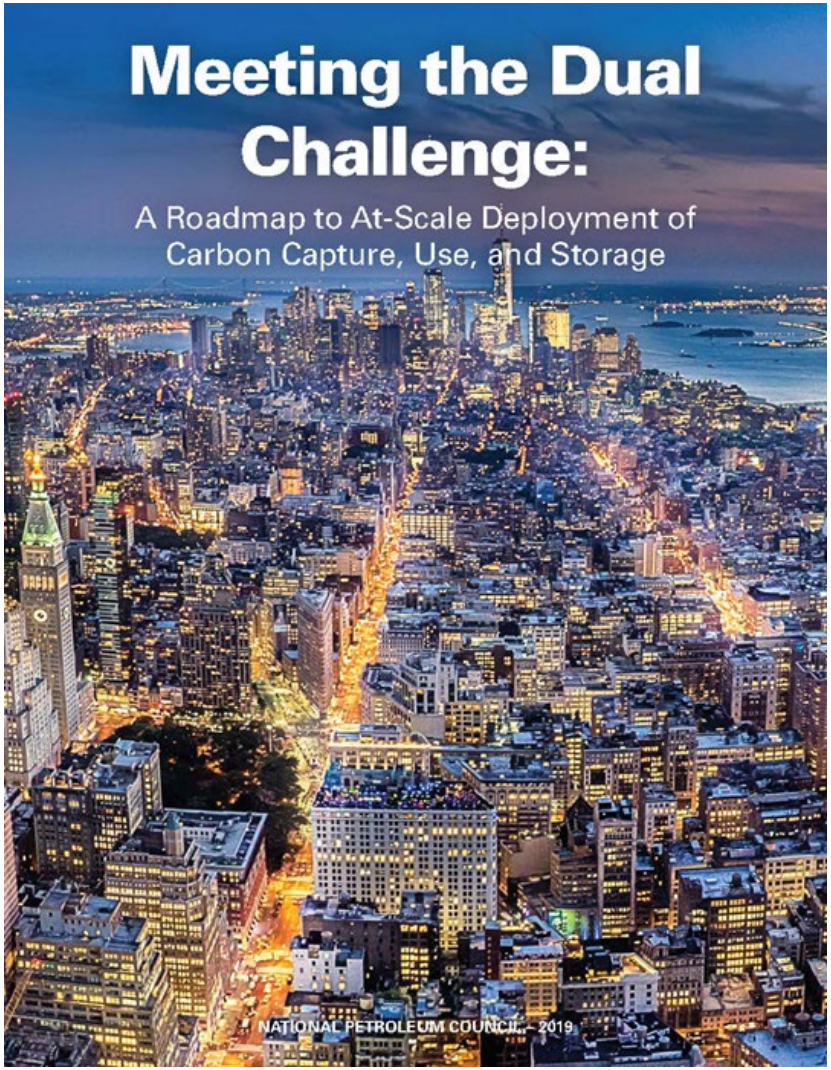
National Petroleum Council

Meeting the Dual Challenge:
A Roadmap to At-Scale Deployment of Carbon Capture, Use, and Storage

www.dualchallenge.npc.org



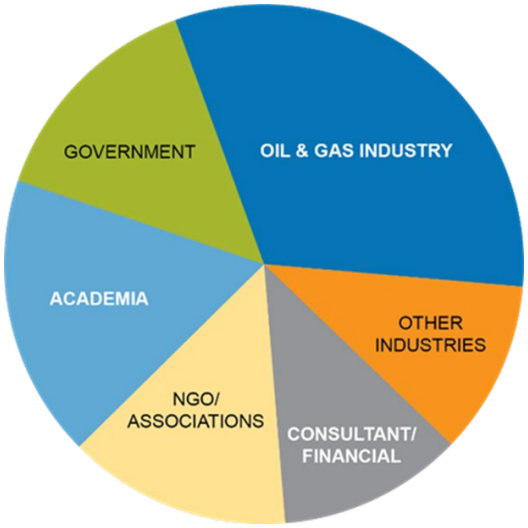
Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission
Membership meeting
June 24, 2020

Jane Stricker, bp
Susan Blevins, ExxonMobil
Leslie Savage, Texas RRC
On behalf of the National Petroleum Council

Summary

In September 2017, the U.S. Secretary of Energy requested the NPC to conduct a study to define the potential pathways for integrating CCUS at scale into the energy and industrial marketplace.

Study Participation



- Study team included over 300 participants from more than 110 organizations, two-thirds from outside oil & gas
- Coordinating Subcommittee membership of 22 individuals representing upstream, downstream oil & gas, LNG, biofuels, power, NGO, and state and federal government

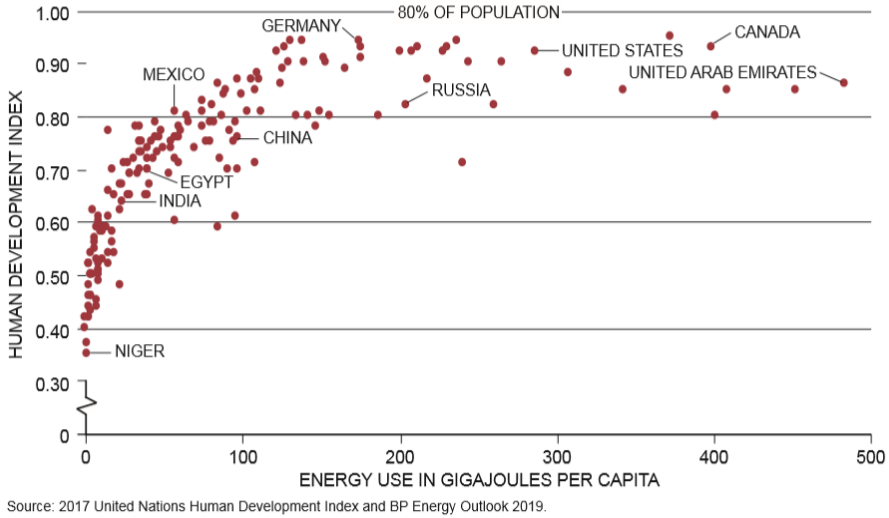
The NPC defined “at scale” deployment of CCUS to be ~500 million tonnes of CCUS capacity, versus current U.S. capacity of ~25 million tonnes.

To determine a path for “at scale” deployment, the NPC assessed the costs of deployment (depicted in a cost curve) and a policy path to provide supportive conditions for deployment.

The NPC also assed the national cumulative economic impact of “at scale” deployment over a 25 year period.

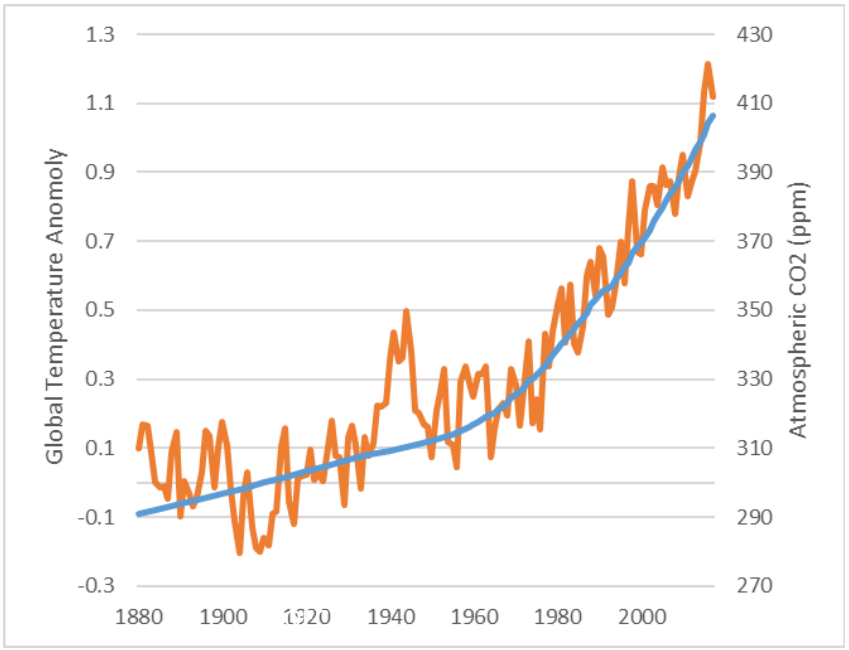
Understanding the dual challenge

The world faces a dual challenge of providing affordable, reliable energy while addressing the risks of climate change.



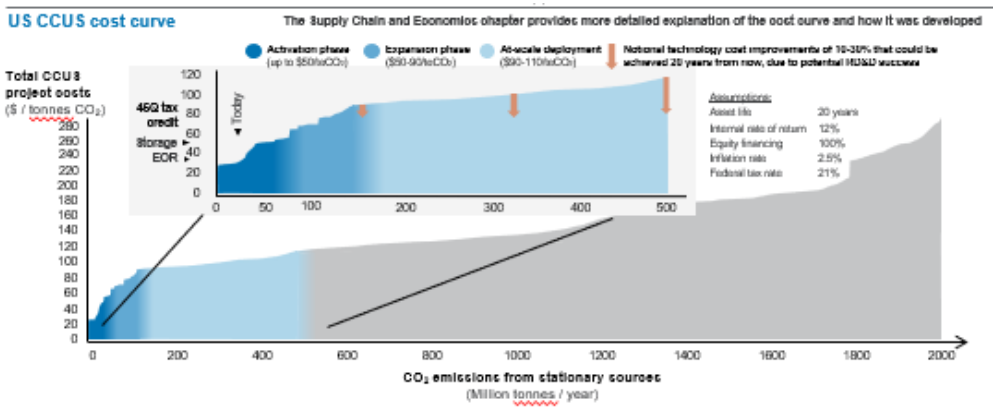
Source: 2017 United Nations Human Development Index and BP Energy Outlook 2019.

Figure ES-2. 2017 Human Development Index and Energy Consumption per Capita



Roadmap for CCUS deployment

- The Secretary requested a roadmap of actions needed to drive widespread deployment of CCUS in the U.S. over the next 25 years
- To develop the roadmap, a CCUS cost curve was developed:
  - Assessed the costs to capture, transport and store the largest 80% of U.S. stationary source CO_2 emissions – source, industry, and location specific and use transparent assumptions
  - Plotted the cost to capture, store and transport one tonne of CO_2 against the volume of CO_2 abatement possible – identifies the level of value (incentives, revenue, etc.) needed to enable deployment.



- The roadmap details recommendations in four pathways – financial incentives, regulatory frameworks, technology and capability, and stakeholder engagement and across three phases – activation, expansion and at-scale, designed to achieve widespread deployment.

Findings 1- 4

1. As global economies and populations continue to grow and prosper, the world faces the dual challenge to provide affordable, reliable energy while addressing the risks of climate change.

2. Widespread CCUS deployment is essential to meeting the dual challenge at the lowest cost.

3. Increasing deployment of CCUS can deliver benefits and favorably position the United States to participate in new market opportunities as the world transitions to a lower CO_2 intensive energy system.

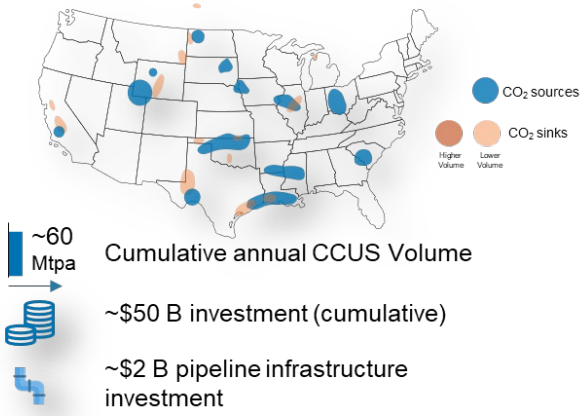
4. The United States is uniquely positioned as the world leader in CCUS and has substantial capability to drive widespread deployment.

Finding 5: Activation Phase

5. Clarifying existing tax policy and regulations could activate an additional 25 to 40 million tons per annum (Mtpa) of CCUS, doubling existing U.S. capacity within the next 5 to 7 years. (No congressional action required)

Recommendations

- IRS to clarify Section 45Q requirements for transferability, secure geologic storage, construction start date, and credit recapture
- **DOI and states to establish a process for access to and use of pore space for geologic storage on federal and state lands**
- EPA should issue a Class VI permit to drill within six months
- EPA, upon receipt of a completed well report, should review and make any necessary modifications, and issue a Class VI permit to inject within six months
- **EPA, in consultation with DOE, GWPC, IOGCC, to undertake planned periodic review of Class VI regulations to align with site-specific risk and performance-based approach**



** note: 35mtpa is likely overstated based on current 12 year life of 45Q tax credit – the increase to 20 years does not come until Expansion phase*

Finding 6: Expansion Phase

6. Extending and expanding current policies and developing a durable legal and regulatory framework could enable the next phase of CCUS projects (an additional 75-85 Mtpa) within the next 15 years.

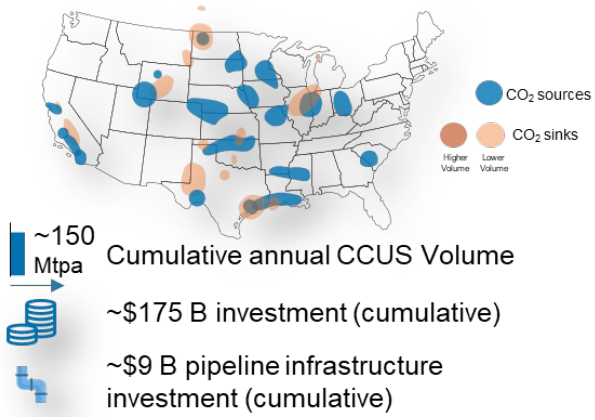
Recommendations

Congress to:

- Amend 45Q to extend construction start date to 2030, increase duration to 20 years, lower volume threshold, and increase credit for saline storage
- Expand access to Section 48 tax credits, MLPs, PABs, and TIFIA eligibility/funding for all projects
- **Increase EPA and state regulatory funding for Class II and Class VI programs to support well permitting and timely reviews**
- Amend OCSLA and MPRSA to allow geologic storage in federal waters from all CO_2 sources

Agencies to:

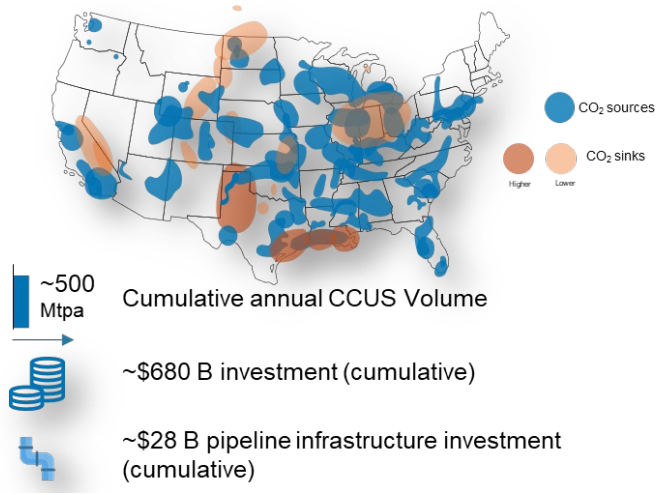
- DOE & DOI to implement process for access and regulation of pore space in federal waters
- **DOE to create CO_2 pipeline working group made up of relevant agencies and stakeholders to harmonize permitting processes, establish tariffs, grant access, administer eminent domain authority, and facilitate corridor planning**
- **DOE to convene stakeholder forum to develop a risk-based standard to address geologic storage long-term liabilities**
- **State policymakers adopt regulation for access, ownership, unitization & fair compensation for storage on private lands**



Finding 7: At-Scale Deployment Phase

7. Achieving CCUS deployment at scale, an additional 350-400 Mtpa, in the next 25 years will require substantially increased support driven by national policies.

Recommendation:
To achieve at-scale deployment, congressional action should be taken to implement economic policies amounting to about $110/tonne. The evaluation of those policies should occur concurrently with the expansion phase.



Finding 8: Research, Development and Demonstration

8. Increased government and private research, development, and demonstration is needed to improve performance, reduce costs, and advance alternatives beyond currently deployed technology.

Recommendation: Congress should appropriate $15 billion of RD&D funding over the next 10 years to enable the continued development of new and emerging CCUS technologies and demonstration of existing technologies.

Technology	R&D (including pilot programs)	Demonstrations	Total	10-Year Total
Capture (including negative emissions technologies)	$500 million/year	$500 million/year	$1.0 billion/year (over 10 years)	$10 billion
Geologic Storage	$400 million/year		$400 million/year (over 10 years)	$4 billion
Nonconventional Storage (including EOR)	$50 million/year		$50 million/year (over 10 years)	$500 million
Use	$50million/year		$50 million/year (over 10 years)	$500 million
Total	**$1.0 billion/year**	**$500 million/year**	**$1.5 billion/year**	**$15 billion**

Findings 9 and 10: Public and Industry Engagement

9. Increasing understanding and confidence in CCUS as a safe and reliable technology is essential for public and policy stakeholder support.

Recommendations:

- **Government, industry, and associated coalitions design policy and public engagement opportunities to facilitate open discussion, simplify terminology & build confidence that CCUS is a safe, secure means of managing emissions.**
- Oil and natural gas industry remain committed to improving its environmental performance and the continued development of environmental safeguards.

10. The oil and natural gas industry is uniquely positioned to lead CCUS deployment due to its relevant expertise, capability, and resources.

Recommendation:

- The oil and natural gas industry continue investment in CCUS, specifically:
  - Current and next generation capture facilities
  - Development of new technologies
  - CO_2 pipeline infrastructure needed for EOR and saline storage
  - R&D for advancing CCUS technologies

Key messages

- CCUS refers to the complete supply chain needed to capture, transport and permanently use or store CO_2, eliminating it from the atmosphere.
- All credible future energy scenarios recognize that fossil fuels will remain part of the total energy mix for the next several decades.
- CCUS is essential to addressing the dual challenge of providing affordable, reliable energy to meet the world's growing demand while addressing the risks of climate change.
- The United States is the world leader in CCUS and uniquely positioned to deploy the technologies at scale.
- To achieve CCUS deployment at scale, the U.S. government will need to reduce uncertainty on existing incentives, establish adequate additional financial incentives, and implement a durable regulatory and legal environment that drives industry investment.
- A commitment to CCUS must include a commitment to continued research, development, and demonstration.
- At-scale CCUS deployment will create a new industry, driving job creation and economic growth across the nation.
- Increasing understanding and confidence in CCUS as safe and reliable is essential for public and policy stakeholder support.

Backup

NPC study report

Executive Summary (Volume 1)

- Transmittal letter
- Report outline
- Preface
- Executive Summary, Roadmap and Recommendations

Appendices

A. Request Letter and NPC Description

B. Study Group Rosters

CCUS Deployment At-Scale (Volume 2)

- **Chapter 1:** The Role of CCUS in Future Energy Mix
- **Chapter 2:** CCUS Supply Chains & Economics
- **Chapter 3:** Policy, Regulatory & Legal Enablers
- **Chapter 4:** Stakeholder Engagement

Appendices

C. CCUS Project Summaries

D. Integrated Economic Analysis (ERM Memo)

CCUS Technologies (Volume 3)

- **Technology Introduction**
- **Chapter 5:** CO_2 Capture
- **Chapter 6:** CO_2 Transport
- **Chapter 7:** CO_2 Geologic Storage
- **Chapter 8:** Enhanced Oil Recovery
- **Chapter 9:** CO_2 Use

Appendices

E. Mature CO_2 Capture Technologies

F. Emerging CO_2 Capture Technologies

G. CO_2 EOR Case Studies

H. CO_2 EOR Economic Factors and Considerations

List of Topic Papers
Abbreviations, Units, Glossary

Findings and Recommendations

Full Report

Study recommendations where IOGCC has an important role to play

- EPA – in consultation with DOE, GWPC and similar agencies, IOGCC and industry partners – should complete a review of Class VI rules, guidance, and implementation so they are aligned with a site-specific and performance based approach.
- Congress, through agency oversight, should emphasize to EPA the importance of accelerating review of states' applications seeking primacy to implement the Class VI program.
- EPA – in consultation with experts and stakeholders, including IOGCC – should develop a process for determining maximum pressure threshold or ratio, and/or maximum injection rates or volumes, above which the risk is such that the injection should transition from Class II to Class VI.
- EPA – in consultation with experts in the field and stakeholders, clarify what information, including financial estimates for emergency and remedial response, should be provided to support a risk-based approach when evaluating financial responsibility.
- Congress should enact statutory changes for approval of state primacy of the Class VI program under the Section 1425 standard of equal effectiveness, similar to the Class II UIC program to facilitate state primacy for the Class VI program.
- Congress should increase funding to the EPA and states by $20m for UIC Class II and $50m for Class VI to support EPA and the state's anticipated increase in workload in Phase II to review permit applications, to provide any additional training, and support state Class VI primacy applications and EPA's review of those applications.

Study recommendations where IOGCC has an important role to play – continued

- DOI and states should adopt regulations to enable access to, and use of, pore space for geologic storage of CO_2 on federal and state lands similar to the approach under the MLA.
- DOE should create a CO_2 pipeline working group made up of relevant federal and state agencies to study how to: harmonize federal/state/local permitting processes; establish tariffs, grant access, and administer eminent domain; establish the authority to issue certificates of public convenience and necessity; and to facilitate corridor planning. The working group should include agencies such as FERC, IOGCC, ECS, and representatives of local governments and communities, industry, and interested NGOs.
- DOE should convene an industry and stakeholder forum to develop a risk-based standard to address long-term liability, including transfer and government assumption of liability.
- State policymakers enact legislation enabling access to storage resources on private lands, including pore space ownership, setting a threshold and process for forced unitization, and fair compensation.
- DOE conduct a study exploring the range of options to determine how to address CCUS dispatch and available capacity in the most cost-effective manner with input from EPRI, EEI, independent system operators, NGOs, FERC, NARUC, the utilities, and independent power investors and industry.
- Government, industry and associated coalitions design policy and public engagement opportunities to facilitate open discussion, simplify terminology, and build confidence that CCUS is safe and secure means of managing emissions.