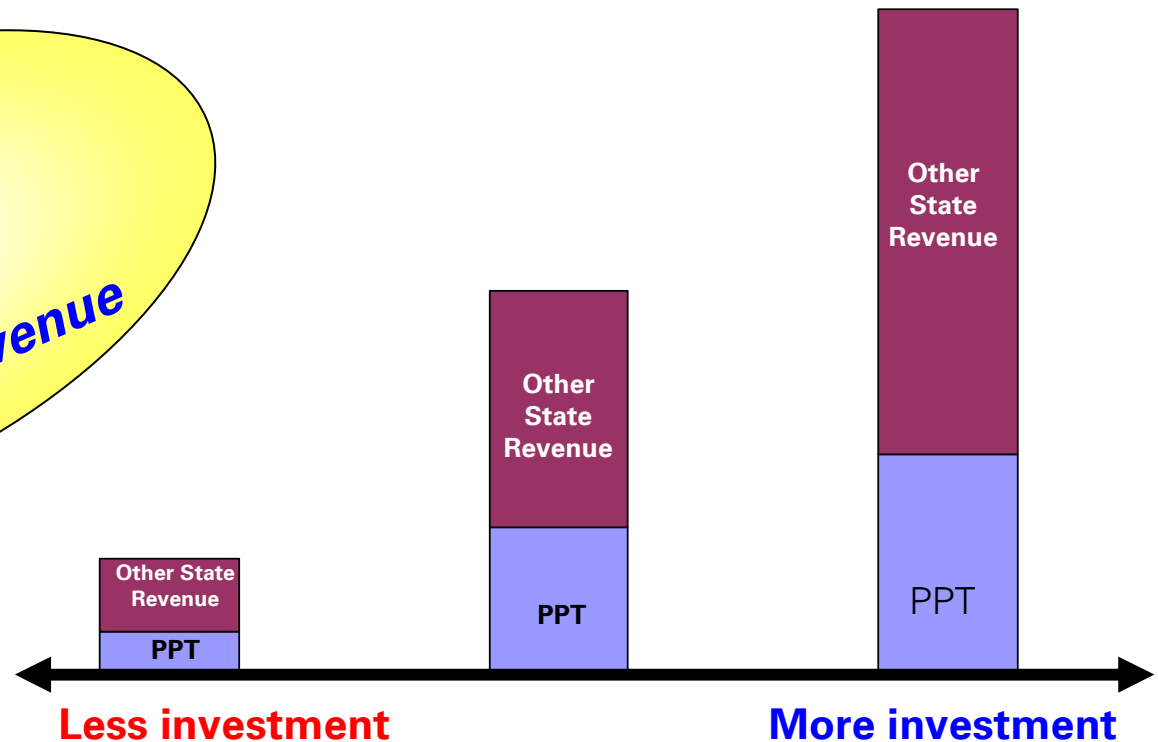
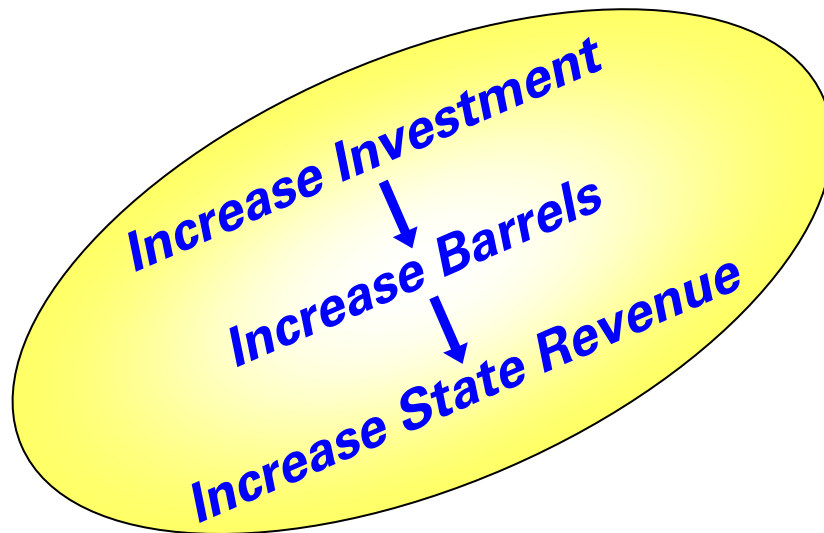


Production Drives Revenue



Decline Rate	15%	6%	3%
Produced Barrels	1.3 bn	3.9 bn	7.5 bn
Industry Investment	\$5 bn	\$25 bn	\$70 bn

Status quo





ALASKA NORTH SLOPE OIL

80 YEARS OF ONGOING DEVELOPMENT



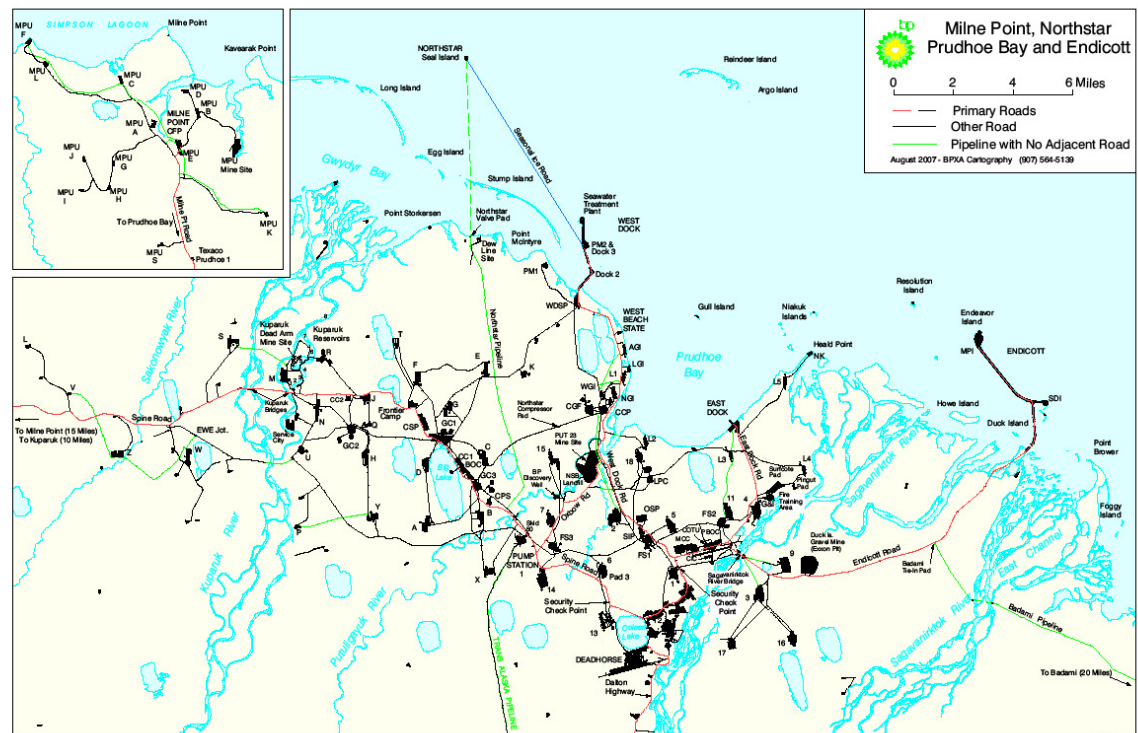
Mike Utsler
BP Exploration (Alaska) Inc.
October 22, 2007



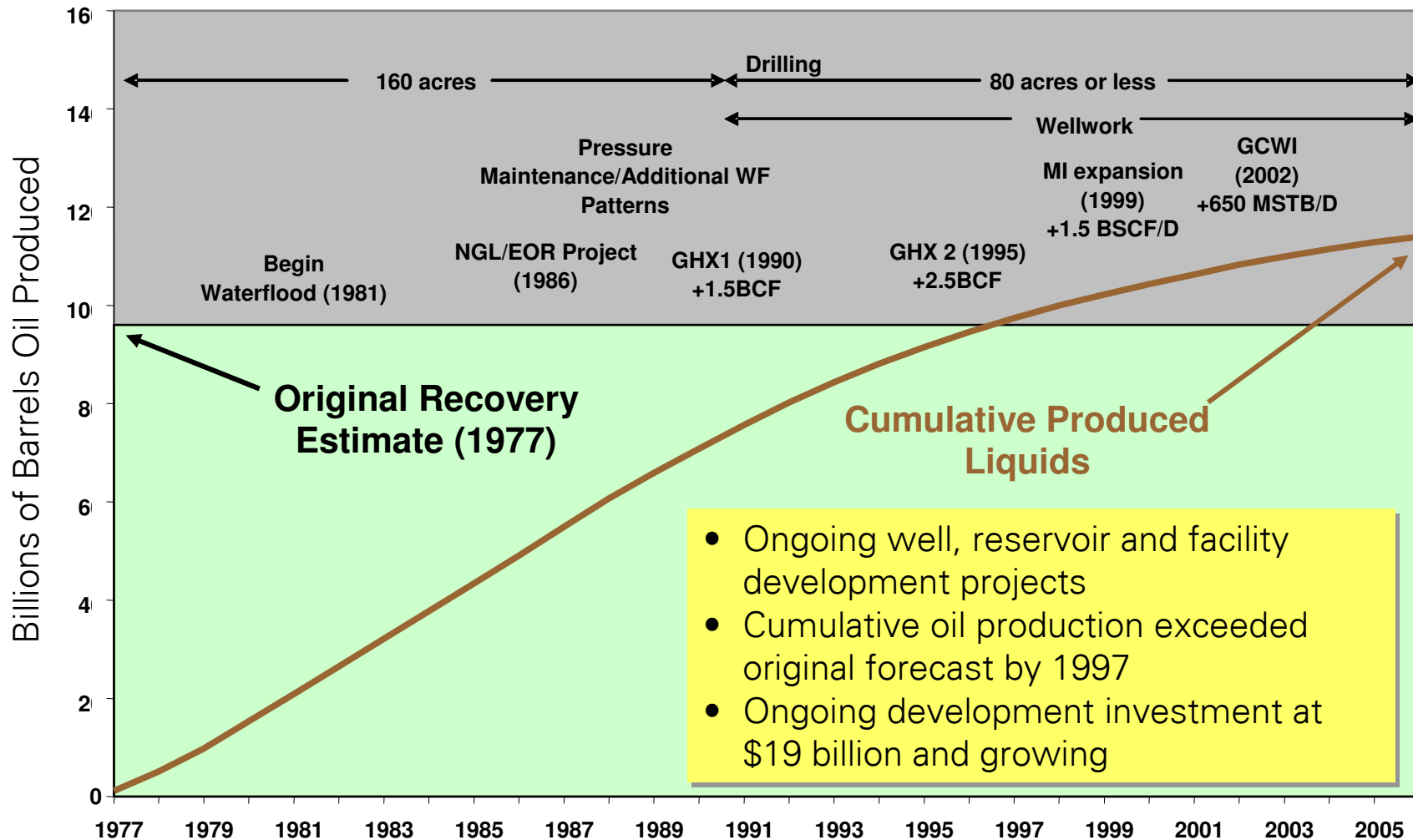
Prudhoe Bay



- Largest Oil Field in North America
- Extensive and successful development
 - 60 square miles
 - 11 major facility locations
 - 42 Drill sites
 - 1200 active wells
- Future challenges
 - Managing declining oil rate, and increasing water and gas rates
 - Ongoing developments, light and heavy oil, to offset steep natural decline
- Technology development and deployment is key
 - Arctic specific
 - Advanced reservoir processes
 - World class drilling and workover
 - Facility upgrades



Prudhoe Bay Development History



Prudhoe Gas Facilities

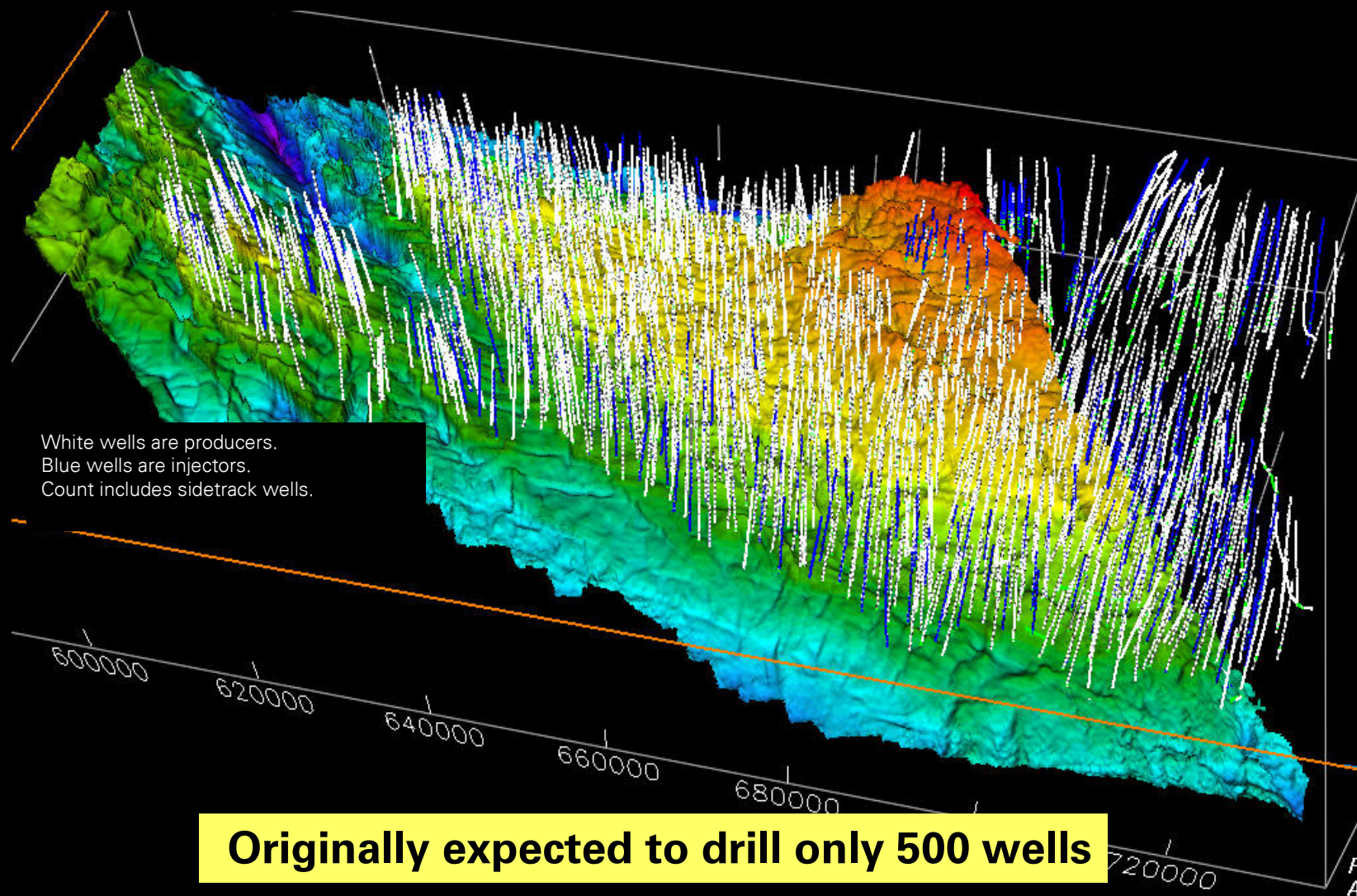


Gas handling expansion module being moved from sealift barge to installation site.



Central Compression Plant (top) and Central Gas Facility (bottom) represent the largest gas plant complex in the world

Over 2500 Wells Drilled in Prudhoe Bay

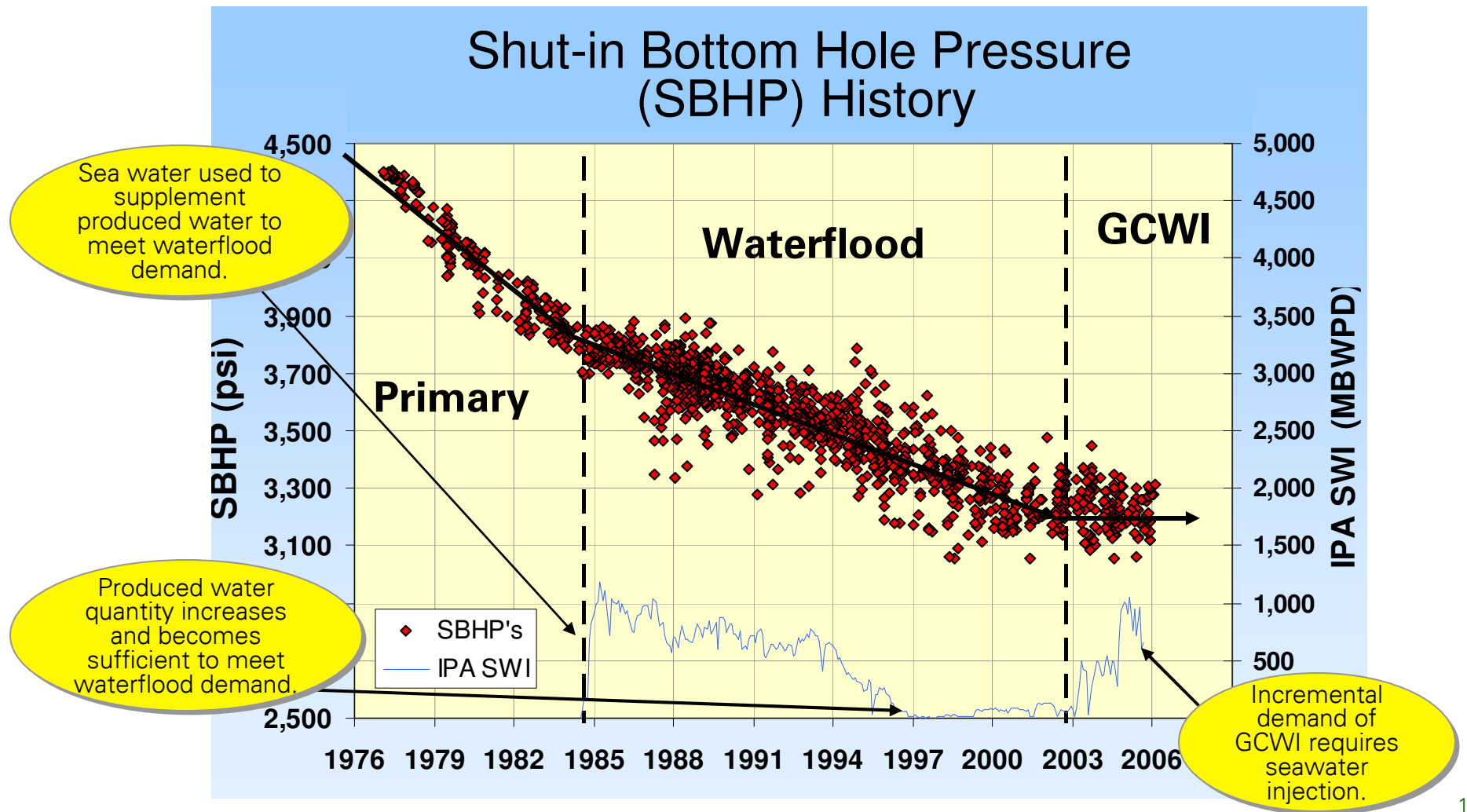


Originally expected to drill only 500 wells

Water Injection Projects



Water injection into the oil reservoir (i.e., waterflood) to maintain field pressure followed by new Gas Cap Water Injection (GCWI) technology



Projects: Bright Water™



Objective

- Increase Oil recovery through improved sweep efficiency
- Reduce produced water

Concept:

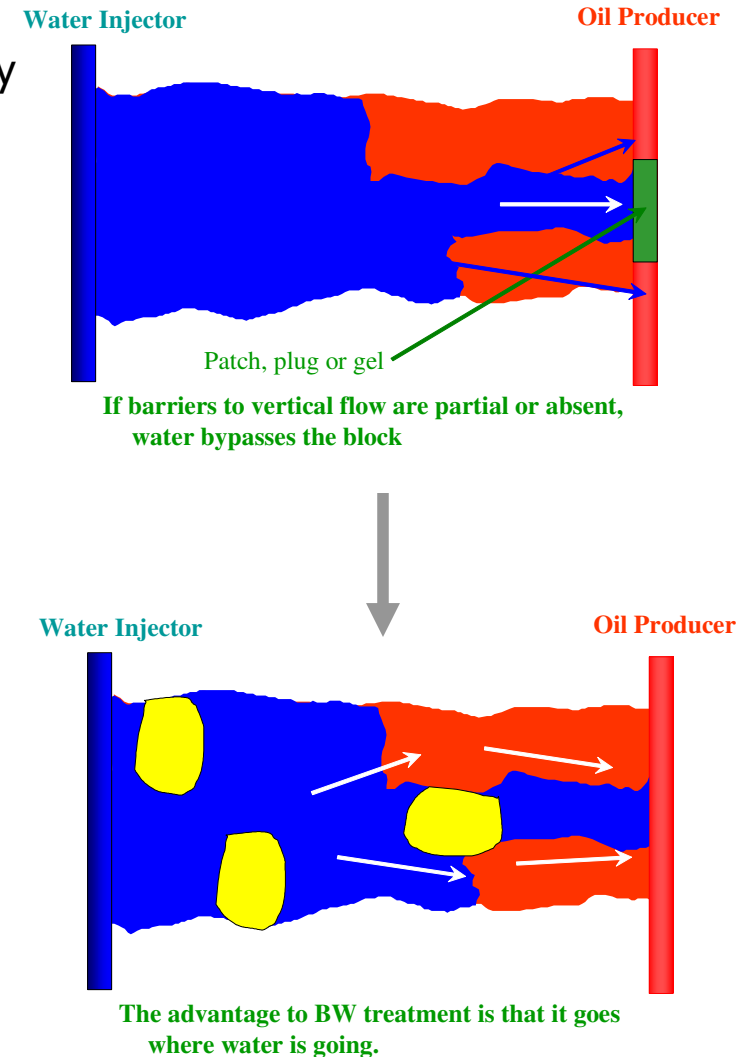
Polymer expands after deep penetration into reservoir, effectively blocking the swept zones and forcing the water into unswept oil zones. Timing for expansion and change in sweep is 9 months. Lab testing shows 2%-20% additional recovery.

2006 Highlights:

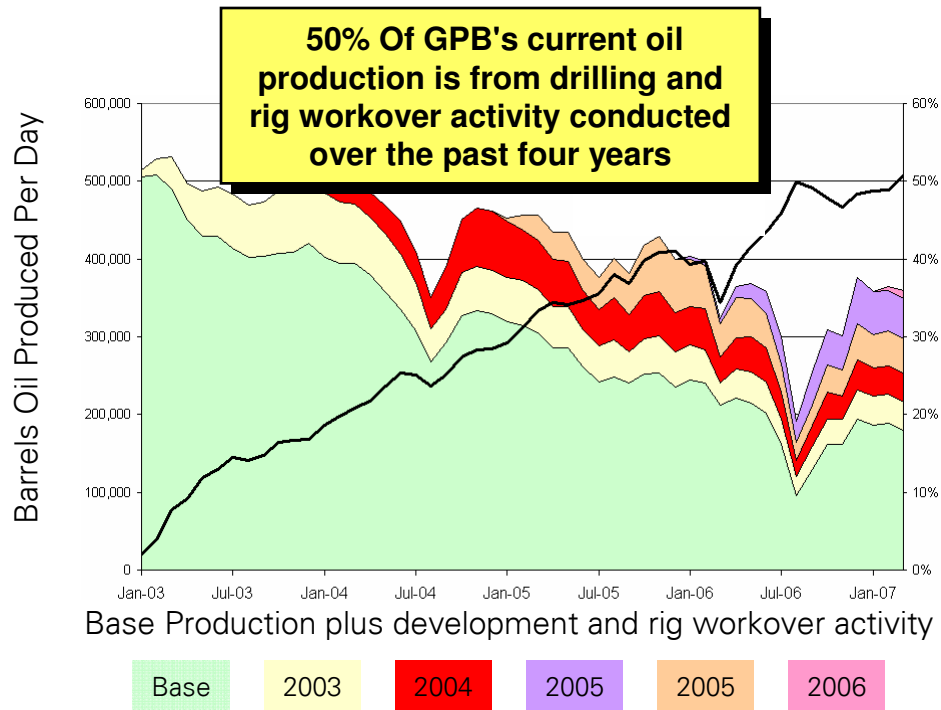
- NWFB Trial: limited response due to design and operational difficulties
- FS2 Trial: measurable response in 7 offsets

2007 Plan:

- Continued monitoring of FS2 and NWFB trials
- Pursuing additional treatments

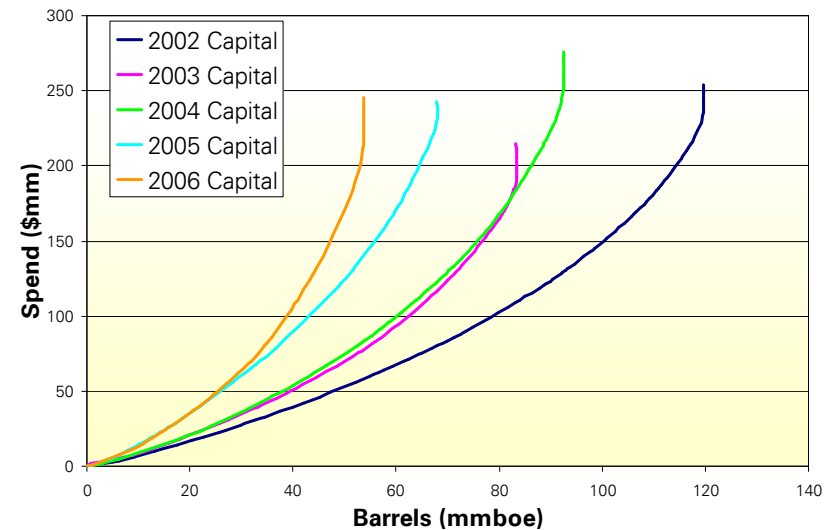


New Wells and Wellwork Deliver Barrels

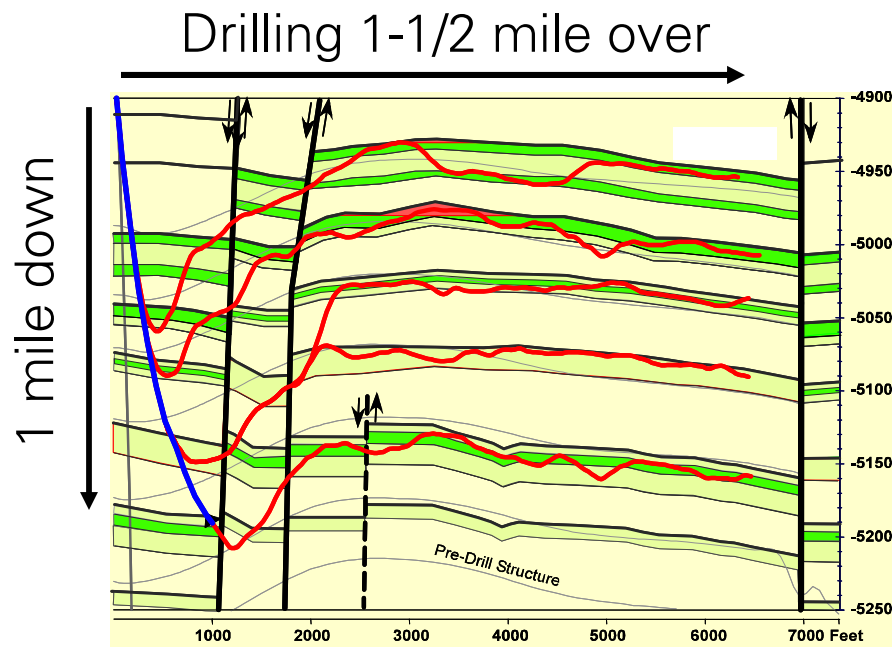


Each year, the challenge to delivering more barrels becomes greater

GPB Well Investments 2002-2006

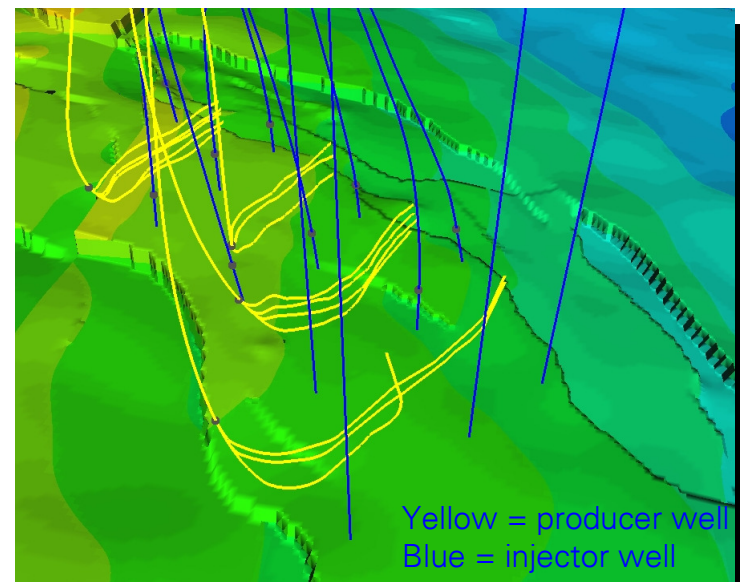


Seismic Imaging and Directional Drilling Enable Development

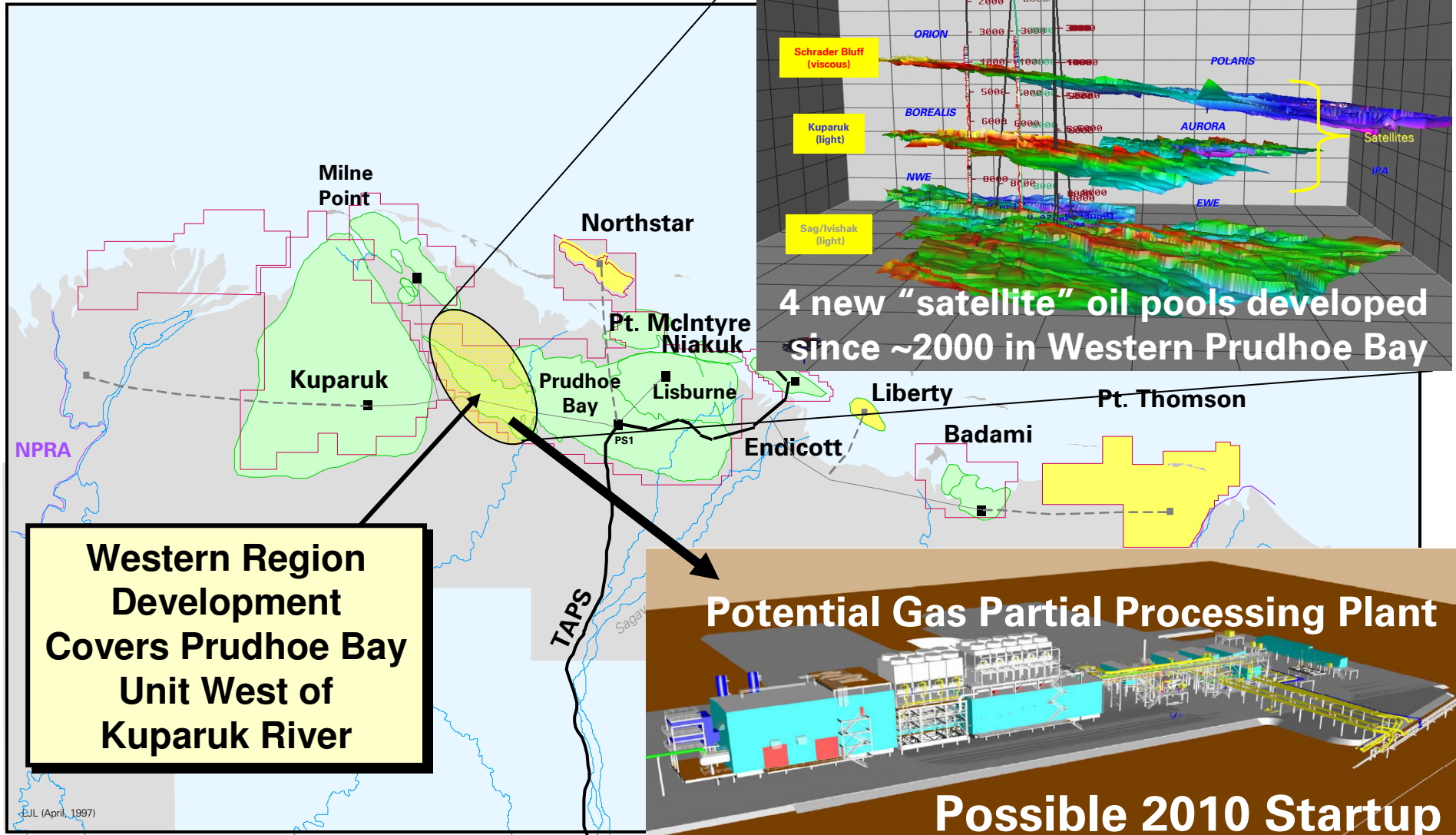


**Technologies required to drill
and operate these multi-
lateral well did not exist eight
years ago**

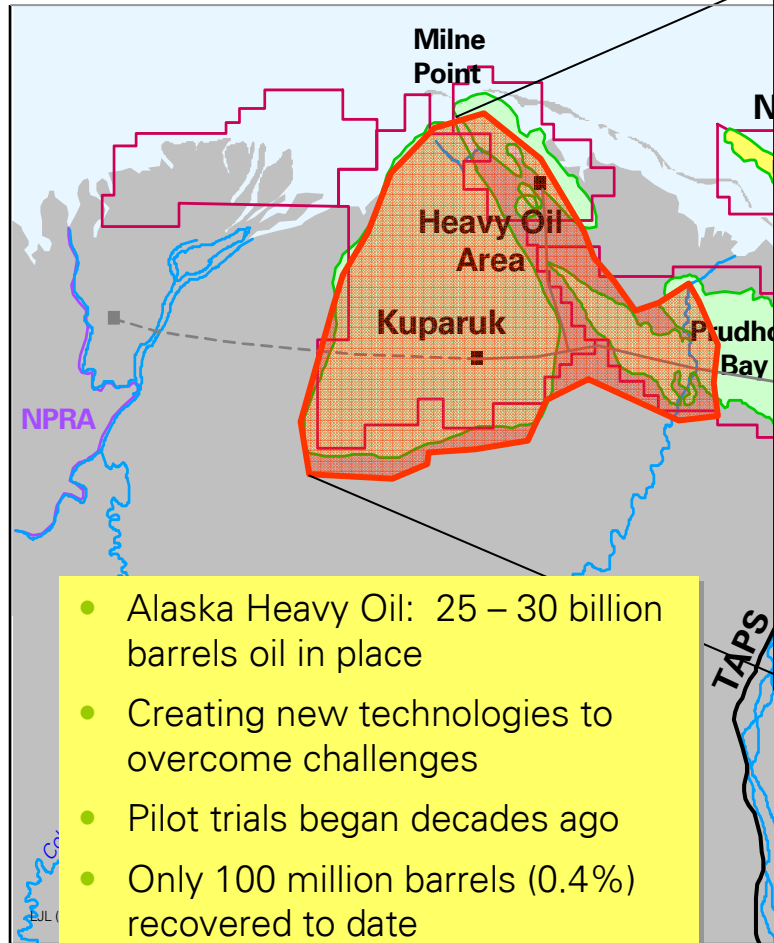
**Now 15 are producing and
over 20 more are planned,
but not all are approved**



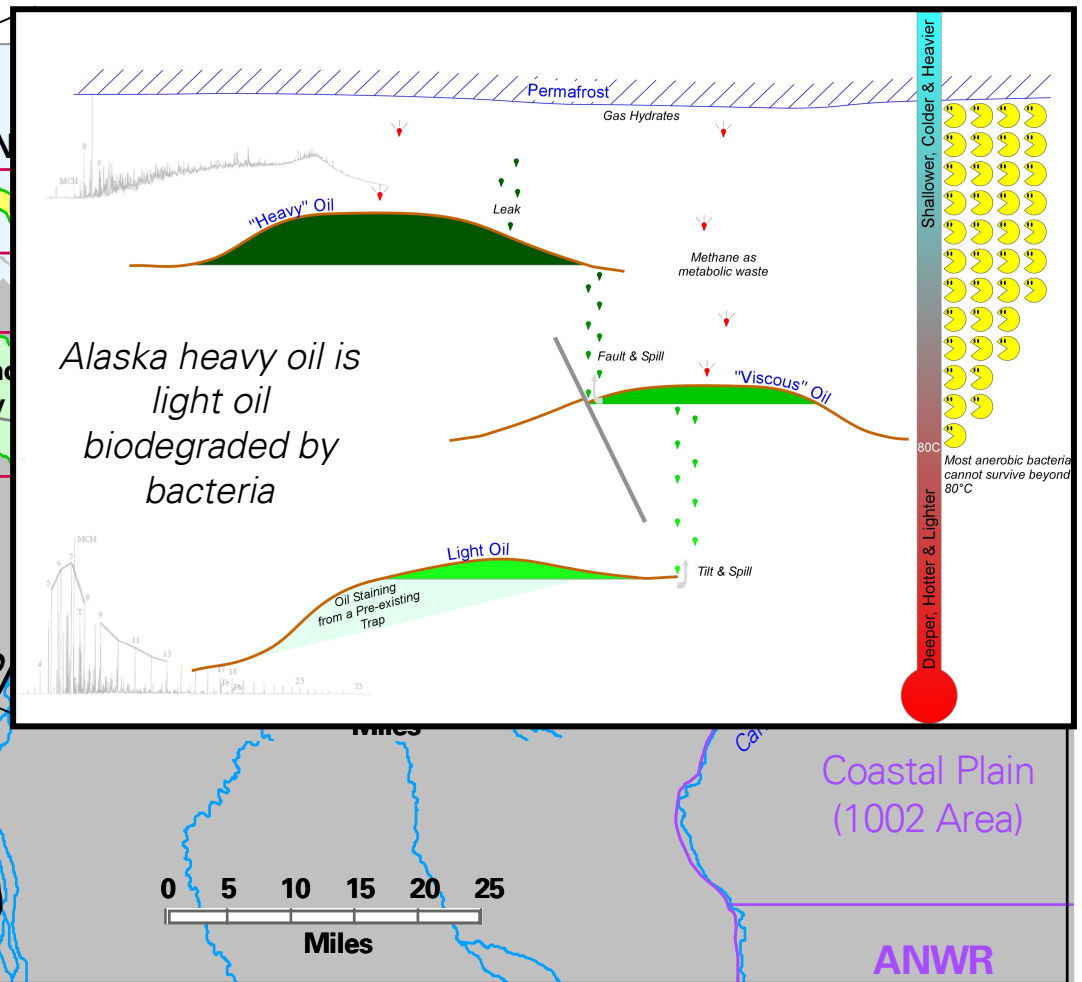
Western Region Prudhoe Bay



North Slope Heavy Oil



- Alaska Heavy Oil: 25 – 30 billion barrels oil in place
- Creating new technologies to overcome challenges
- Pilot trials began decades ago
- Only 100 million barrels (0.4%) recovered to date
- Heavy Oil Fields are within the existing oil fields



Heavy Oil Challenges

Heavy oil will always be disadvantaged relative to light oil on the basis of development cost and commodity price



PROPERTIES

BUSINESS IMPACT

- Chemical
 - Hydrogen depleted relative to light oil
- Physical
 - High viscosity

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- Retool refineries
- Take a lower price on market

=

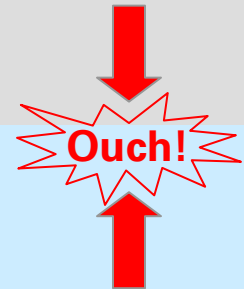
Revenue

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- High well density
- Add heat to reservoir & transit lines
- Add diluent to major pipelines
- Upgrading (partial refining)
- Environmental Mitigation (e.g. CO₂ sequestration)
- Water treatment
- Sand Disposal
- Wellwork

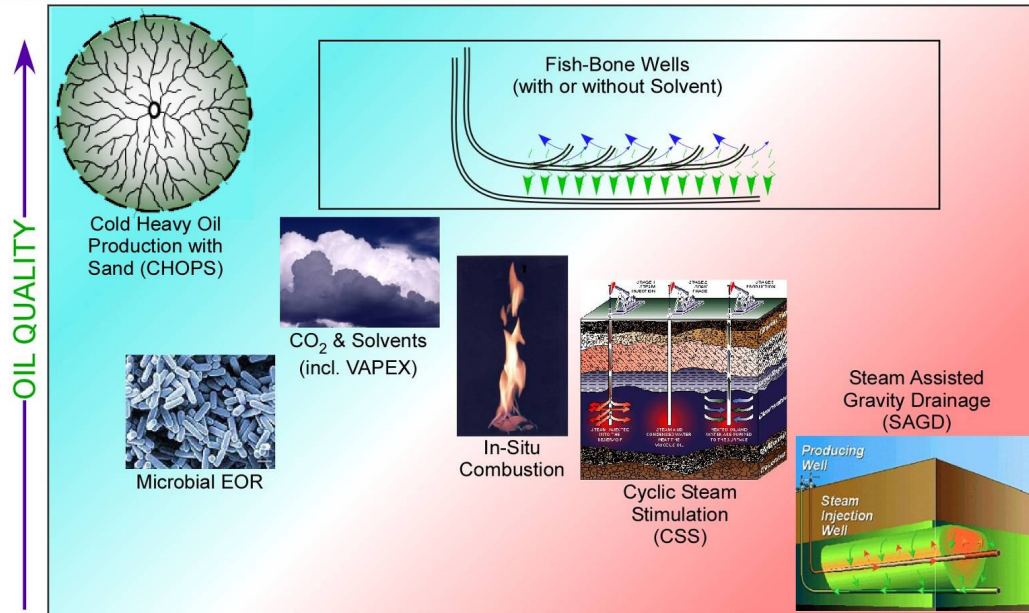
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Costs



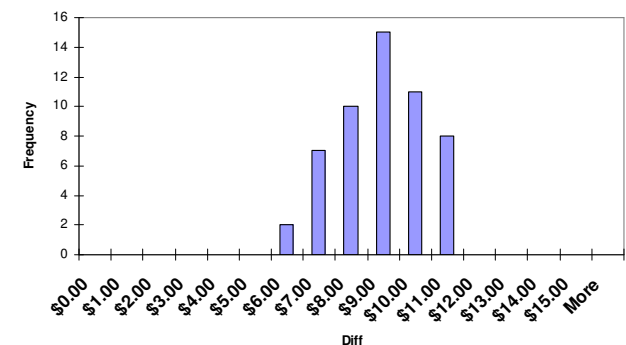
COLD –
PRIMARY

RESERVOIR QUALITY



THERMAL
EOR

2007 Differential: ANS-Kern River

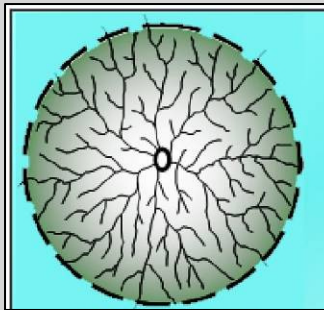


CHOPS

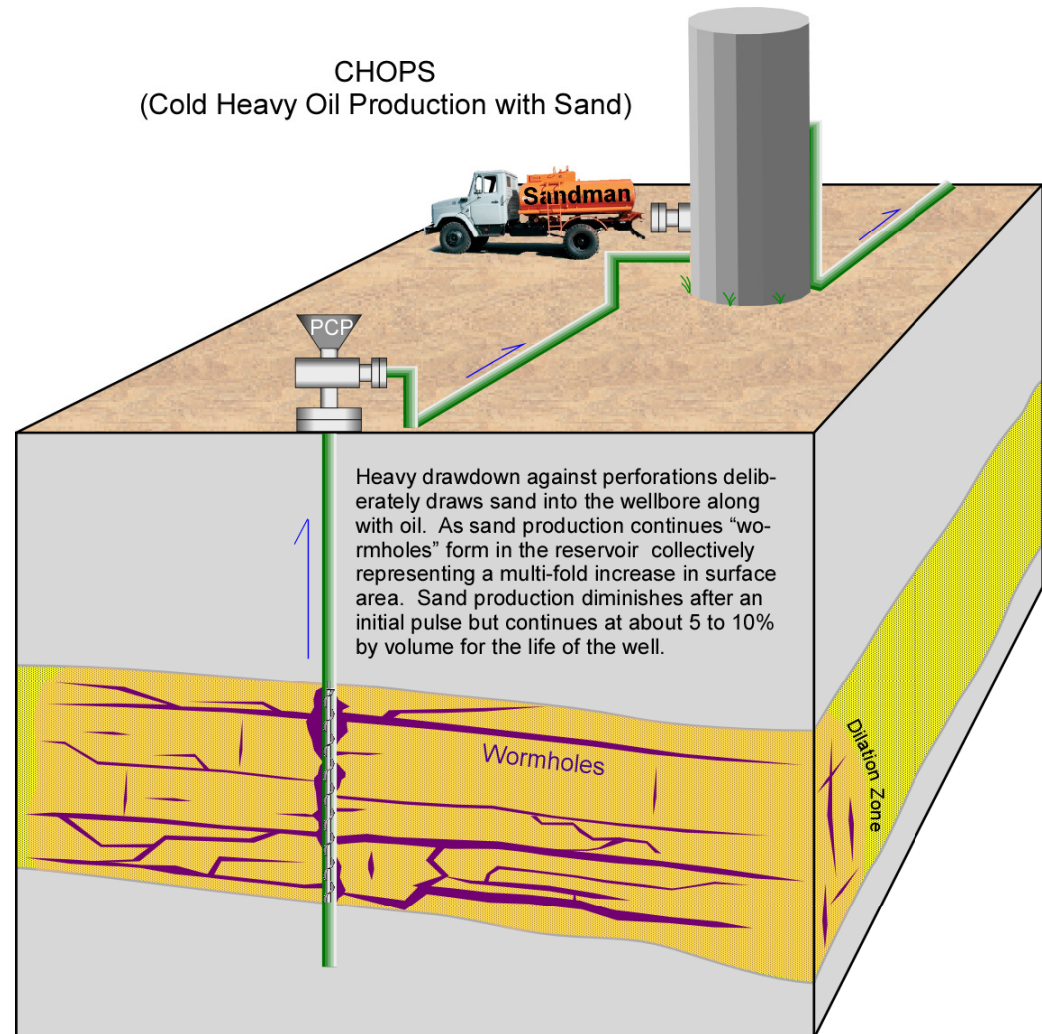
Cold Heavy Oil Production with Sand



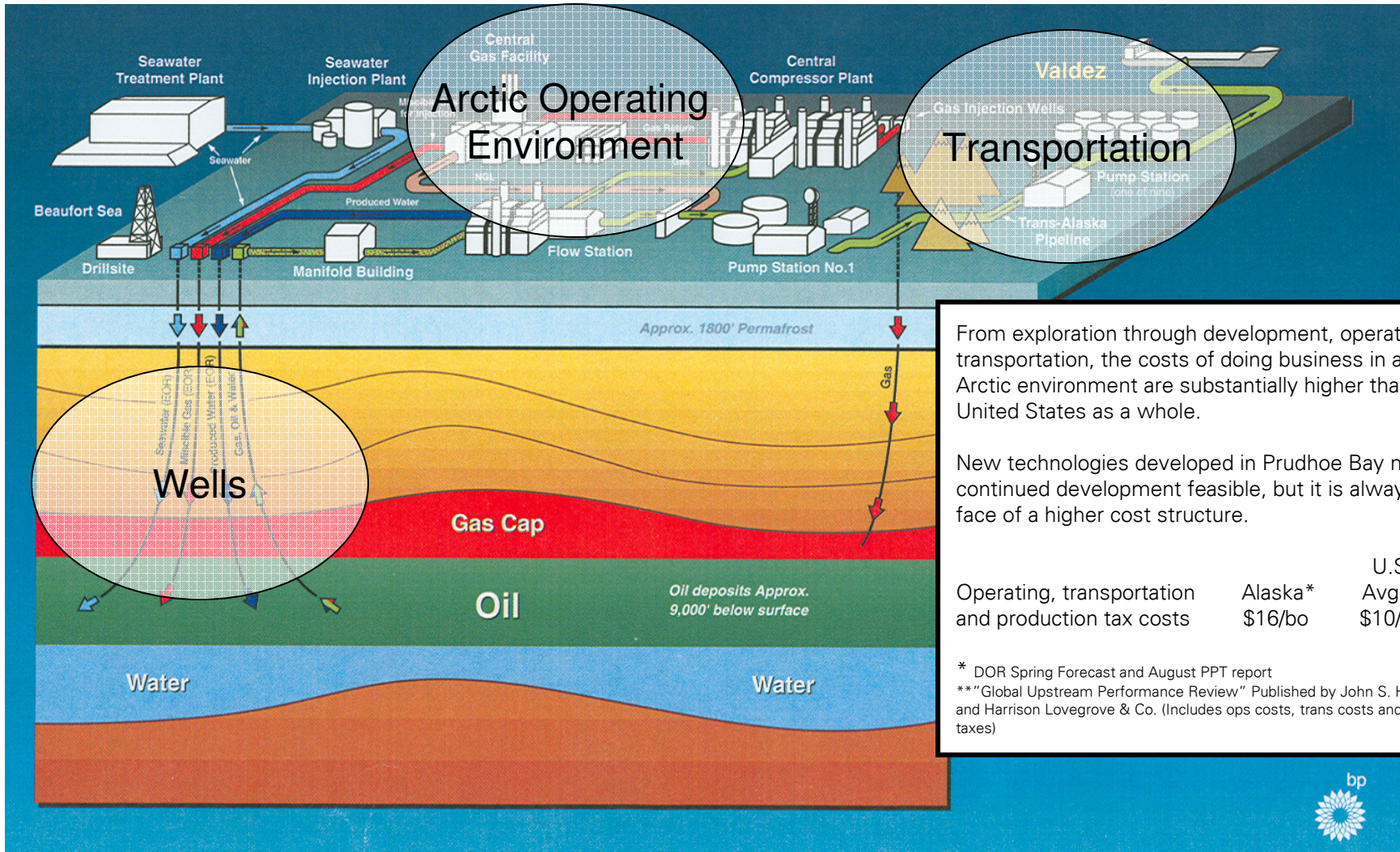
Vertical View of Reservoir



CHOPS (Cold Heavy Oil Production with Sand)



Alaska vs. Average U.S. Cost Structure



Prudhoe Bay Development Summary

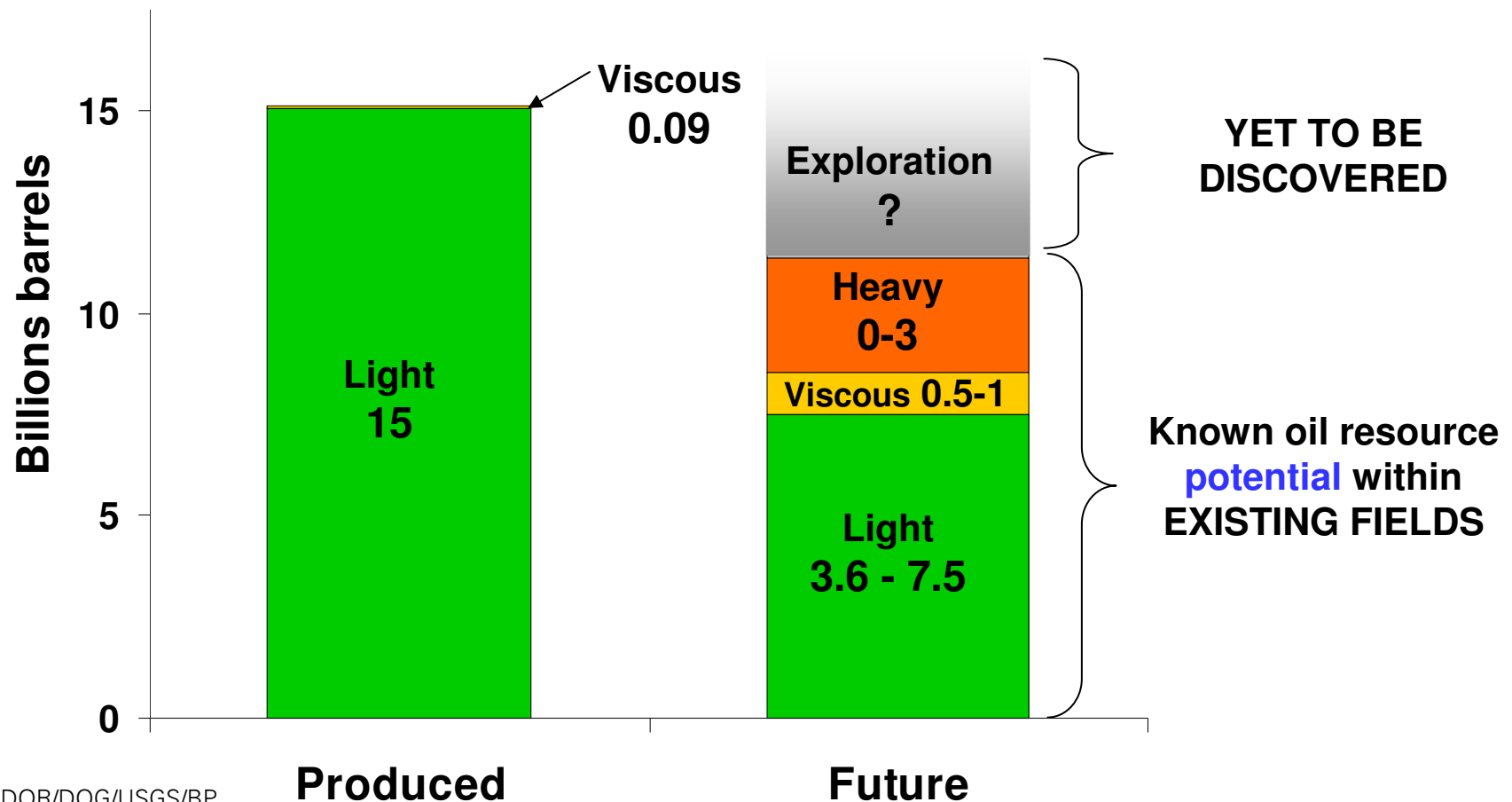


- Technology is Critical to Optimize Recovery:
 - Developing and applying new technology at scale
 - Arctic Technology
 - Major Facility Projects
 - Advanced Reservoir Processes Technology
 - Drilling/Workover Technology
- Development has been extensive and very successful
- Oil production is mature with over 11 billion barrels recovered
 - 1200 active wells
 - Declining oil rate and increasing water and gas rates
- Ongoing Projects Are Needed to Offset Steep Natural Decline
- Prudhoe Bay has a large part of Alaska's Future Opportunities

The future of North Slope oil still tied to existing fields



Sustained investment in light oil development is critical to developing heavy oil and new fields

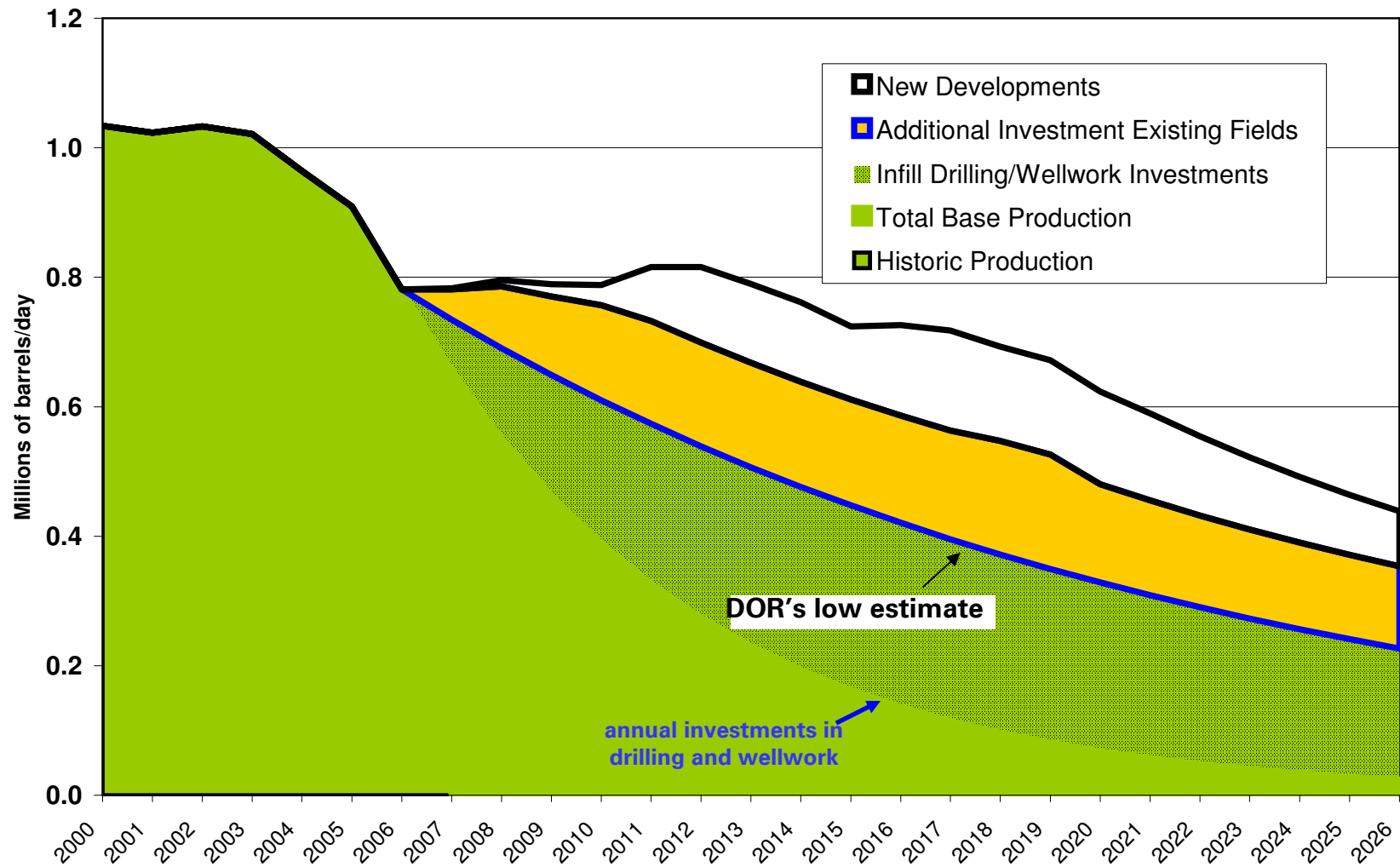


Source: DOR/DOG/USGS/BP

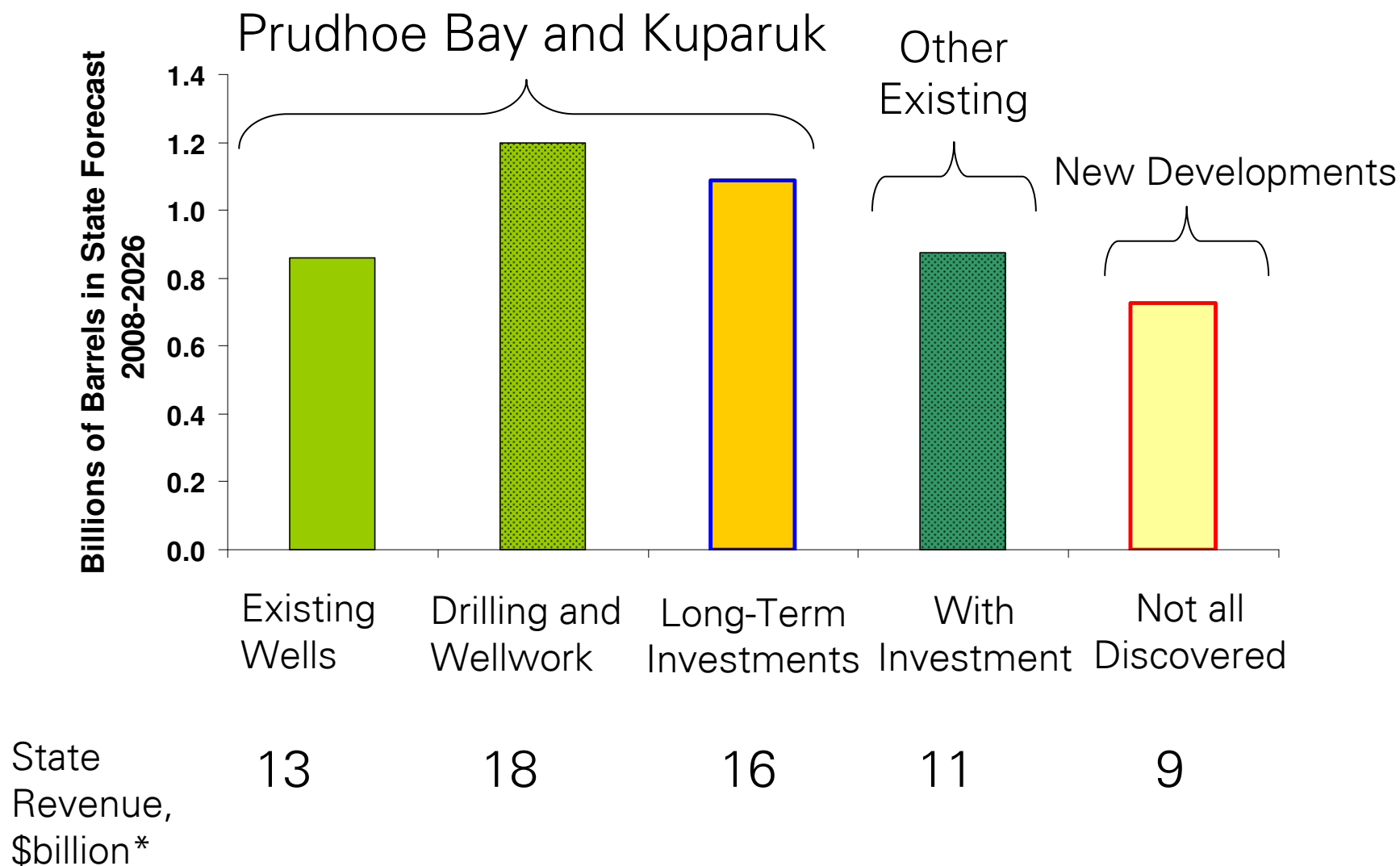
Future of oil production is critically dependent on existing large fields, additional investments



DOR Production History and Forecast



Alaska needs a world scale level of ALL types of investment to sustain the future of oil production



*assuming PPT terms and state revenue of \$15/bbl at \$60/bbl ANS

Sector inflation triggered by high oil prices is real and substantial – example measures



“The Upstream Capital Costs Index, developed by Cambridge Energy Research Associates (CERA), shows that costs for oil and gas production equipment, facilities, construction, materials and personnel have increased 53% since 2005.” (Source: PPT Implementation Status Report, August 2007)

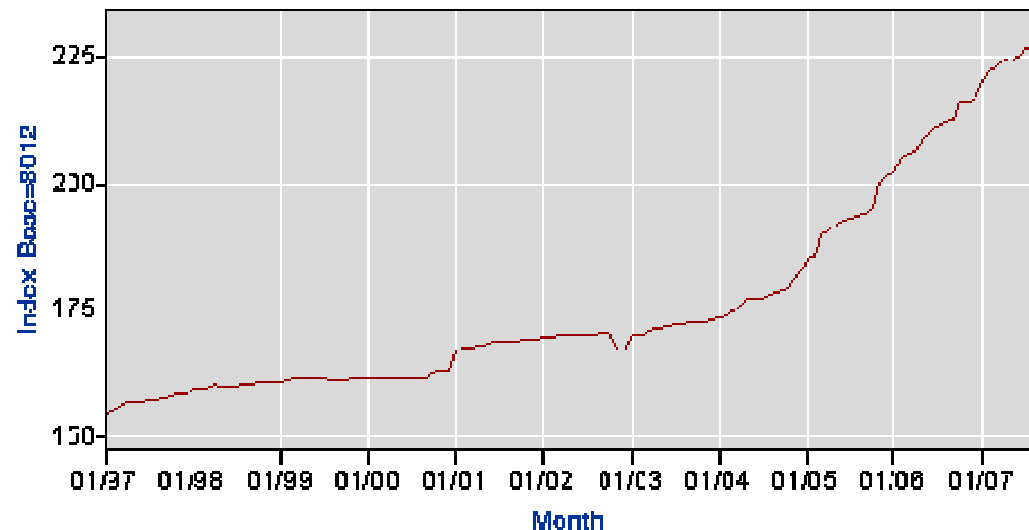
2004-2006 U.S. Average Cost Increases per barrel

- 153% on Finding and Development costs (Capital)
- 58% Lifting costs (Expense)

(Source: “Global Upstream Performance Review” published by: John S. Herold /Harrison Lovegrove)

Oil and Gas Field Machinery and Equipment PPI

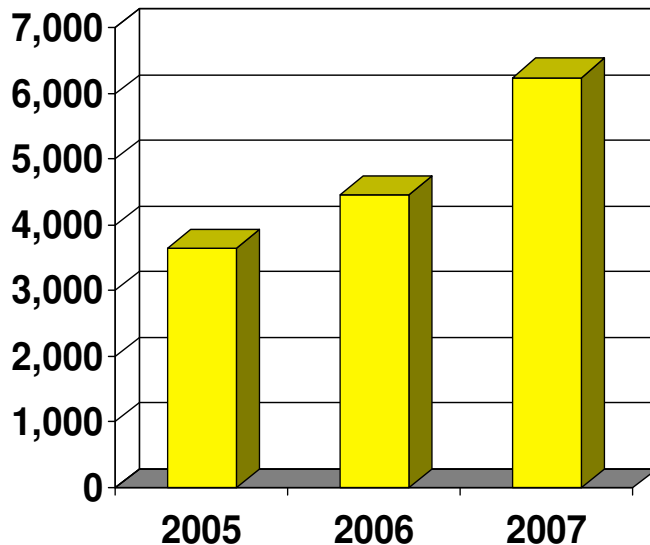
Source: U.S. Department of Labor



Investment activity is also causing a large part of the increase



■ North Slope Contractor Jobs



- Since late 2004, BPXA staff has grown from 1300 to approaching 2000 employees
- Active drilling rig count in BP's producing fields has gone from 9 in 2004 to 10 in 2007
- BP commissioned a new camp this summer and rented 4 more, increasing our camp capacity by 30%
- Seismic acquisition activity brought in additional 100+ contractors to the Slope for the winter season
- Pickup truck rentals in support of NS operations has gone up approximately 60%
- Preventative maintenance and inspection programs on the 30-year old infrastructure are at an all-time high

Economic impact of proposed bill on new investments



- About 70% of future investment decisions are within Prudhoe Bay and Kuparuk
- Minimum tax imposed on these fields causes a progressive deterioration of economics at medium to low prices
- A significant number of investment opportunities in Prudhoe Bay and Kuparuk will cross into marginal or non-economic territory, raising costs and lowering netbacks for the rest of the North slope production.

Key Messages



- Production, not tax rate, is the major factor in determining state revenue for the future years
- Delivering the production forecast will require tens of billions of investment
- Investment decisions are made on the basis of strategy, resources, technology, economics, and risk, including fiscal stability
- SB/HB2001 significantly deteriorates economics on 70% of investment options in the next 20 years
- Higher prices and developing technology could give the Alaska fields a new lease on life, but huge investments are needed
- The focus of the tax policy should be on encouraging large investments in existing fields as well as exploration
- The proposed bill creates **uncertainty** for taxpayers and potentially distorts business decision making

The time to influence the future outcome for the state is now

