

A UAA/ISER report by Bob Loeffler and Brett Watson

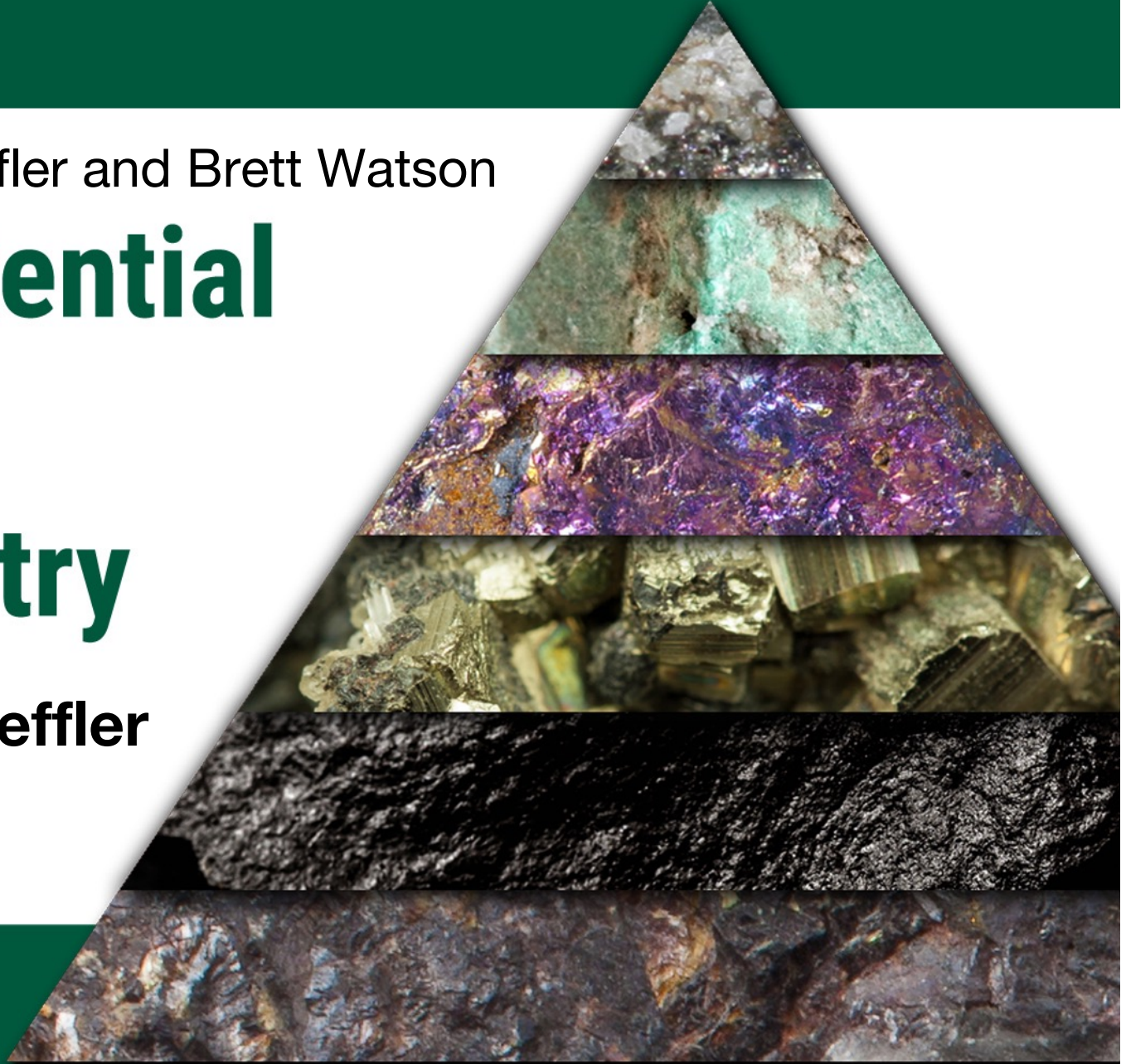
# Economic Potential of Alaska's Mineral Industry

Presentation by Bob Loeffler

March 18, 2020



UAA Institute of Social  
and Economic Research  
UNIVERSITY of ALASKA ANCHORAGE



# Disclosure

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- Bob and Brett would like to thank Power The Future for funding for the study. However, Power The Future had no editorial control over the results nor input into the methodology.
- The data assumption and conclusions are the responsibility of the authors and do not represent opinions of UAA, ISER, or the funder.
- Bob and Brett are not advocating for or against any particular mine, and their paper takes no position about whether any project can or should be developed.

# Motivation

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- Alaska economy on the verge of change
- Energy transition
- Thinking about the future is a way to inform policy today

# Key Questions

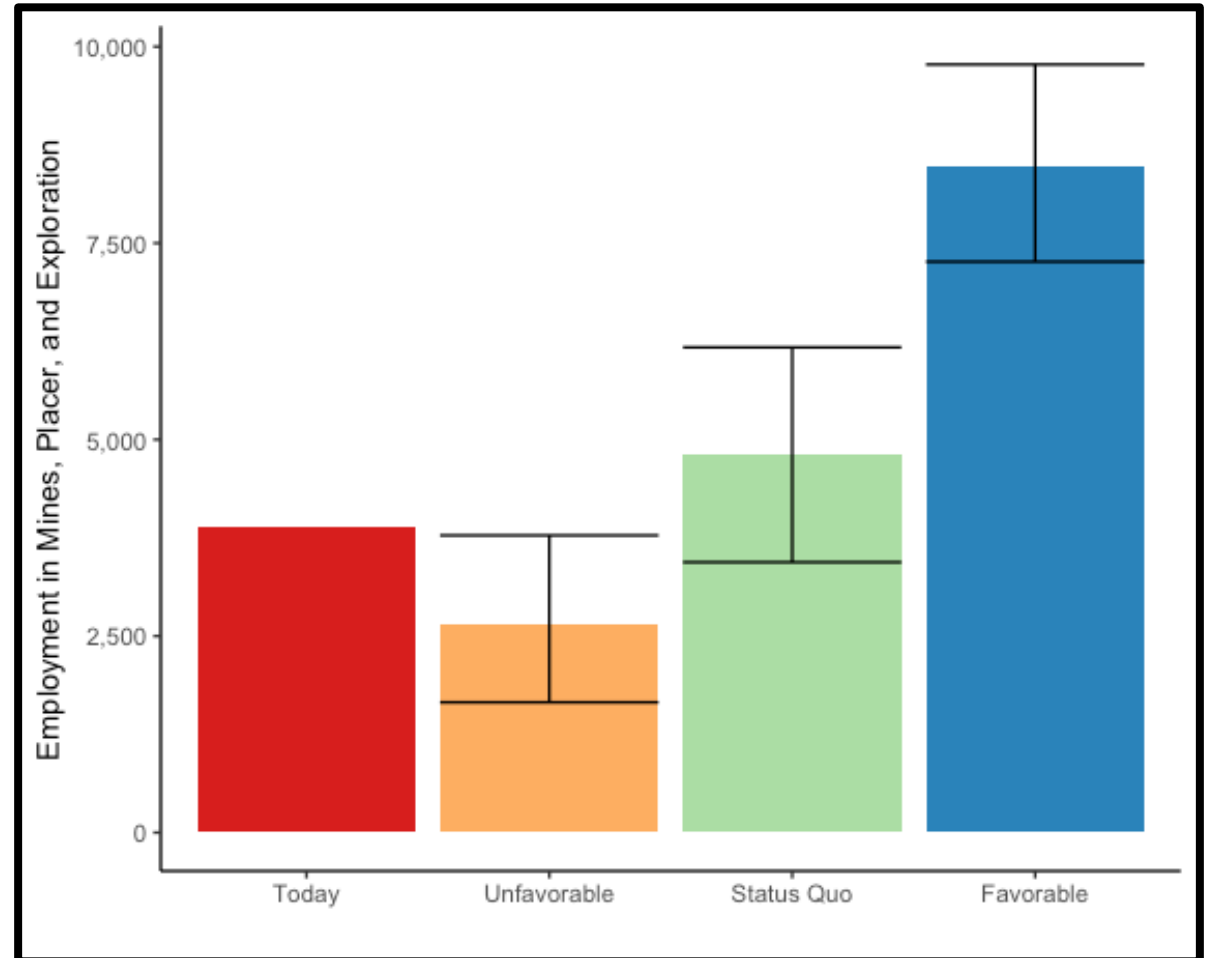
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- How many jobs?
- Contributions to state's exports?
- Supplying (energy) critical materials?
- How could mineral revenues contribute to Alaska's budget?

# Results Preview: Economic Impacts

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- ‘Industry favorable’ scenario, mining’s footprint might ~ double in 20 years
- ‘Industry unfavorable’ scenario, mining footprint might shrink by 1/3



# Results Preview: Energy & Critical Minerals

	<i>Today</i>		<i>'Favorable' Scenario</i>		
	<i>Production</i>	<i>% of 2019 US</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>% 2019 US</i>	<i>% 2019 World</i>
<b>Cu</b>			<b>114 ktons</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Pb</b>	<b>121 ktons</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>215 ktons</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Zn</b>	<b>603 ktons</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>710 ktons</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Au</b>	<b>17 tons</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>80 tons</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Ag</b>	<b>501 tons</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>1,008 tons</b>	<b>103%</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Mo</b>			<b>138 tons</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Co</b>			<b>518 tons</b>	<b>104%</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Barite</b>			<b>237 ktons</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>TREO</b>			<b>2,227 tons</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Graphite</b>			<b>249 ktons</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>23%</b>

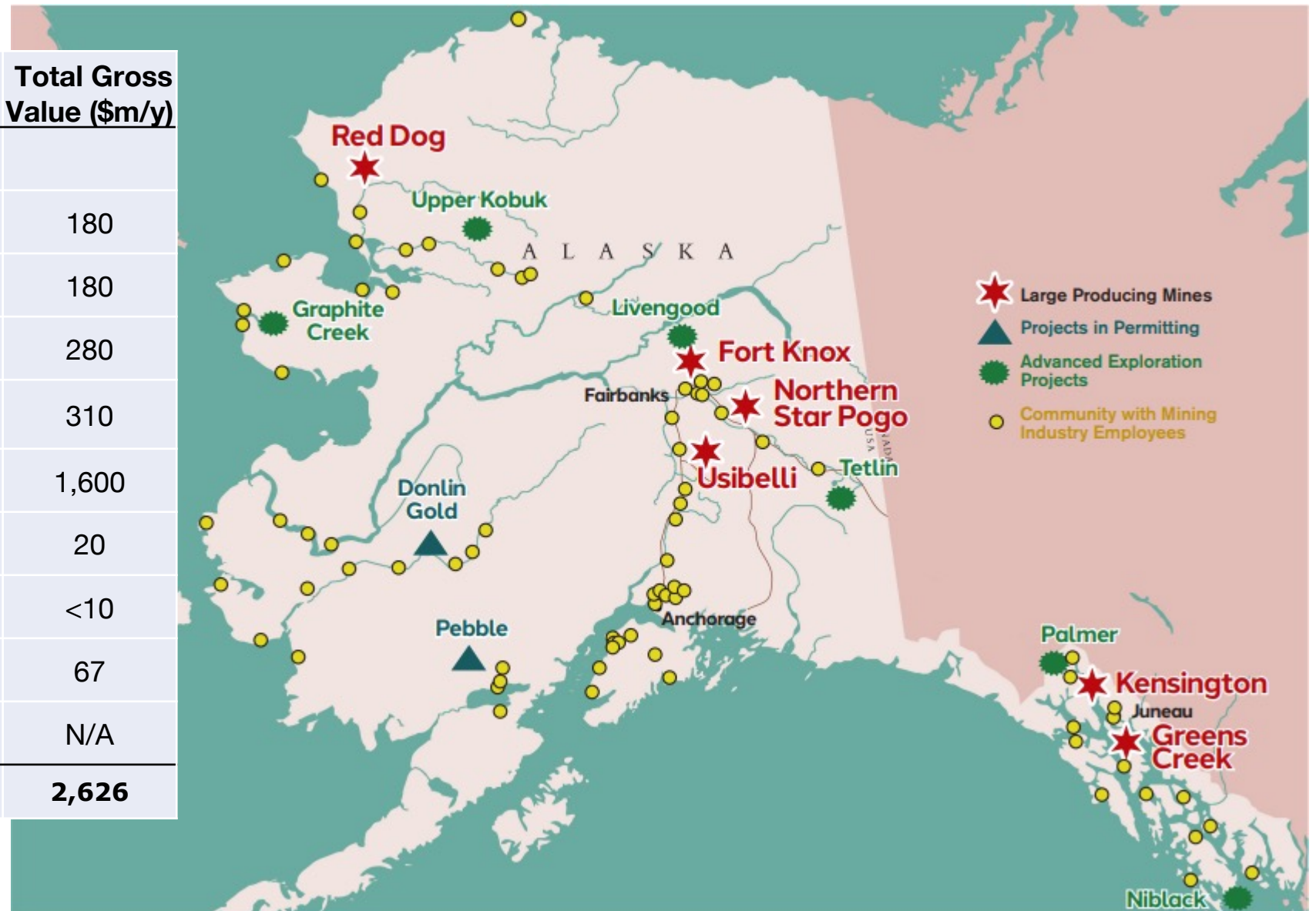
# Remainder of Presentation

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- Mining industry today
- 3 scenarios
- Methodology – the pyramid
- Results
  - employment & wages,
  - gross value,
  - supplies of energy and critical materials
  - Other
- Conclusions
- Q & A (or if you have question, just ask)

# Alaska Mining Industry Today (2019)

Name	Commod. Symbol	Jobs	Total Gross Value (\$m/y)
<b>Hard Rock/Coal</b>			
Pogo	Au	450	180
Kensington	Au	383	180
Fort Knox	Au	655	280
Greens Creek	Zn, Ag, Au, Pb	426	310
Red Dog	Zn, Ag, Pb	700	1,600
Usibelli	Coal	100	20
Other		62	<10
<b>Placer</b>	Au	159	67
<b>Exploration</b>		941	N/A
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,876</b>	<b>2,626</b>

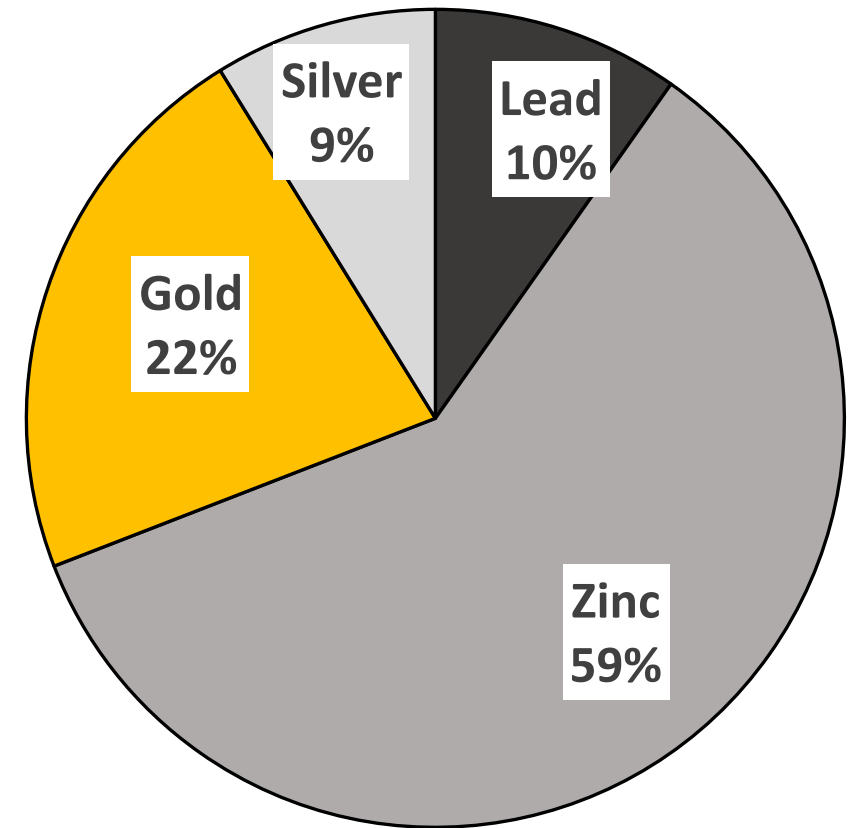




# Alaska Mining Industry Today

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- Economic impacts
  - Export base: ~ 10%
  - High wage jobs; \$110,000/yr
- Alaska's primary products are zinc and gold



Percent of Gross Value Production, 2019

# Possible Futures

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Consider scenarios (not forecasts) of possible futures

From the perspective of the mining industry, 3 scenarios:

- Favorable: What if market and policy conditions are favorable?
- Status Quo: What if conditions mostly stay the same?
- Unfavorable: What if conditions degrade?

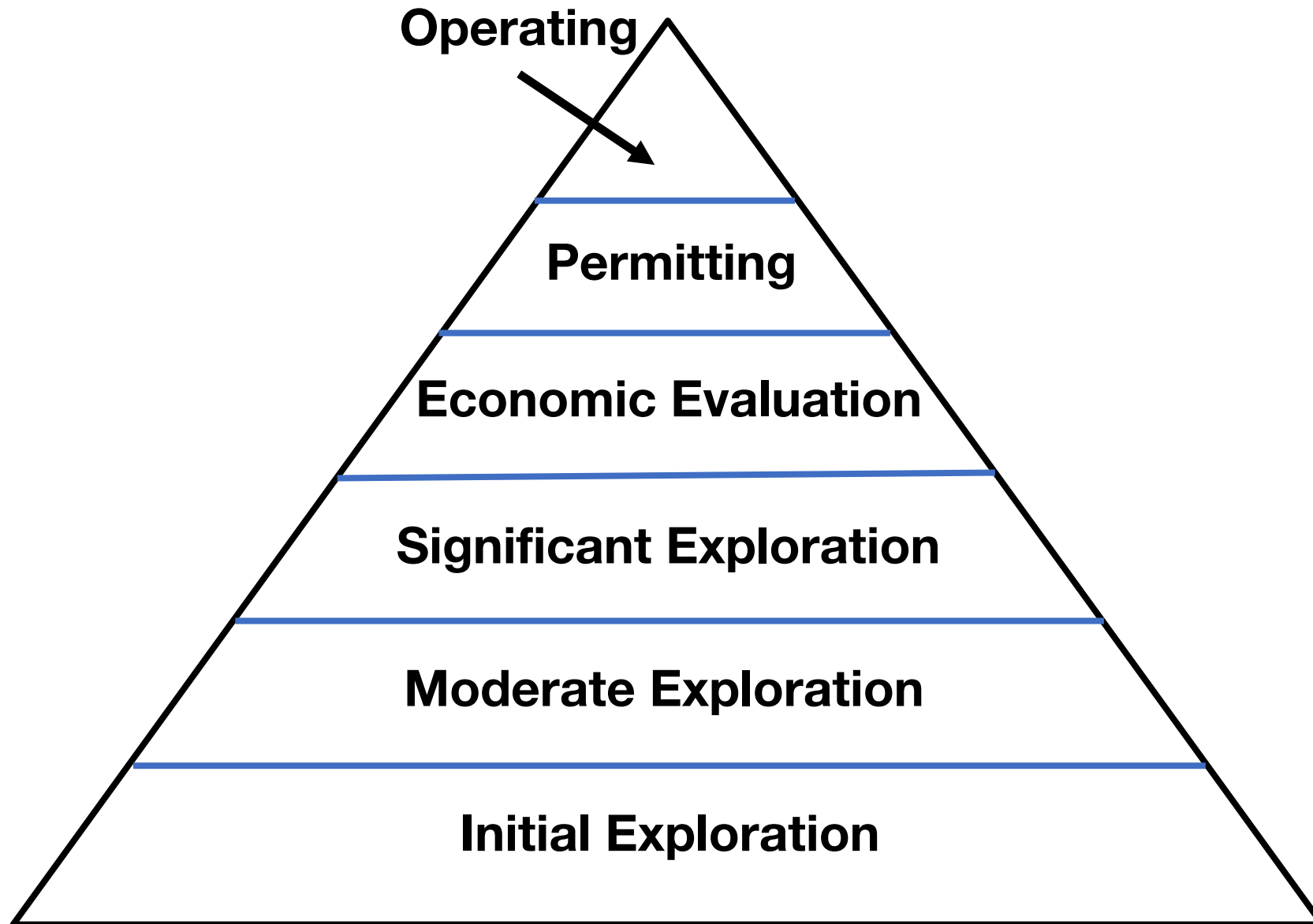
# 3 Scenarios for the Development Pyramid

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- 2020 Fraser Institute identifies main challenges for AK mining investment
- AK ranked 13th out of 77 jurisdictions in the Policy Perception Index
  - lower than ID, WY, NV, UT, AZ, NM
- Of 15 factors, >25% of survey respondents cite five as mild or strong deterrent
  - 29%: Uncertainty Concerning the Administration, Interpretation and Enforcement of Existing Regulations
  - 35%: Uncertainty Concerning Environmental Regulations
  - 40%: Regulatory Duplication and Inconsistencies
  - 45%: Uncertainty Concerning Protected Areas
  - 59%: Quality of Infrastructure
- Look forward 20 years

# Method

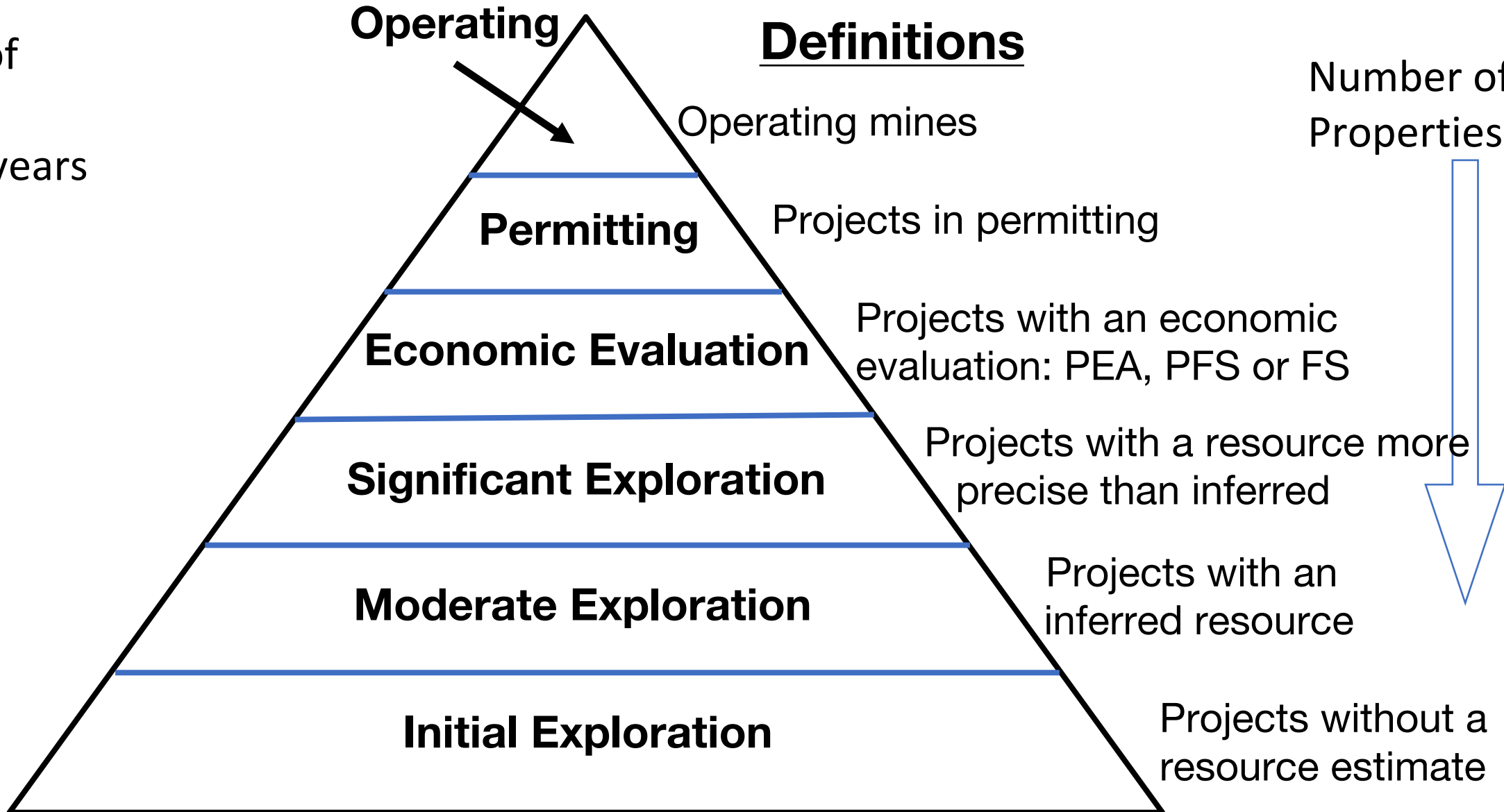
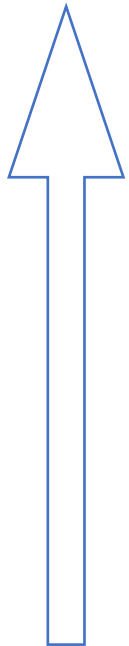
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# Method

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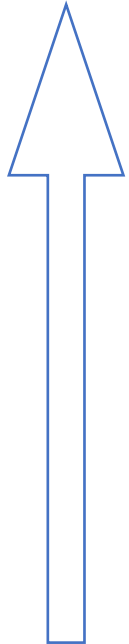
Likelihood of  
Becoming a  
Mine in 20 years



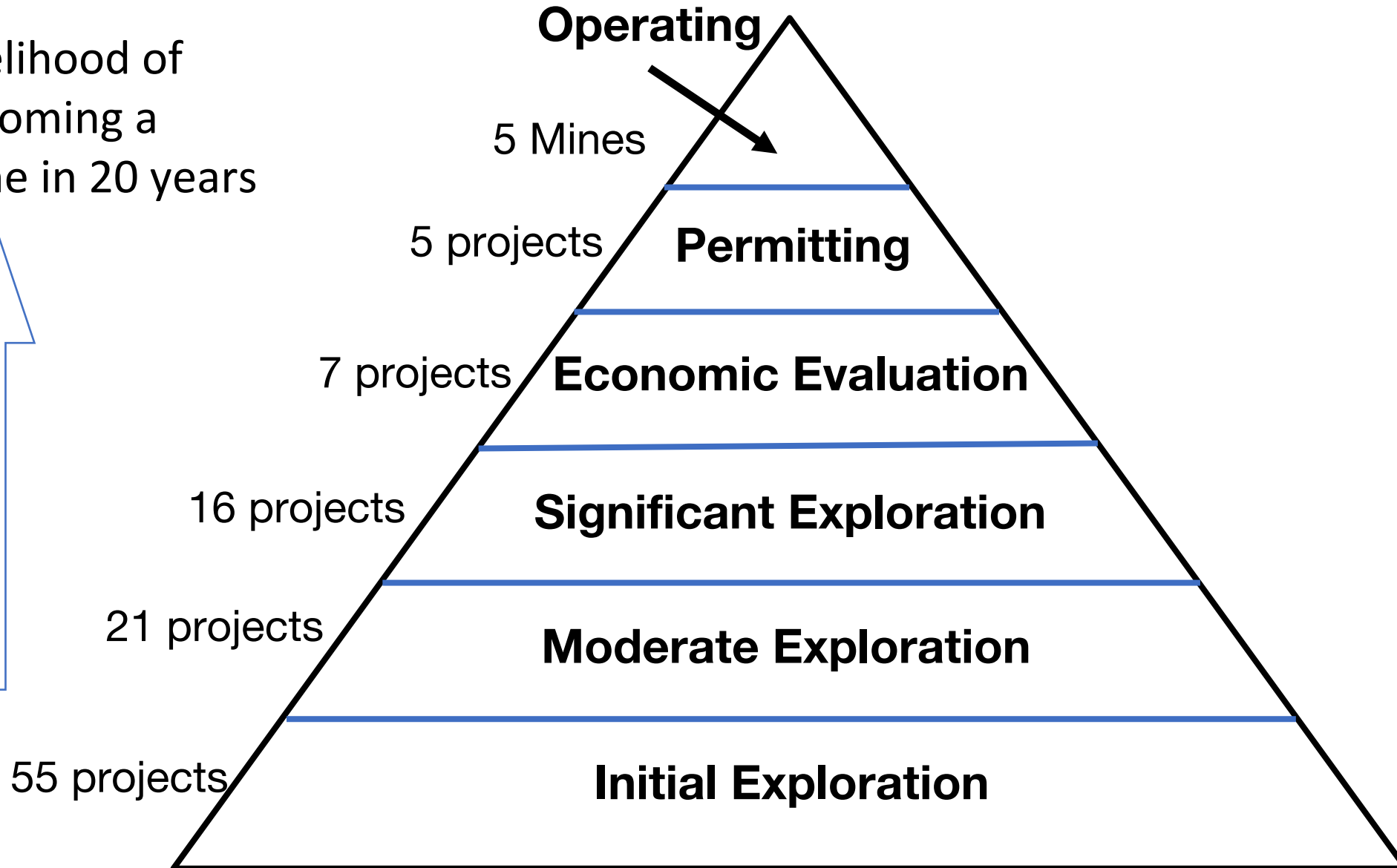
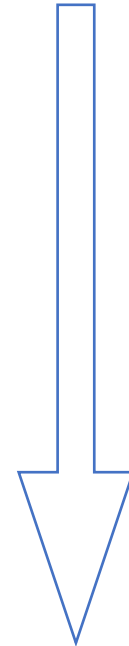
# Method

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Likelihood of  
Becoming a  
Mine in 20 years



Number of  
Properties



# Method: Assigned Probabilities

## Hard Rock Minerals

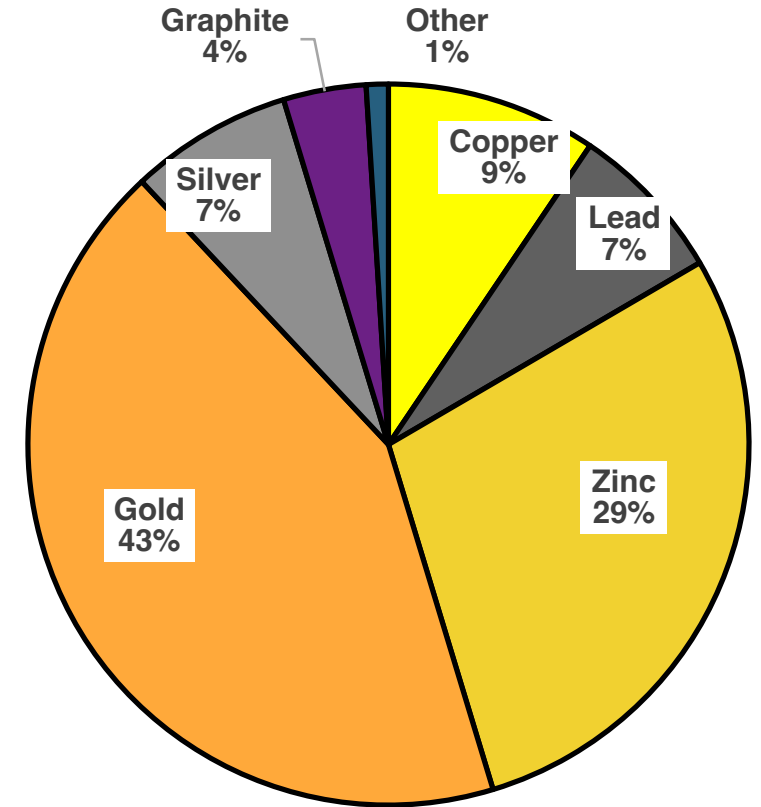
Development Stage	Unfavorable		Status Quo		Favorable	
	Probability	(Range)	Probability	(Range)	Probability	(Range)
<b>Operating</b>	<b>50%</b>	(40%-60%)	<b>70%</b>	(60%-80%)	<b>100%</b>	(100%-100%)
<b>Permitting</b>	<b>37.5%</b>	(25%-50%)	<b>62.5%</b>	(50%-75%)	<b>87.5%</b>	(75%-100%)
<b>Economic Evaluation</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	(0%-25%)	<b>37.5%</b>	(25%-50%)	<b>62.5%</b>	(50%-75%)
<b>Significant Exploration</b>	<b>0%</b>	(0%-10%)	<b>12.5%</b>	(0%-25%)	<b>33%</b>	(25%-40%)
<b>Moderate Exploration</b>	<b>0%</b>	(0%-5%)	<b>5%</b>	(0-10%)	<b>10%</b>	(0%-20%)
<b>Initial Exploration</b>						
<b>Small Mines</b>	<b>0%</b>	(0-0)	<b>1</b>	(1-1)	<b>2.5</b>	(2-3)
<b>Medium Mines</b>	<b>0%</b>	(0-0)	<b>-</b>	(0-0)	<b>0.025</b>	(0-0.05)
<b>Large Mines</b>	<b>0%</b>	(0-0)	<b>-</b>	(0-0)	<b>0.025</b>	(0-0.05)

The report has a similar table for coal.

# Results: Alaska Mining Industry in 20 years

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- Size could double or decrease by 1/3
- In the favorable scenario:
  - Export base: grow to \$5.6B or almost 1/3 of Alaska's 2019 exports
  - Export multiple new minerals
  - Alaska's primary products remain zinc and gold

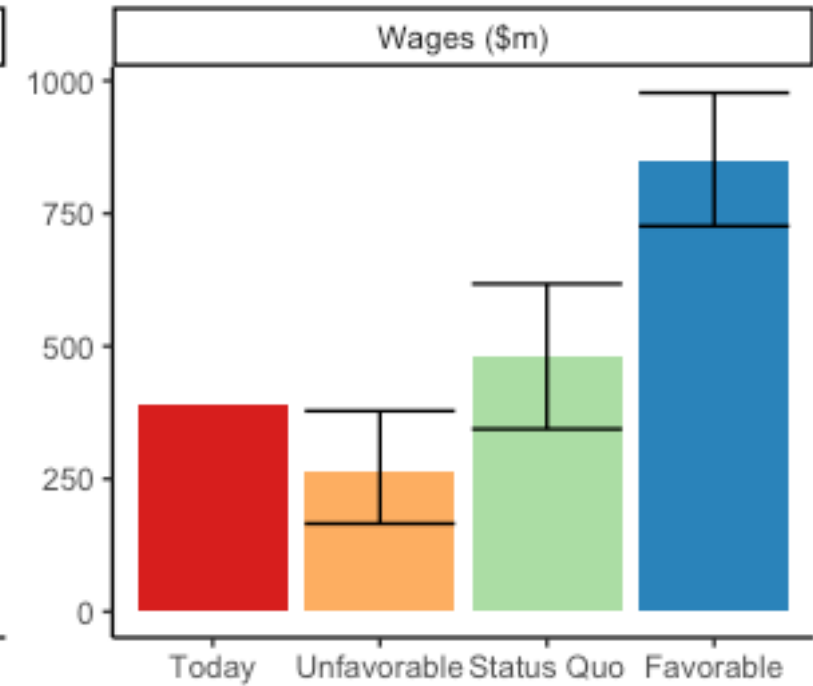
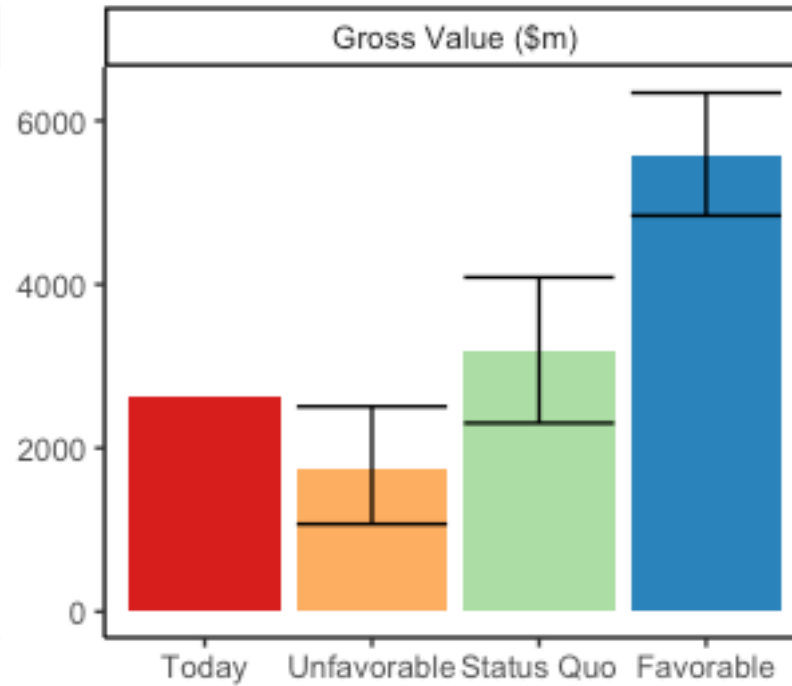
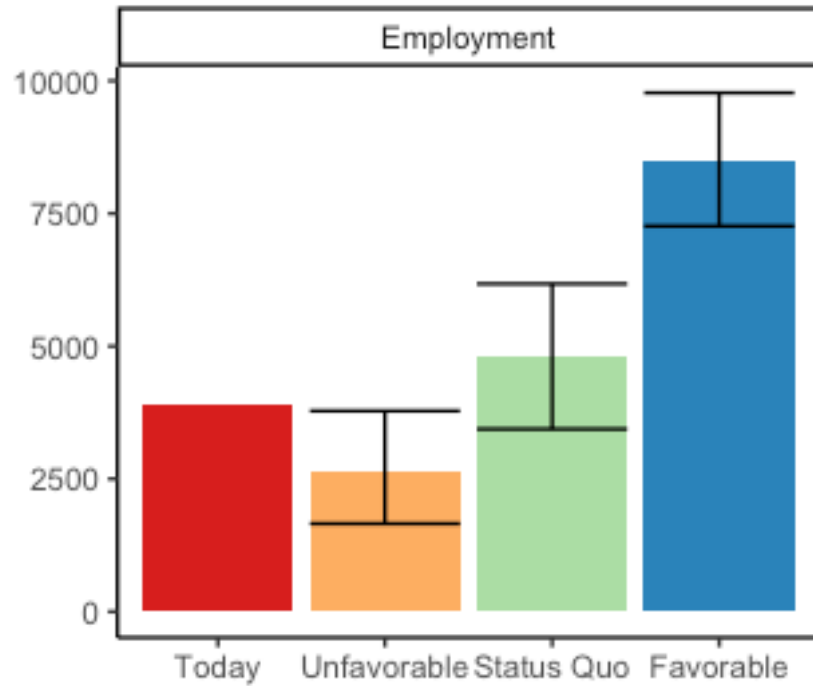


Percent of Gross Value Production in 20 years  
Favorable Scenario



# Results

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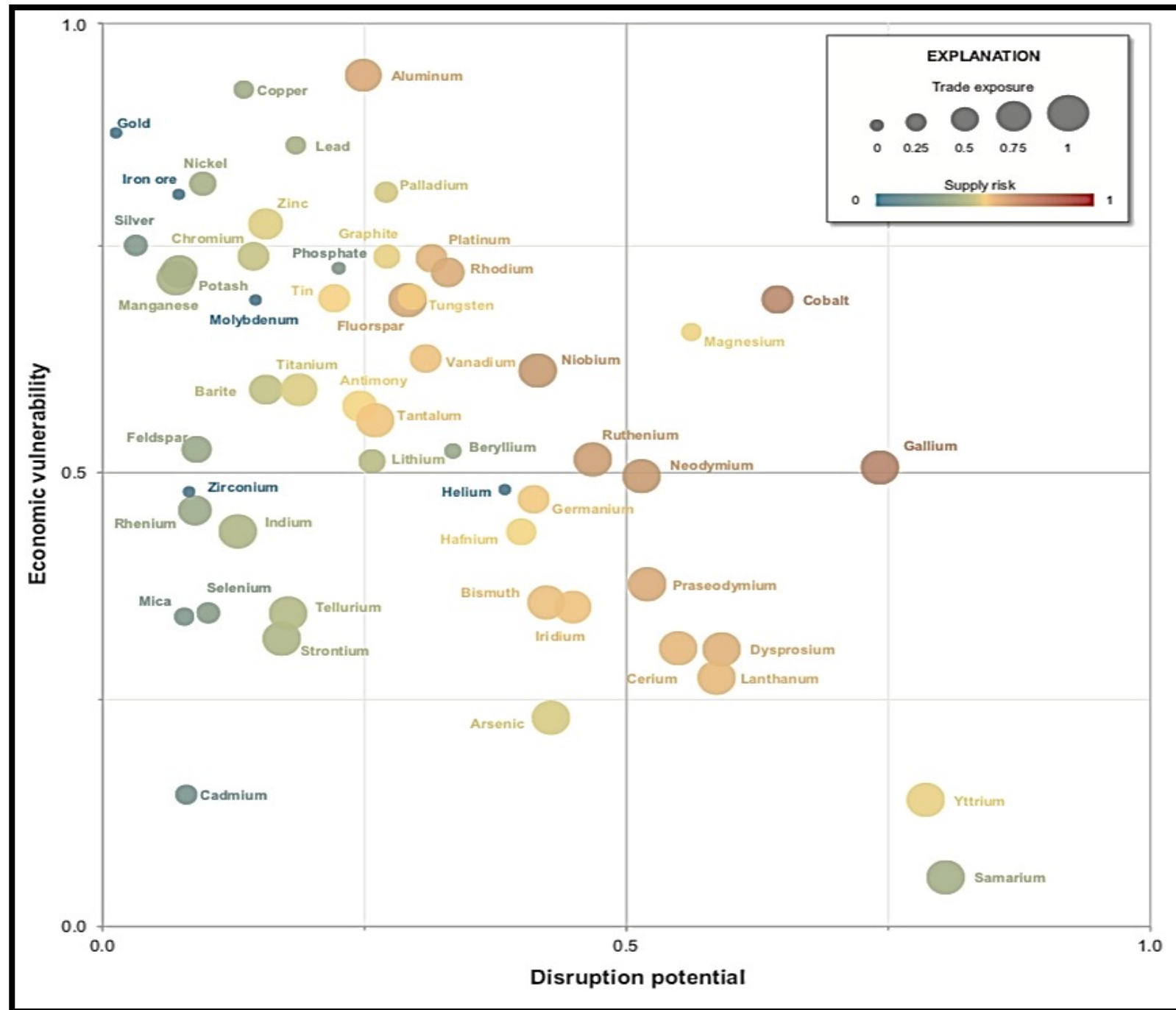


# Mining Industry Employment in 20 years, by Scenario

	<u>Today</u>	<u>Unfavorable</u>		<u>Status Quo</u>		<u>Favorable</u>	
		<b>Emp.</b>	<b>(Range)</b>	<b>Emp.</b>	<b>(Range)</b>	<b>Emp.</b>	<b>(Range)</b>
<b>Hard Rock &amp; Coal</b>	<b>2,776</b>	<b>1,833</b>	(1,141-2,630)	<b>3,319</b>	(2,372-4,267)	<b>5,823</b>	(5,017-6,623)
<b>Exploration</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>733</b>	(456-1,052)	<b>1,328</b>	(949-1,770)	<b>2,329</b>	(2,007-2,649)
<b>Placer Mines</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>80</b>	(60-100)	<b>160</b>	(120-200)	<b>320</b>	(240-500)
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>3,876</b>	<b>2,646</b>	(1,657-3,782)	<b>4,807</b>	(3,440-6,174)	<b>8,472</b>	(7,263-9,772)
<b>Total Direct &amp; Multiplier</b>		<b>5,292</b>	(3,300-7,600)	<b>9,614</b>	(6,900-12,300)	<b>16,944</b>	(14,500-19,500)

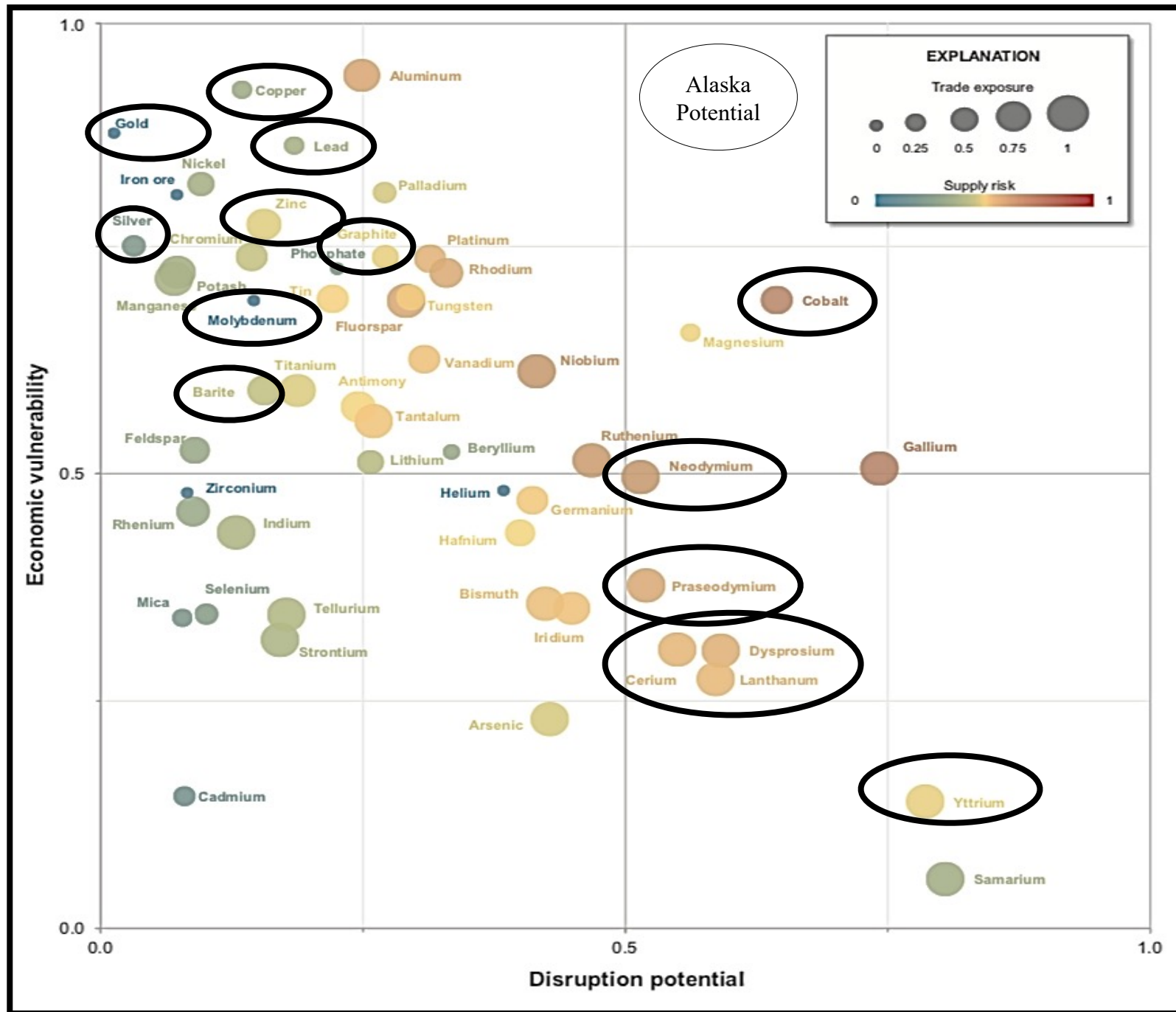
# USGS: Economic Importance and Disruption Potential

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# USGS: Economic Importance and Disruption Potential

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# Results: Energy & Critical Minerals

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# State Government Revenue

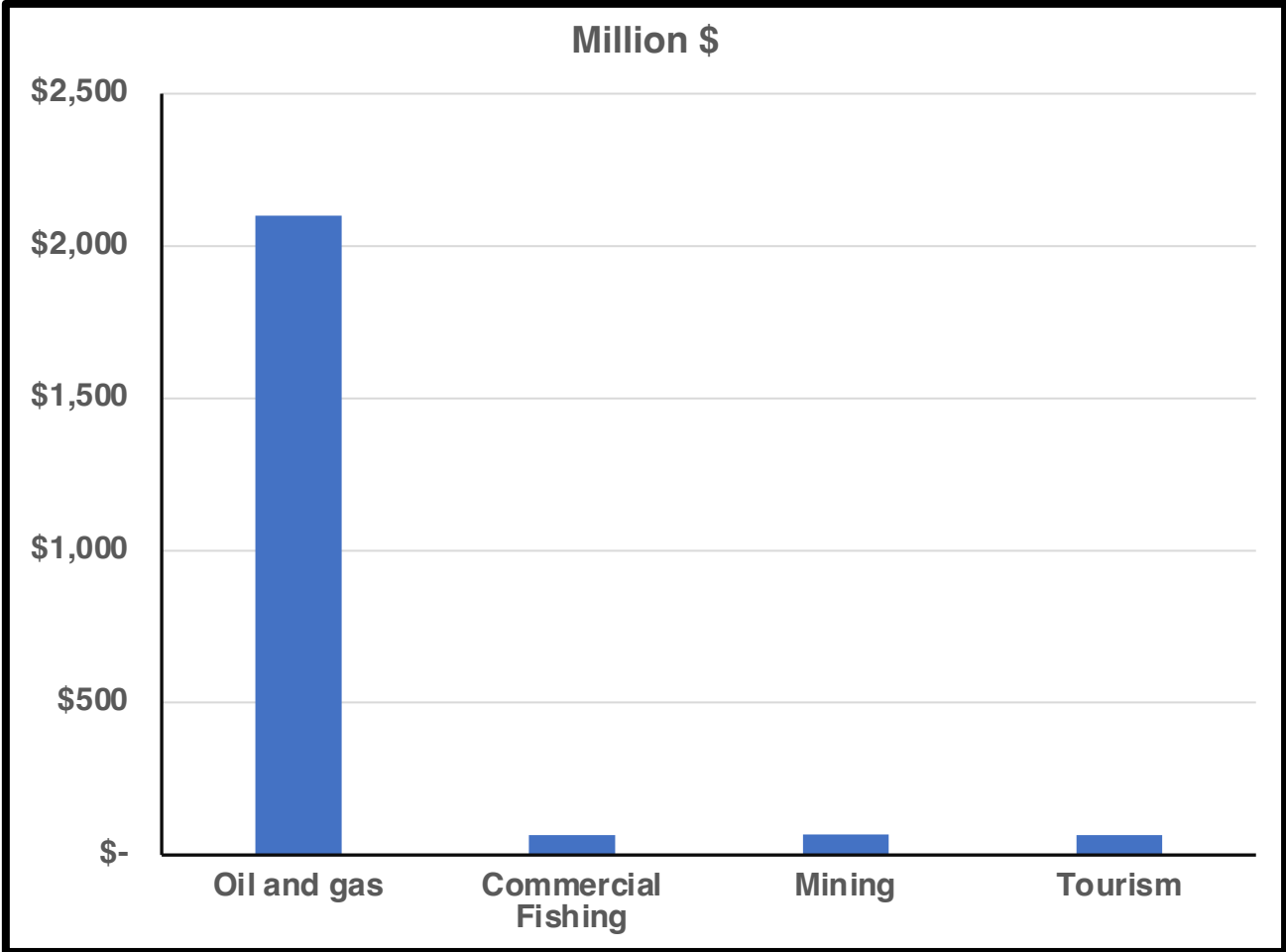
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- Royalty, mine license, corporate income, rents, fees
- Avg 2016-2019
  - \$66.6 m/year to state
  - \$36.8 m/year to municipalities
- Compare to \$4-5B state GF budget, petroleum revenue contributed \$2.2B
- Favorable scenario doubles gross value
  - contradiction: prices fixed across scenarios (for comparability), but prices should be higher in favorable, lower in unfavorable
  - net profits royalties/taxes are more sensitive to prices than quantities
  - state revenue could more than double

# State Government Revenue (continued)

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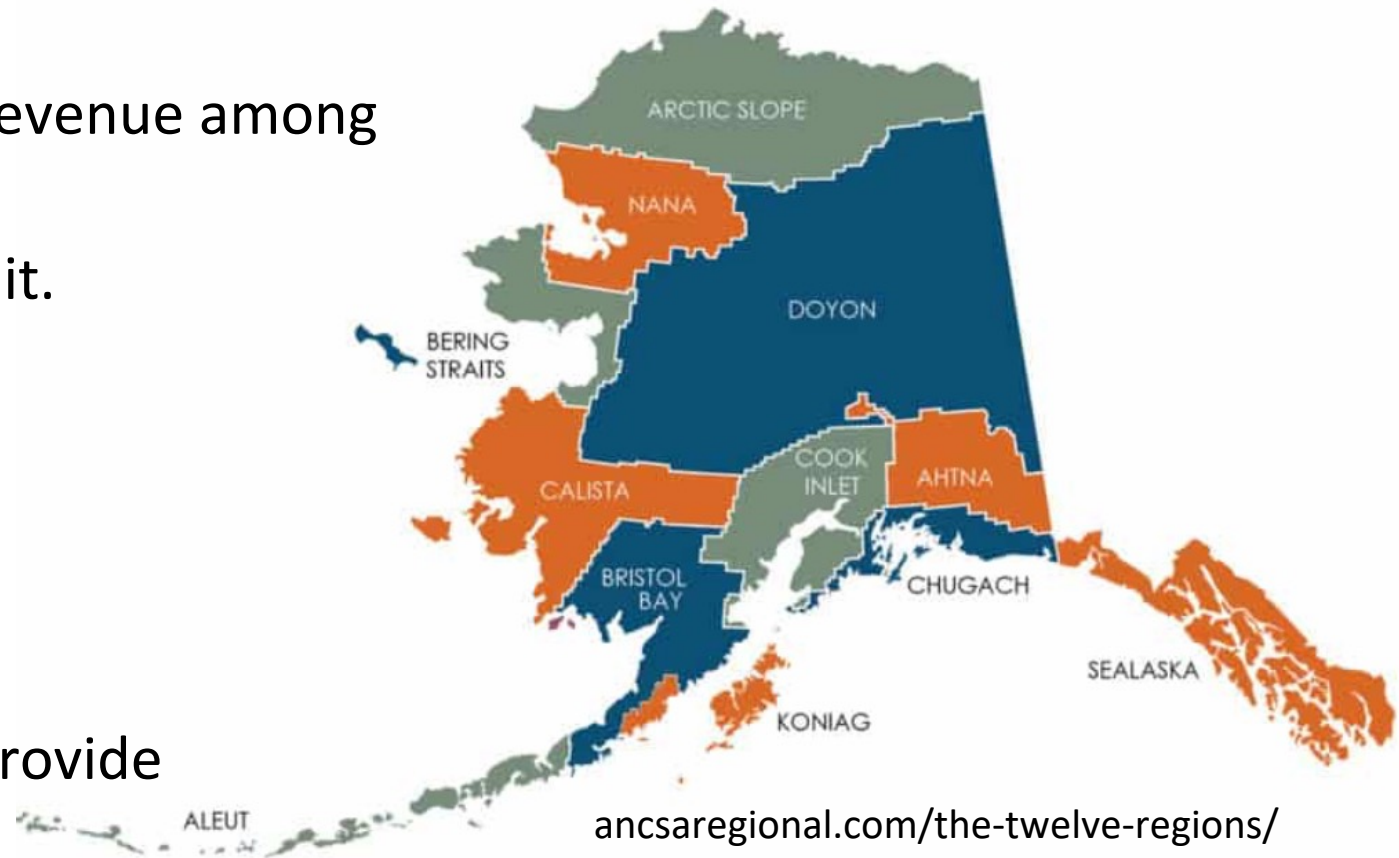
- Mining will not replace oil, but true net returns



# Funding for Alaska Native Corporations

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- Mines on ANCSA land provide revenue to Alaska Native Corps
- ANCSA 7(i), redistributes 70% of revenue among all Regional and Village Corps
- Most Village Corps dependent on it.
- Red Dog Mine
  - generated \$2.4B for NANA
  - 69% of 7(i) from 2014-2020
  - May end in 2031
- Donlin is only project that could provide significant 7(i) revenue





# Regional Impacts

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- Two Models:
- Rural, limited economic base (e.g. Red Dog)
  - Red Dog wages 2x higher than Borough avg.
  - 40% of all private sector employment, 30% of all wages
  - Tax base = local control
- Urban (e.g. Fairbanks & Juneau area mines)
  - Likely to be single largest tax payer, high wages, additional diversity
  - Pre-existing diversification -> non-transformative impact
  - Tax & jobs contributions just a fraction of total for areas

# A note about Pebble

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- The potential Pebble Mine not included in any scenario.
- Potential effect:
  - \$85 million/yr in state revenue (more than double current revenue)
  - 850 direct jobs (an increase of 25%)
  - \$1.7 million/yr in gross value (increase industry gross value by 65%)
- If you believe the project could be developed, its effects may be added to any scenario. This study makes no position for or against the project.

# Take-aways

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- Impacts
  - Potential to double industry size in next 20 decades
  - Mining won't replace oil on its own
- Supply domestic sources of critical & clean energy materials
- Unlikely to have a large impact on state revenues; but mining can be economic driver in rural locations
- Potentially Significant decrease in 7(i) revenues in 2031, which could be a significant problem for Village Corporations.

# Observations for the favorable scenario

- Effect of Large Projects:
  - Donlin + Ambler district properties = 1,800 employees: 40% of the the favorable scenario increase
- Effect of infrastructure:
  - 70% of AK land area > 30 miles from a road but 66% of hard-rock projects (and most placer mines) < 30 miles or a road
  - Single largest impediment in the Fraser Institute Survey (59% said discouraged investment)

# Thank you



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