

High Oil Prices “Protect Shale Fracking”: Why Mississippi Governor Phil Bryant Wants High Oil Prices for Fracking

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Outgoing [Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission \(IOGCC\)](#) chairman [Phil Bryant](#) — Mississippi’s Republican Governor — started his farewell address with a college football joke at IOGCC’s recent annual conference in Columbus, Ohio.

“As you know, I love SEC football. Number one in the nation Mississippi State, number three in the nation Ole Miss, got a lot of energy behind those two teams,” Bryant said in opening his October 21 speech. “I try to go to a lot of ball games. It’s a tough job, but somebody’s gotta do it and somebody’s gotta be there.”

Seconds later, things got more serious, as Bryant spoke to an audience of oil and gas industry executives and lobbyists, as well as state-level regulators.

At the [industry-sponsored convening](#), which I attended on behalf of DeSmogBlog, it was hard to tell the difference between industry lobbyists and regulators. The [more money pledged by corporations, the more lobbyists invited](#) into IOGCC’s meeting.

Perhaps this is why Bryant framed [his presentation](#) around “where we are headed as an industry,” even though officially a statesman and not an industrialist, before turning to his more stern remarks.

“I know it’s a mixed blessing, but if you look at some of the pumps in Mississippi, gasoline is about \$2.68 and people are amazed that it’s below \$3 per gallon,” he said.

“And it’s a good thing for industry, it’s a good thing for truckers, it’s a good thing for those who move goods and services and products across the waters and across the lands and we’re excited about where that’s headed.”

Bryant then discussed the flip side of the “mixed blessing” coin.

“Of course the [Tuscaloosa Marine Shale](#) has a little problem with that, so as with most things in life, it’s a give and take,” [Bryant stated](#). “It’s very good at one point and it’s helping a lot of people, but on the other side there’s a part of me that goes, ‘Damn! I hate that oil’s dropping, I hate that it’s going down.’ I don’t say that out-loud, but just to those in this room.”

Tuscaloosa Marine Shale's "little problem" reflects a big problem the oil and gas industry faces — particularly smaller operators involved with [hydraulic fracturing \("fracking"\)](#) — going forward.

That is, fracking is expensive and relies on a high global price of oil. A plummeting price of oil could portend the plummeting of many smaller oil and gas companies, particularly those of the sort operating in the Tuscaloosa Marine.

Tuscaloosa and Oil Price

Governor Bryant's fears about the price of oil are far from unfounded, serving as a rare moment of frank honesty from Mississippi's chief statesman.



As discussed in [Post Carbon Institute's](#) recent report, "[Drilling Deeper: A Reality Check on U.S. Government Forecasts for a Lasting Tight Oil & Shale Gas Boom](#)," the fracking industry relies on high oil prices to stay on the [drilling treadmill](#) and keep shale fields from going into terminal decline. Further, future projections of shale gas and oil fields are wildly over-inflated, argues the Post Carbon report.

"Other factors that could limit production are public pushback as a result of health and environmental concerns, and capital constraints that could result from lower oil or gas prices or higher interest rates," reads a passage in the Post Carbon report. "As such factors have not been included in this analysis, the findings of this report represent a 'best case' scenario for market, capital, and political conditions."

Recent articles published in the business press further highlight the key caveat in the [Post Carbon report](#), as did a recent [Halcón Resources Corp](#) investor call that discussed the Tuscaloosa Marine.

"Tuscaloosa Marine Shale, I'm going to do my darndest to make sure that people understand that we're highly confident and we like the play," [Halcón Resources CEO Floyd Wilson](#) said on the [call](#).

"However, it is currently a relatively high-cost play and with currently low crude prices we will not be devoting a significant portion of our resources to TMS in the near term," [Wilson continued](#). "Having said that the TMS is certainly more susceptible to low oil prices than our other crude plays due to the higher well costs, a tempered approach to drilling in this play in the near term is warranted."

A recent report published by energy investment firm [Tudor, Pickering, Holt & Co.](#), described Tuscaloosa Marine as the shale basin [most likely to face severe impacts from the falling price of oil](#). The Tudor report said that drillers operating in the Tuscaloosa require oil to sell at \$70-\$90 per barrel for fracking to remain economically viable there.

The \$80 Mark

Mississippi does not stand alone in feeling the hurt associated with a drop in the global oil trading price.

Bloomberg reported that [companies operating in Utah and Texas have already slowed down drilling](#) as a result of the high oil prices they had previously relied upon. In total, [19 U.S. shale plays will no longer be profitable if the price of oil continues to fall](#).

“Everybody is trying to put a very happy spin on their ability to weather \$80 oil, but a lot of that is just smoke,” [Dan Dicker](#), president of [MercBloc](#), said in an [interview with Bloomberg](#). “The shale revolution doesn’t work at \$80, period.”

Not all industry insiders, however, are trying to spin things.

[Ralph Eads](#), a [life-long friend of former Chesapeake Energy CEO Aubrey McClendon](#) and global head of energy investment banking at [Jefferies LLC](#), agrees with Dicker’s assessment.

“If prices go to \$80 or lower, which I think is possible, then we are going to see a reduction in drilling activity,” Eads told Bloomberg. “It will be uncharted territory.”

As of November 25, 2014, the price of Brent oil has fallen to \$78.33.



Image Credit: Nasdaq

A [Wall Street Journal article from late October](#) concurred with others who said the [Tuscaloosa will take a beating with the fall of the price of oil](#). But it also concluded that for operators in many other more prolific shale basins like the [Bakken Shale](#) and [Eagle Ford Shale](#), \$60 per barrel is the break even point, not \$80.

One Mississippi, Two Mississippi...

To the smaller companies operating in the Tuscaloosa, recent oil pricing developments are likely no laughing matter.

But that didn’t stop Governor Bryant from cracking a joke to conclude his presentation at the IOGCC annual meeting.

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