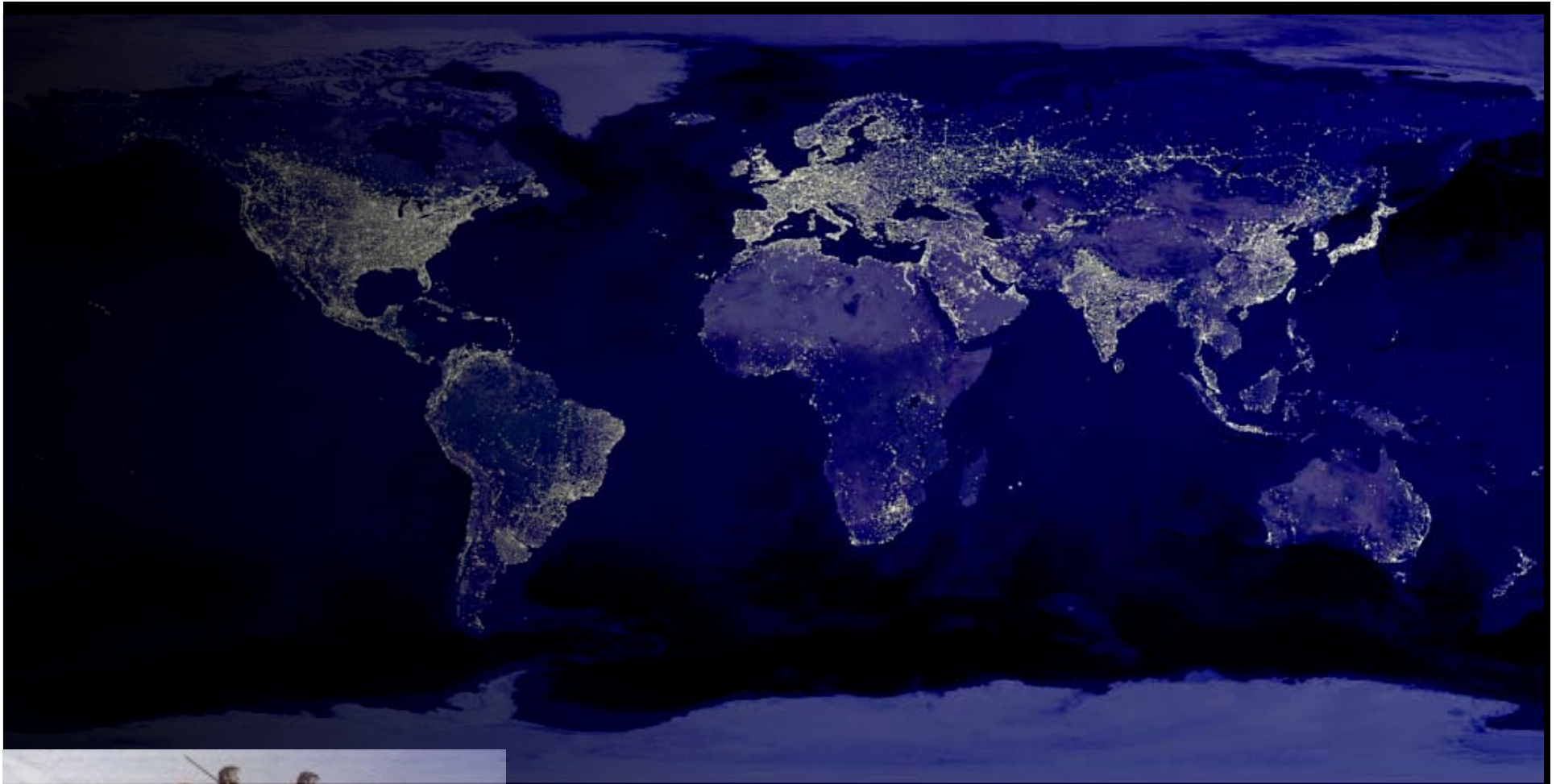


*Alaska's Natural Gas Pipeline – Moving Forward – Helping Securing North America's Energy Future*

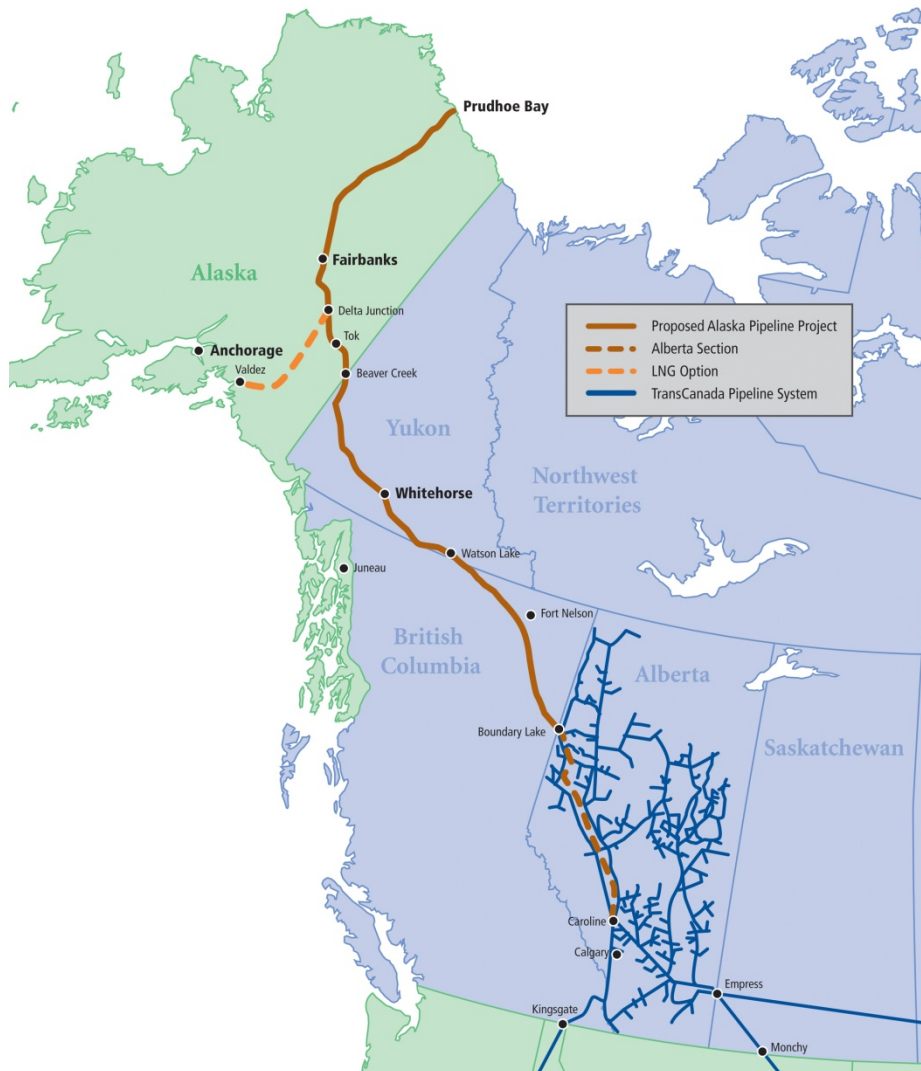
**AGIA**  
The Alaska Gasline Inducement Act



**Dr. Mark Myers**  
**November 17, 2009**

# Project Definition

**AGIA**  
The Alaska Gasline Inducement Act



- Largest private infrastructure project in North America
- Gas Treatment Plant at Prudhoe Bay
- Pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to Alberta Hub
- Total pipeline length: 1,700 miles – 734 in Alaska; 517 in Yukon, 449 in BC
- Pipeline diameter and grade: 48" X80
- Max operating pressure: 2,500 psig
- Pipeline capacity: base design: 4.5 bcf/day; with max compression: 5.9 bcf/day
- 6 % of U.S. production at base design

# Why This Project?



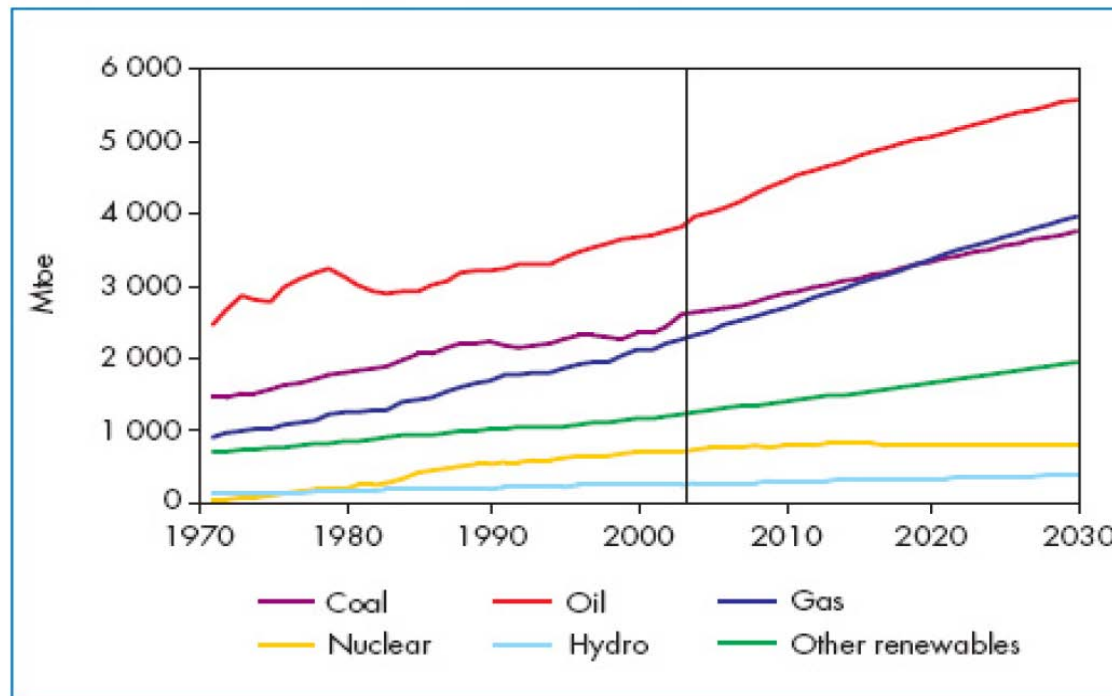
- Large volumes to a very large and robust market
- More market flexibility and higher wellhead price for producers and royalty owners
- Connects to underutilized Canadian and US pipeline infrastructure
- Opens up the North Slope and other Alaskan gas basins to the market

**For the Alaskan public it means more income to the general and permanent funds and the lowest cost North Slope gas to the instate market**

# *Natural Gas is America's Resource For Enhancing Economic, Environmental and National Security*

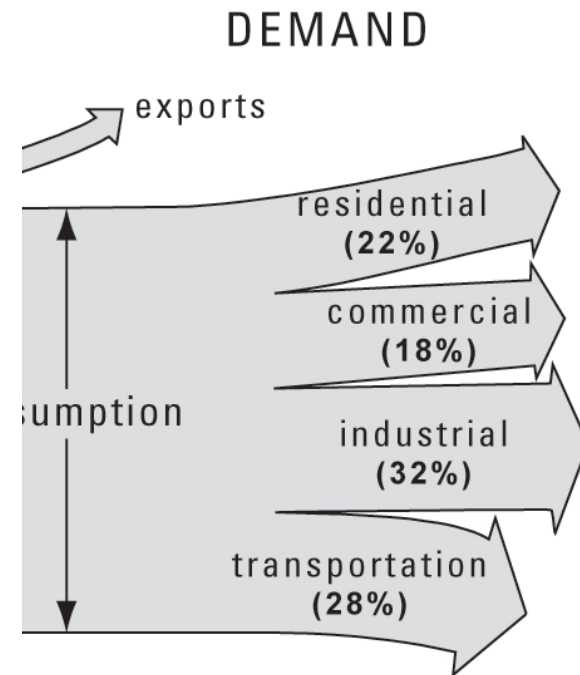
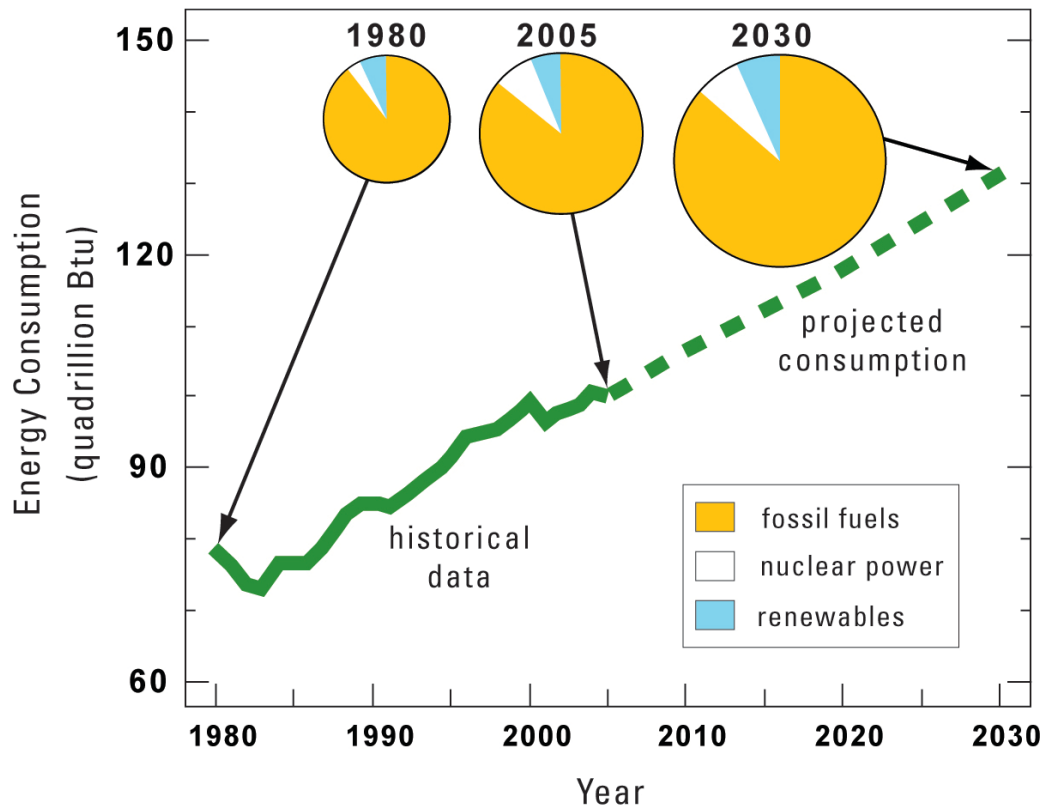


- Global competition for imported energy
- Growing population, long term economic growth heighten worldwide demand
- Environmental consequences of development, extraction, and use of other resources



World Energy Consumption by Source

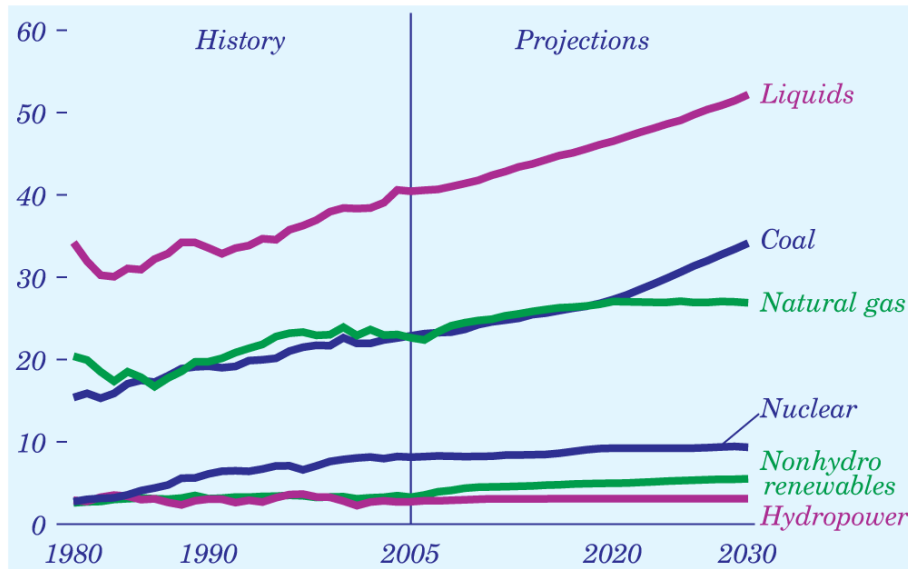
# The Energy Mix for the United States



# Domestic Natural Gas: Critical Bridge to a Sustainable Future

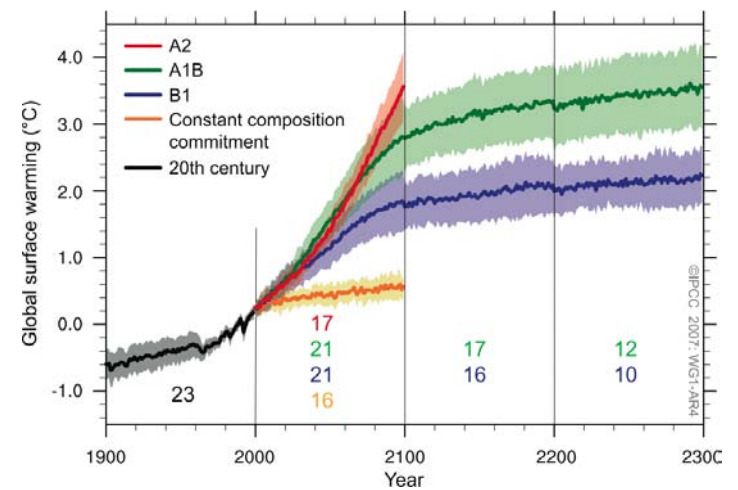


## United States Energy Consumption by Fuel



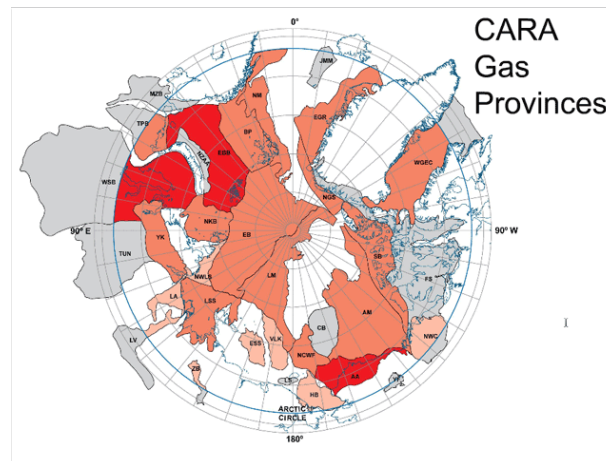
EIA

## Carbon Emissions



USGS

Figure TS. 32



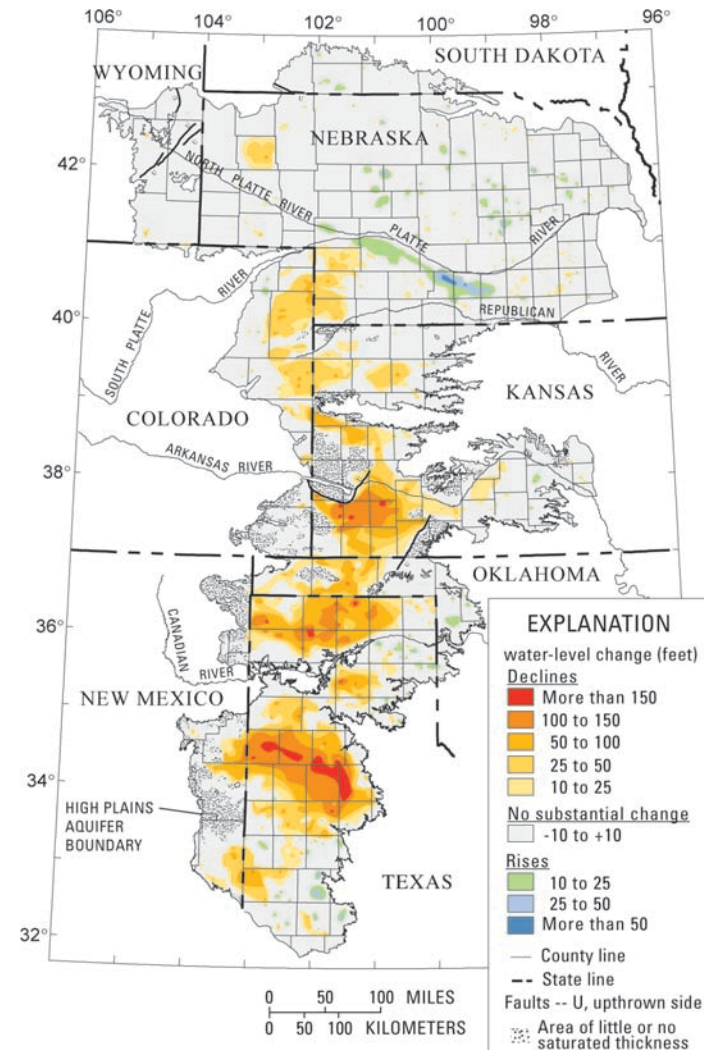
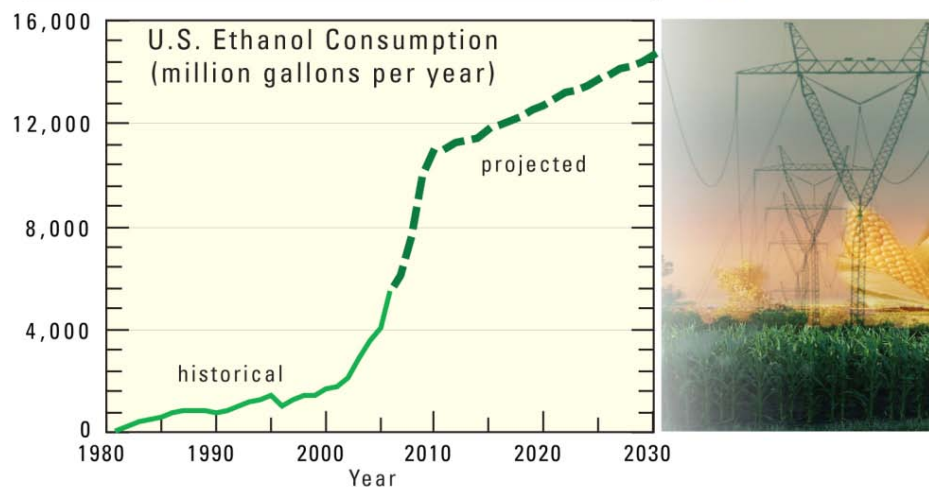
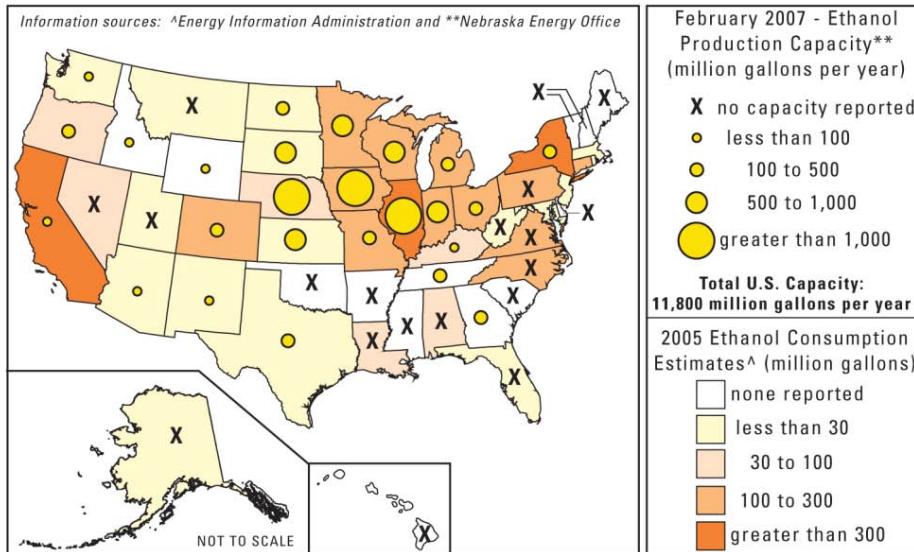
IPCC 2007: WG1-AR4

# No Free Lunch: All New Sources of Energy Have Their Own Unique Environmental Challenges: Biomass/Water

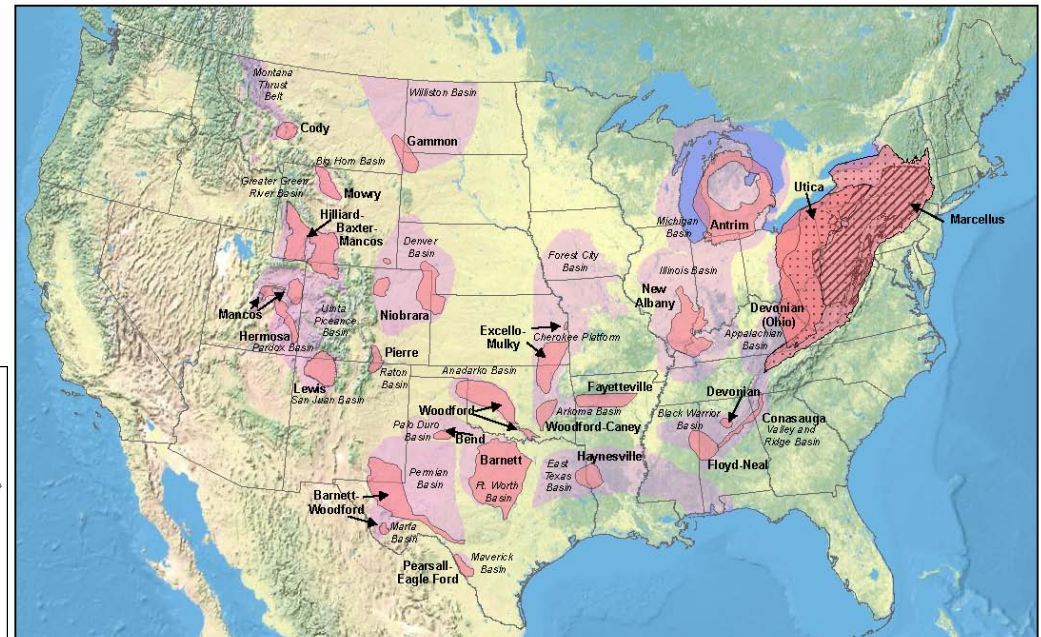
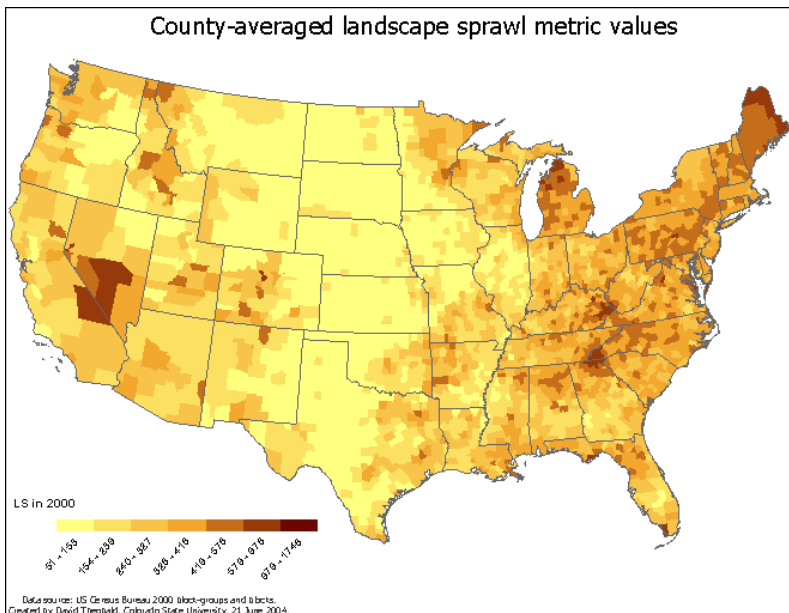
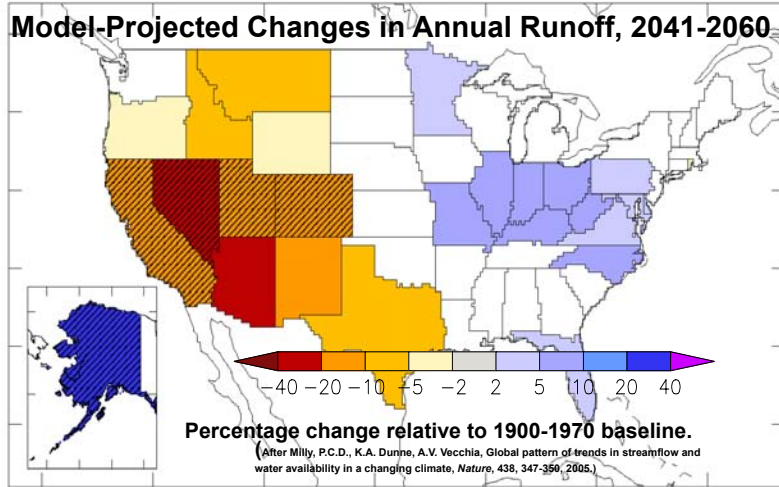
USGS/EIA

# AGIA

The Alaska Gasline Inducement Act



# Competing Demands For Land, Water and Energy Will Challenge Regulators and Policy Makers



### United States Shale Gas Plays

www.eia.doe.gov  
**eia** Energy Information Administration  
 Office of Oil and Gas

Shale Gas Plays  
 Basins

Stacked Appalachian Plays

Marcellus  
 Utica  
 Devonian (OH shale)

November 2008

Miles  
 0 150 300 600



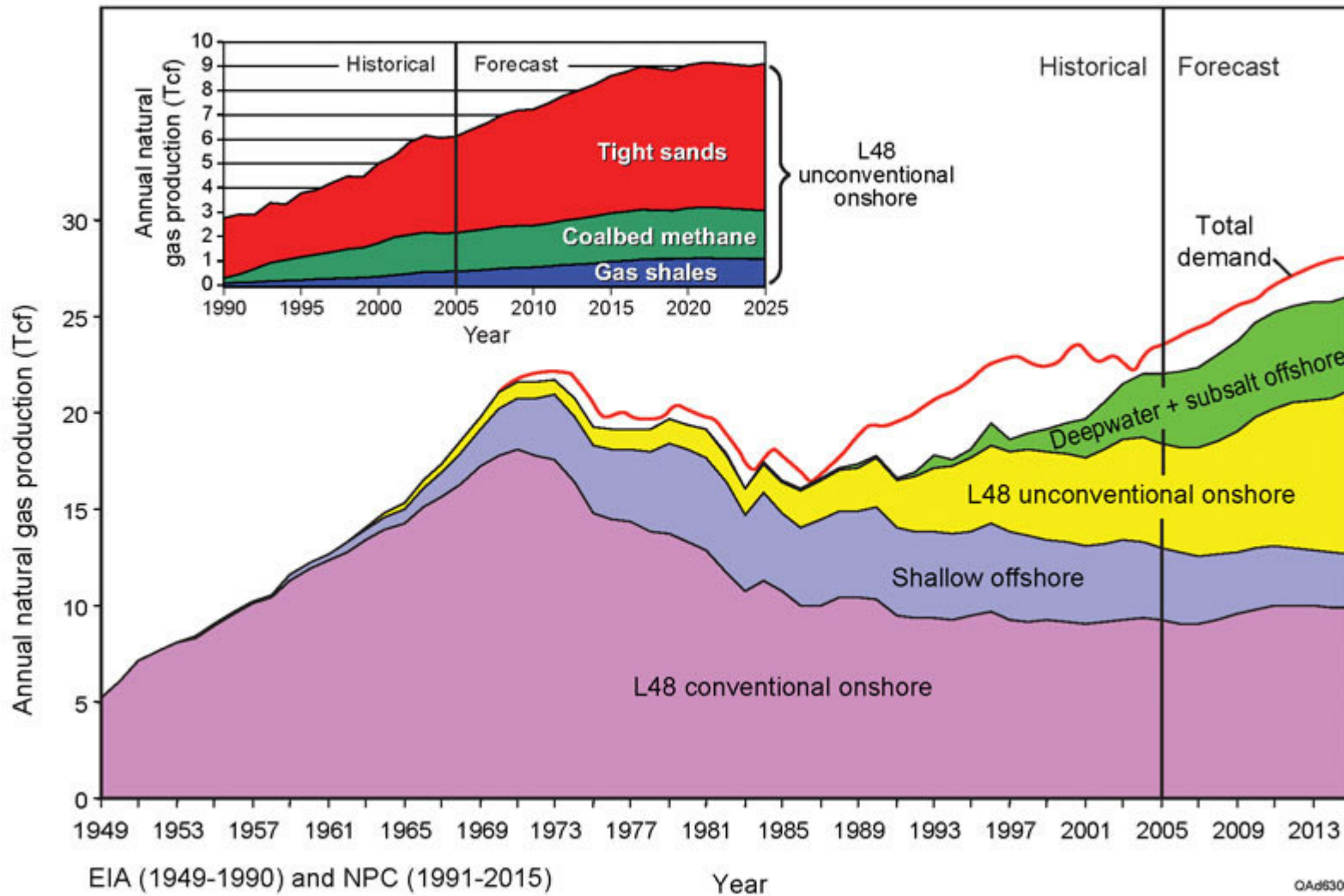


# *Petroleum and the USA Today*



- How have things changed recently?
  - Global economic downturn with associated rapid decline in gas prices and drilling
    - **Baker Hughes rotary rig count for US gas drilling for the week ending Nov 13, 2009 was 728 rigs – down 51% from previous year**
  - Rapid expansion of unconventional gas supplies in USA
  - Policy shift limiting access to federal lands for non-renewable energy production?
  - Increased likelihood of carbon regulation
  - First authoritative Arctic oil and gas assessment

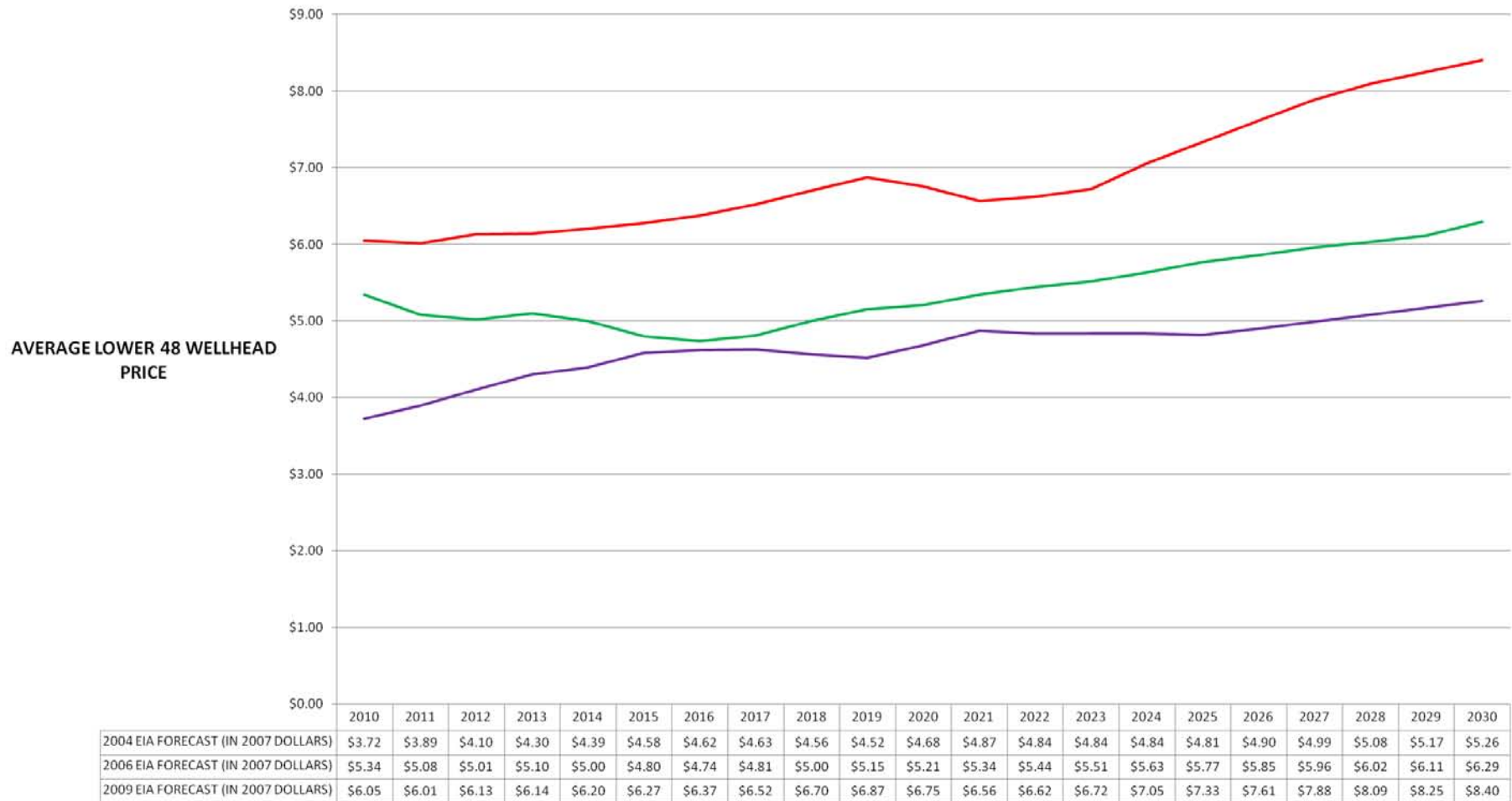
# Domestic Production Increasing Due in Large Part to Unconventional Gas



**More Recent EIA Price Forecasts for Gas Predict Higher Long-term Prices for Natural Gas in the U.S.**

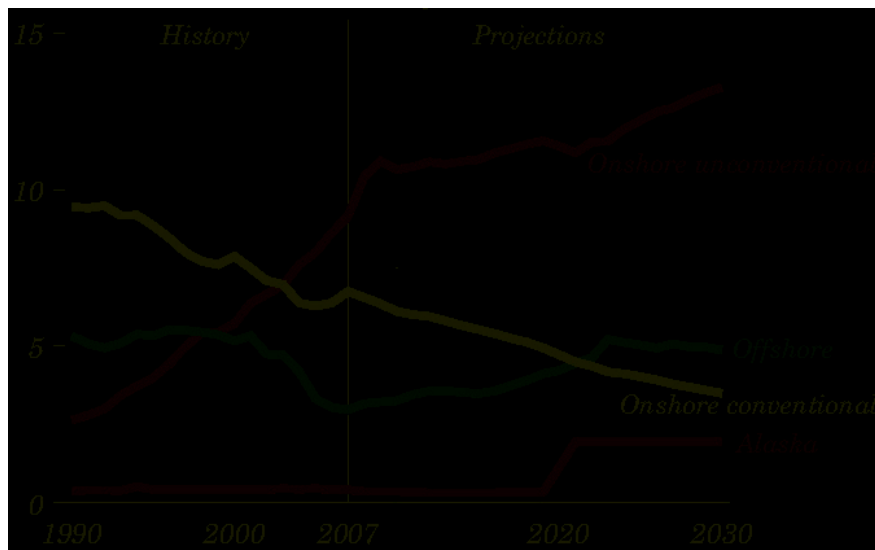


**EIA FORECASTED NATURAL GAS PRICES**

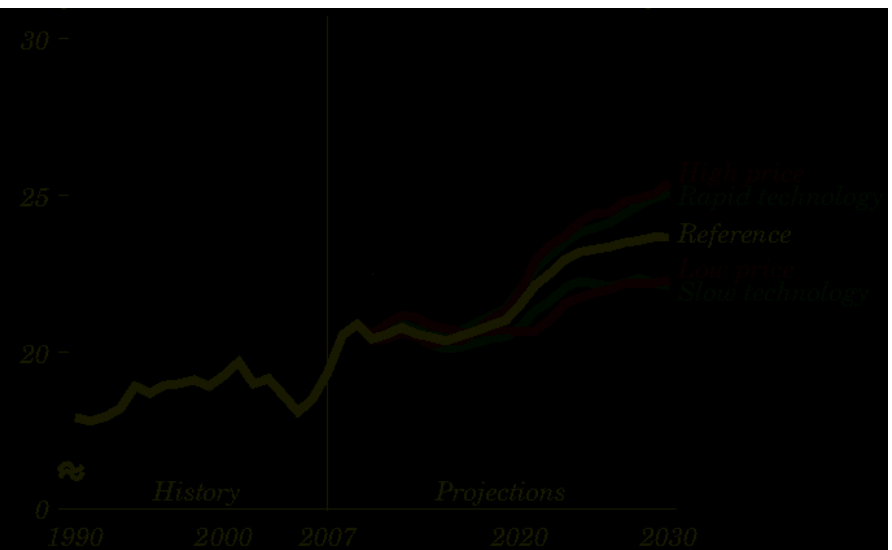


— 2004 EIA FORECAST (IN 2007 DOLLARS)      — 2006 EIA FORECAST (IN 2007 DOLLARS)      — 2009 EIA FORECAST (IN 2007 DOLLARS)

**Both Lower 48 Unconventional and Alaska North Slope Gas are Needed for America's Future**



*Natural gas production by source, (1990-2030 9trillion cubic feet)*



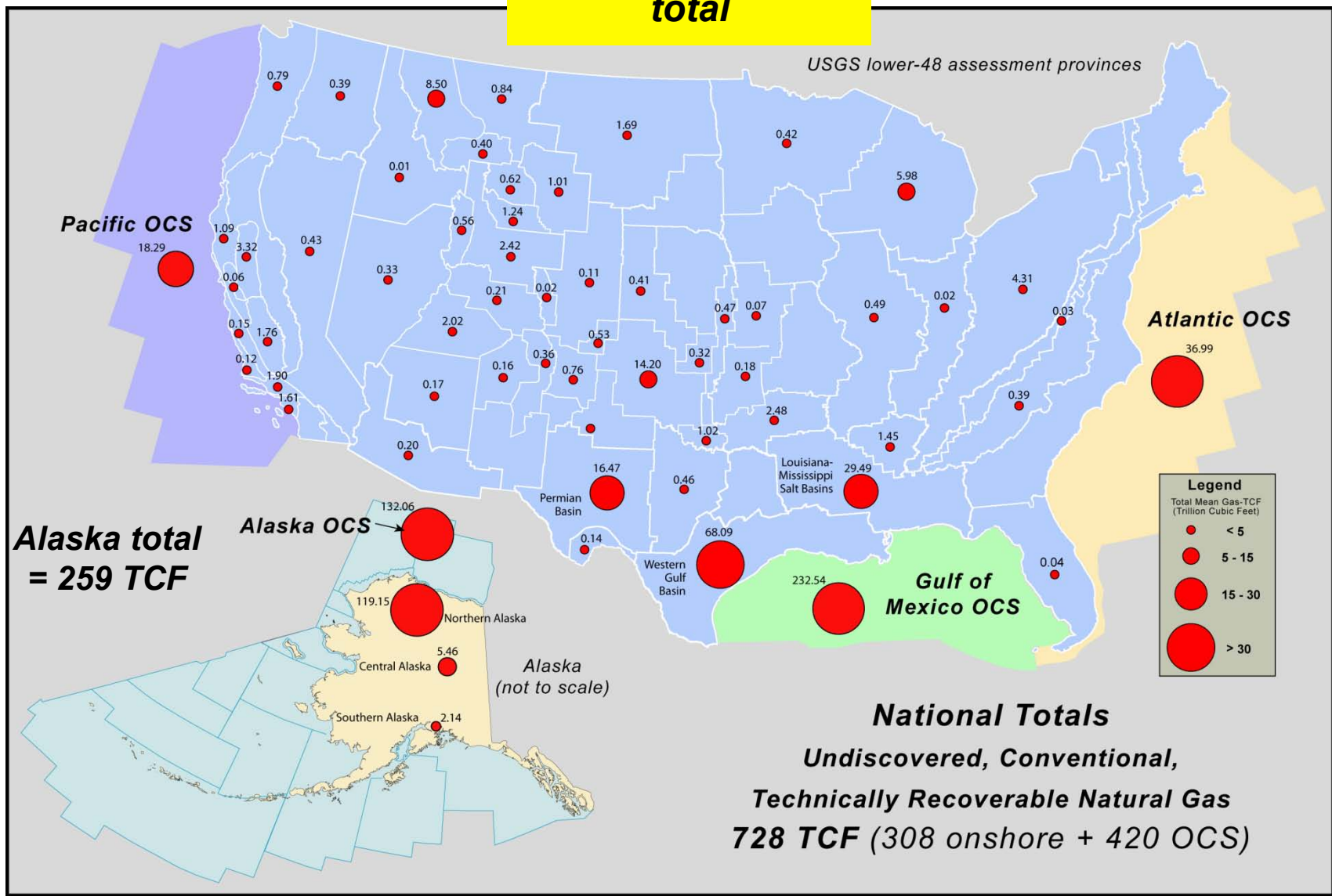
*Total U.S. natural gas production in five cases, 1990-2030 (trillion cubic feet)*

# Undiscovered, Conventional Gas Resources of the U.S.

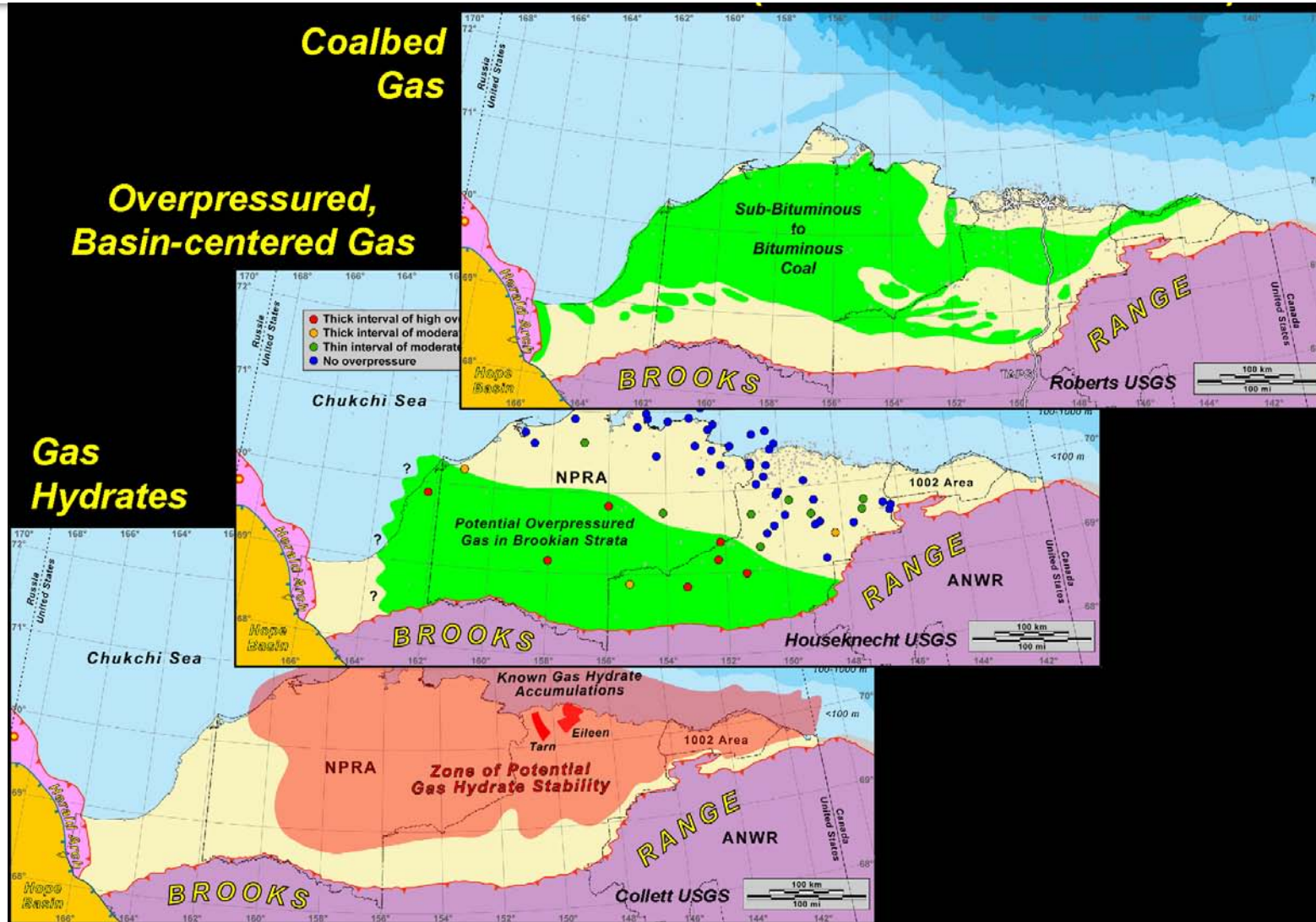
# AGIA

The Alaska Gasline Inducement Act

**Alaska resources = 36% of national total**



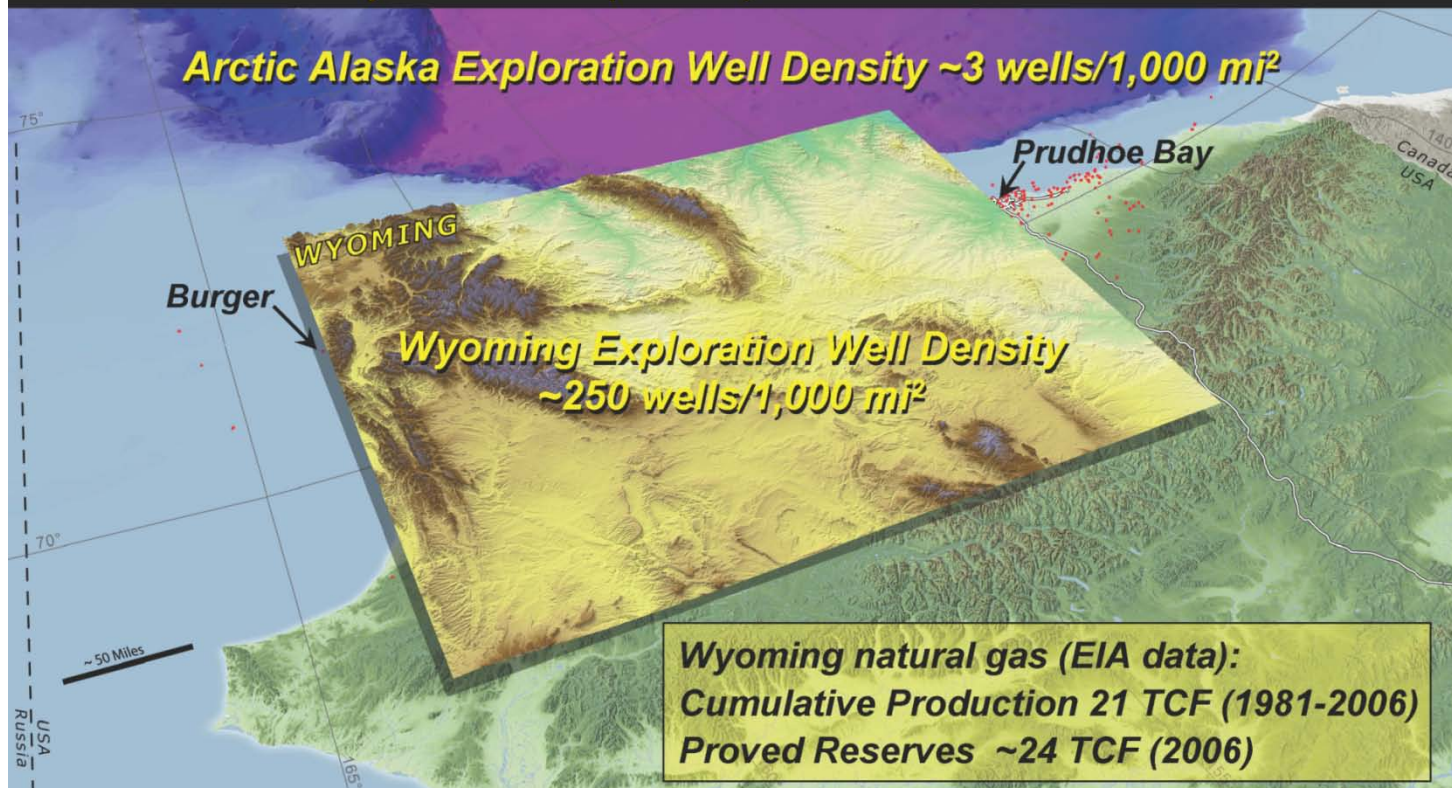
# Alaska's Unconventional Gas Resources (continuous resources)



# Alaska's North Slope is Very Under-Explored

## Arctic Alaska Exploration Maturity

- Prospective area onshore & offshore shelves ~ 150,000 mi<sup>2</sup> (~400,000 km<sup>2</sup>)
- Fewer than 500 exploration wells (red dots)

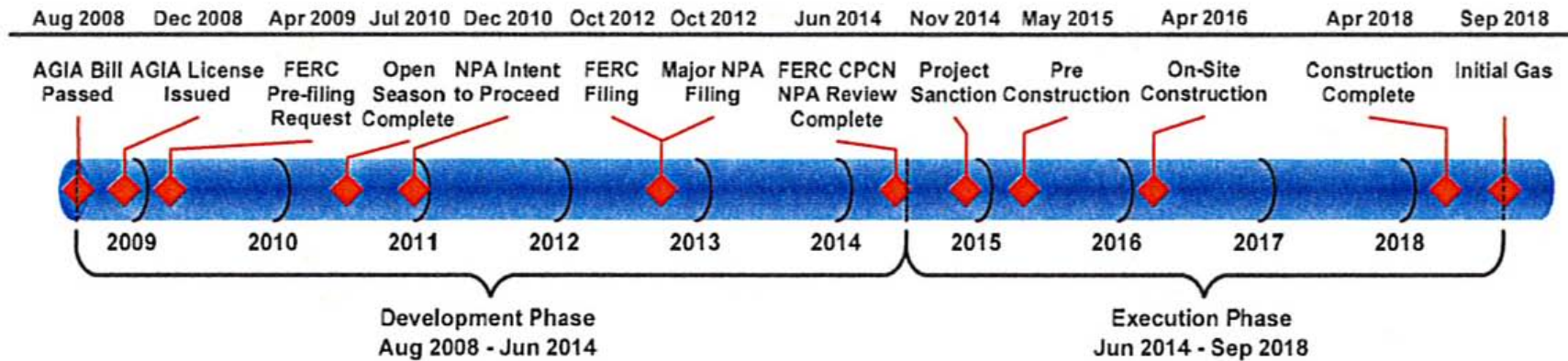


- Entire state of Wyoming ~100,000 mi<sup>2</sup> (~250,000 km<sup>2</sup>)
- Petroleum-prospective area ~75,000 mi<sup>2</sup> (~250,000 km<sup>2</sup>)
- ~19,371 exploration wells

# Project Will Take A Decade To Complete From Start to Finish



## Project timeline showing Key Milestones





# Project Update



- TransCanada pre-files with FERC to initiate licensing process (April/May 2009).
- Exxon Mobil joins TransCanada to form an integrated project team to advance the project through the open season (June 2009). Joint project team fully functional and on schedule.
- In depth technical studies on schedule for the April - July 2010 open season. These studies include third party studies on the gas treatment plant, pipeline design, environmental conditions, in-state gas demand, and field surveys.
- Initiation of Commercial discussions between the pipeline and potential shippers.
- State and Federal agency coordination enhanced with regular meetings and technical discussions.
- White House and Governor support for bringing Alaska's vast natural gas resources to the North American market.

# AGIA timeline 2010 - 2018



- **July 2010: Conclude initial open season**
- **October 2012: Apply for FERC certificates of public convenience and necessity to authorize the construction and operation of the Alaska Section and gas treatment plant**
- **November 2014: Project sanction**
- **September 2018: Project in service date**

# Timeline/Steps for a Typical Open Season



- Pipeline identifies a potential project and announces its intent to pursue the project
- Pipeline prepares a package of terms for shipping on the project
- Pipeline and shippers will negotiate all of the critical terms and conditions for participation in a precedent agreement in advance of the actual open season
- Pipeline conducts the official open season to allow all interested parties the opportunity to participate

## Timeline/Steps for a Typical Open Season (Continued)



- Successful bids are identified and awarded
- Pipeline and shippers negotiate the conditions and terms contained in the formal bids submitted in the open season
- The tariff and precedent agreements are amended to reflect the results of such negotiations
- Major Takeaway – Negotiations take place before , during and after the formal open season process

# Many Conditions or “Outs” May Be Included by Shippers in Negotiated Precedent Agreements



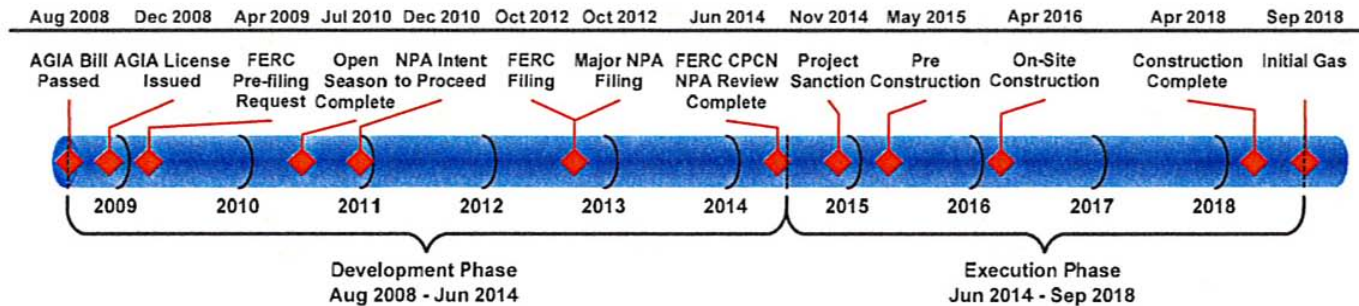
- Increases in costs (e.g., rates) or risks to shippers adversely affecting project economics
- Project deadlines or milestones not achieved
  - Certificate filing dates
  - Receipt by pipeline or shippers of necessary governmental approvals
  - Project sanction date or projected in-service date
- Unacceptable conditions required by governmental or regulatory agencies
- Approvals by Board of Directors or appropriate authorities
- If termination rights are exercised, who pays for development costs?
  - Objective or subjective criteria
  - When is the right exercised
  - Failure to reasonably perform or outside of terminating party's control
  - Type and timing of development costs

## The Open Season Commitments Will Provide the Following to the Pipeline



- Provides the necessary technical information to design the facilities for the project including:
  - Volume commitments and term
  - Gas composition and quality
  - Receipt and delivery points
- Provides the commercial terms and conditions for shipper commitments to the project
- Defines the allocation or sharing of risks for moving the project forward

# Alaska's Natural Gas Pipeline – Moving Forward – Securing North America's Energy Future



Atigun Gorge North Slope Alaska – Along the Gasline Route



Photo taken by David Houseknecht USGS