SB 49 Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage
Senate Resources Committee

Presented by:
John Crowther, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources
Haley Paine, Deputy Director, Division of Oil & Gas
March 10, 2023
1. Introduction
2. CCUS project overview
3. Funding collection and revenue
4. High-level sectional summary
5. Section 14 Detail of DNR/DOG statutes
6. Sections 15–31 summary
7. Section 31 Detail of AOGCC statutes
8. Section 32–39 summary
Article VIII Alaska Constitution

• It is the policy of the State to encourage the settlement of its land and the development of its resources by making them available for maximum use consistent with the public interest.

• The legislature may provide for the leasing of, and the issuance of permits for exploration of, any part of the public domain or interest therein, subject to reasonable concurrent uses.
• Enables the State to maximize use of its pore space resource consistent with public interest.
• Provides for reasonable concurrent uses and protection of all parties.
• Empowers the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (AOGCC) to utilize existing authorities and expertise on carbon dioxide geologic storage.
Carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) is a process that captures carbon dioxide emissions from industrial processes, point sources like coal-fired power plants, or from the air and either reuses or stores it so it will not enter the atmosphere.
CCUS: INTRODUCTION

Why Now?

• The CCUS market is rapidly expanding, both within the U.S. and worldwide
• Federal legislation in the prior 18 months has included direct grants and tax incentives for CCUS, increasing industry interest, including outreach to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
• Federal funds are available for states seeking Class VI well permitting, showing federal support for state primacy
• Protracted project timelines and milestone requirements in the tax credit structure necessitate prompt action
• Sets the stage for continued development of Alaska’s oil resources, and potential major gas development
• Corporations are actively seeking opportunities to meet their own carbon management goals
PROJECT OVERVIEW
Yellow boxes show concurrent state and underground injection control (UIC) Class VI jurisdiction in Phases II, III, IV. Phase I and V show exclusive state jurisdiction.

Source: Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission, 2014

CCUS Project Phases

- Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 established Underground Injection Control Program
- Class VI – Well class specifically for underground storage of CO₂
- AOGCC Class II Underground Injection Control primacy since 1986
  - Oversee more than 950 active injection wells
CCUS PROJECT TIMELINE

GENERALIZED TIMELINE TO IMPLEMENT GEOLOGIC CO₂ STORAGE

Storage Facility Defined
# Injection Wells
# Monitoring Wells

File Permits

Receive Permit Approvals
EPA/AOGCC: wells and storage facility permits
DNR DOG: lease, surface use permitting, pipelines
DEC: contingency plan (other agencies as required)

IRS 45Q Tax Credit Start
Construction by January 1, 2033

Legacy Data
Acquire Site-Specific Data

Screening
Feasibility
Project Design and Permit Application
Regulatory Review of Permit
Investment & Construction
Operations

Drill wells and construct injection and monitoring wells; install infrastructure; update permits

3–6 months
Go/No-Go

9–18 months
Go/No-Go

6–12 months
Go/No-Go

7–12 months +
FID

3–6 months
Go/No-Go

9–18 months
Go/No-Go

6–12 months
Go/No-Go

7–12 months +
FID
Project surface acreage: 3,480 acres (white outline)
Emissions: 180,000 metric ton/year (~200,000 ton/year)

Once the permits are approved, the exploratory hole drilled in spring 2020 will be converted into the CO₂ injection well. The second test site, drilled in October, will be converted into a monitoring well for the CCS project.

Source: Energy & Environmental Research Center University of North Dakota
Red Tail Energy Project

Red Tail Energy
- 5-year evaluation and design period
- North Dakota granted primacy for Class VI wells on April 24, 2018
- North Dakota CO₂ Storage Facility (Class VI) permit on October 19, 2021
- Commercial operation started on June 16, 2022

Source: Energy & Environmental Research Center University of North Dakota
**CCUS Phases and Legislation**

- **Exploration & Delineation**
  - Sec. 14: AS 38.05.710–715
  - Exploratory Permits (seismic, wells)

- **Well & Facility Permitting**
  - Issuance of Facility Permit, Amalgamation of Storage Rights, Permit to Drill Wells, Permit to Inject
  - Sec. 31: AS 41.06.125–160

- **Leasing**
  - Area delineated for storage converted into lease
  - Sec. 14: AS 38.05.720–725

- **Facility Closure**
  - Sec. 31: AS 41.06.175
  - Well Plugging and Facility Closure 10+ years

- **Storage Operations**
  - Injection Well Operations
  - Sec. 14: AS 38.05.730
  - Sec. 31: AS 41.06.155

- **Post-Closure (Long-Term)**
  - DNR/DOG assumes long-term monitoring and caretaker function after AOGCC issues closure certificate
  - Sec. 36: AS 44.37.020(d)

- **AOGCC to seek Class VI Well Primacy**
  - Sec. 3: AS 31.05.030(h)
  - (if not, US EPA permits wells)

- **Federal government may eventually create pathway to assume long-term title and liability.**

2023-03-10

SB 49 Carbon Storage
## Project Authorizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carbon Storage Exploration License</th>
<th>Carbon Storage Facility Permit</th>
<th>Carbon Storage Lease</th>
<th>Closure Certificate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Grants exclusive right to explore area for carbon storage site</td>
<td>• Approves use of subsurface storage “container”</td>
<td>• Exclusive right to store CO₂ in reservoir on state lands as defined under the Storage Facility Permit</td>
<td>• Operator may apply at least 10 years post-injection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 5-year term</td>
<td>• Amalgamates pore space based on geological and engineering data</td>
<td>• Includes terms for revenue to the state</td>
<td>• Public notice &amp; hearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Work commitment and annual rental requirements</td>
<td>• Provides for protection of other mineral and property interests</td>
<td>• Valid over life of injection and site closure</td>
<td>• Must demonstrate stabilization of CO₂ plume and remediation activities complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Conversion to lease based on obtaining Carbon Storage Permit and completion of work commitment</td>
<td>• Establishes monitoring and bonding requirements</td>
<td>• Required for EOR reservoirs that transition to sequestration</td>
<td>• Title to CO₂ and long-term monitoring and maintenance transfer to state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Does not authorize specific activities – require further permits</td>
<td>• Guides operations over life of project</td>
<td>• Funded by carbon storage trust fund over life of project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ONGOING OVERSIGHT

- Onsite inspection program
- Wellwork sundries
- Drilling permits
- Monthly reports
  - Metering
  - Injection
  - Volumes
- Pressure surveys
- Well logs
- Data from monitoring wells
- Plume monitoring
FUNDING & REVENUE
FUNDING SOURCES

Regulatory Program
AOGCC

• Carbon Dioxide Storage Facility Administrative Fund
  • Sec. 31: AS 41.06.165
  • Creates fund to cover AOGCC operating costs associated with oversight of carbon storage, like fees collected for oil and gas oversight
  • Income account revenue sources:
    • Fees received under AS 41.06.165(a) - per ton fee
    • Fees received under AS 41.06.125 (permit review) and 41.06.200 (determining storage amounts)
  • Earnings on the fund

Leasing & Licensing State Lands
DNR

• Carbon storage exploration licenses and leases
  • Sec. 14: AS 38.05.710 & AS 38.05.720
    • Establishes a minimum rental rate of $20 per acre.
    • Establishes a minimum injection charge of $2.50 per ton of carbon dioxide
  • Sec. 14: AS 38.05.735
    • Payments from carbon storage exploration licenses and carbon storage leases flow to the general fund and Alaska Permanent Fund (Art. IX, Sec. 15, Alaska Constitution)

- Industry-funded and state-administered trust fund to be used solely for long-term monitoring of the site during the Post-Closure Period
- Income account revenue sources:
  - Payments received under AS 37.14.850(c)
  - AS 41.06.180. Carbon storage facility injection surcharge (Bill Sec. 31)
    - Amount set by AOGCC on issuance of storage facility permit
    - Based on anticipated expenses to be incurred post-closure phases
  - Earnings on the account
- State may utilize funds directly or purchase policies as markets mature
Hypothetical Revenue Opportunities

1. Regional Power Facility
   - 250,000 metric tons/year, $2.50 metric ton/year
   - 20-year life
   - Acreage ~1200 acres during injection, $20 acre/year

2. North Slope Emitting Facility
   - 2,000,000 metric tons/year (50/50 EOR & Storage), $2.50 metric ton/year (Storage)
   - 20-year life
   - Acreage ~10,000 acres during injection, $20 acre/year

3. CO₂ Import & Sequestration Facility
   - 10,000,000 metric tons/year, $2.50 acre/year
   - 40-year life
   - Acreage ~ 50,000 acres during injection, $20 acre/year
Hypothetical Revenue Opportunities

• Not all CO$_2$ emissions are feasibly captured – technology continues to rapidly develop
• Capital expenditures to retrofit existing facilities cannot be met by existing incentives in some cases
• Import of CO$_2$ is dependent on further development of shipping technology and infrastructure
• Timing from bill passage, if project through screening phase:
  • Licensing Revenues $\leq$ 2 years
  • Leasing Revenues $\leq$ 5 years
### Hypothetical Revenue Opportunities*

**Hypothetical State Revenues**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Totals</th>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>Year 3</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td>Regional Power Facility CCUS</td>
<td>$11,796,641 Over 20 years</td>
<td>$92,753</td>
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<td>$24,921</td>
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<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td>CO2 Import for Sequestration (10m)</td>
<td>$1,014,120,959 Over 40 years</td>
<td>$3,710,130</td>
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Additional barrels of oil and revenue for North Slope facility assumes ½ of the CO₂ injected is for EOR purposes and other ½ is permanently sequestered.

Reduction in revenue to the Department of Environmental Conservation assumes that a certain factor of scheduled pollutants would be removed from the emissions process with every ton of CO₂ captured.

*These scenarios represent a “best case,” hypothetical scenario relying on assumptions believed to be reasonable, including market conditions in other jurisdictions, and maturely developed capture, transportation and sequestration technology. They are developed purely for high-level scoping purposes. The Alaska market development will likely include a range of different commercial and economic arrangements.
SECTIONAL SUMMARY
### Sectional Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section (Agency)</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Short title of bill: Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (AOGCC)</td>
<td>Grants AOGCC jurisdiction to regulate carbon storage unit operations in the state like oil and gas (<em>bill</em> Sec. 14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (AOGCC)</td>
<td>Authorizes AOGCC to seek primary enforcement authority for permitting and regulating Class VI injection wells for CO₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (DNR/AOGCC)</td>
<td>Creates Carbon Storage Closure Trust Fund to provide non-sweepable fund for post-closure operations of State agencies (<em>bill</em> Sec. 31, <em>proposed</em> AS 41.06.180)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 (DNR)</td>
<td>Adds carbon storage (<em>bill</em> Sec. 14) to mineral estate disposal exemption for agricultural lands disposal in AS 38.05.069(e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 (DNR)</td>
<td>Adds carbon storage (<em>bill</em> Sec. 14) exemption to AS 38.05.070(a) for when state lands are leased for purposes other than extrication of natural resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 (DNR)</td>
<td>Adds carbon storage to provisions requiring lessees to pay damages to landowners and to post bonds for that purpose; and providing lessee access to access to the mineral estate if a surface owner refuses to engage in a surface use agreement; this is the same statutory process that exists for other mineral estate development of split estate created by AS 38.05.125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–11 (DNR/DOG)</td>
<td>Adds carbon storage program (<em>bill</em> Sec. 14) to mineral leasing statutes under AS 38.05.135, primarily providing for revenue collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 (DNR)</td>
<td>Adds carbon storage provision to exemptions for coal bed methane under AS 38.05.180(gg) and unconventional gas under AS 38.05.180(ff) because carbon storage leasing might be possible on unmineable coal seams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 (DNR)</td>
<td>Adds carbon storage leases to prohibition in the Kachemak Bay oil and gas closure area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 (DNR/DOG)</td>
<td>Adds new sections to AS 38.05 <em>Alaska Land Act</em> as Article 15A <em>Carbon Storage Exploration Licenses; Leases</em> (<em>proposed</em> AS 38.05.700–795); detailed summary on next slide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CCUS Project Theoretical Timeline

Following initial screening, CCUS project proponent acquires site control through bill Sec. 14

Legacy Data

Acquire Site-Specific Data

- Well Logs
- Core Analysis
- Sampling/Testing
- Seismic

Storage Facility Defined
# Injection Wells
# Monitoring Wells

- Baseline Monitoring
- Area of Review (legacy wells)
- Financial Assurance
- Unitization and Project Exhibits
- Qualify Site/Project
- Design Specifications
- FEED

File Permits

Receive Permit Approvals

EPA/AOGCC: wells and storage permits
DNR DOG: lease, surface use permitting, pipelines
DEC: contingency plan (other agencies as required)

IRS 45Q Tax Credit Start Construction by January 1, 2033

DNR Carbon Storage License

DNR Carbon Storage Lease

Screening

Feasibility

Project Design and Permit Application

Regulatory Review of Permit

Investment & Construction

Operations

- 3–6 months
- 9–18 months
- 6–12 months
- 7–12 months +

AOGCC Carbon Storage Permit

SB 49 Carbon Storage
## Section Detail: Section 14 (DNR/DOG)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Section</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AS 38.05.700</td>
<td>Policy statement that it is in the public interest to promote geologic storage of carbon dioxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 38.05.705</td>
<td>Provision for applicability carbon storage statutes and authority for DNR to adopt regulations to implement these statutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 38.05.710</td>
<td>Allows the commissioner to issue carbon storage exploration licenses on state land and establishes work commitment obligations, minimum economic terms, bonding requirements, default provisions, renewal provisions, and the escalation of minimum economic terms.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>- 5-year exploration license term</td>
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<tr>
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<td>- Conversion of the license to a lease upon fulfillment of work commitment, acquiring storage facility permit from AOGCC, ability to meet commercial terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 38.05.715</td>
<td>Procedures for issuance of a carbon storage exploration license. These are modeled after existing procedures for oil and gas exploration licensing under AS 38.05.133.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>- Identify land, minimum work commitment, economic terms, 90 days for competing proposals</td>
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<td>- Written finding – including competitive process if competing proposals are submitted</td>
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<td>- Subsection 715(h) provides a right-of-first-refusal opportunity for existing lessees under AS 38.05.135–181 (i.e., mineral lessees for coal, oil and gas, geothermal, or other exploitable minerals).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 38.05.720</td>
<td>Provision allowing conversion of an AS 38.05.715 carbon storage exploration license to a carbon storage lease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 38.05.725</td>
<td>An oil and gas lessee converting from enhanced oil recovery to carbon storage must apply for a carbon storage lease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 38.05.730</td>
<td>Requirements for plans of development and operations, and provision for unitization, as with oil and gas leasing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 38.05.735</td>
<td>Payments from carbon storage licenses and leases are to be deposited in the general fund except for the amount allocated to the Permanent Fund under art. IX, sec. 15, of the Alaska Constitution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 38.05.795</td>
<td>Definitions for specific terms used in the proposed Article 15A Carbon Storage Exploration Licenses; Leases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2023-03-10

SB 49 Carbon Storage
### Sectional Summary: Secs. 15–31

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section (Agency)</th>
<th>Summary</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 (DNR/DOG)</td>
<td>Amends AS 38.35.020(a) to include carbon dioxide for pipeline transportation right-of-way (ROW) leasing purposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 (DNR/DOG)</td>
<td>Amends AS 38.35.020(b) to allow the DNR commissioner to exempt pipelines from ROW leasing when transporting carbon dioxide for enhanced oil recovery or pressure support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 (DNR/DOG)</td>
<td>Conforming amendment to AS 38.35.122 to bring some carbon dioxide pipelines under the same title as “product” pipelines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18–20 (DNR/DOG)</td>
<td>Amends AS 38.35.230 definition of “lease,” “pipeline” or “pipeline facility,” and “transportation” to include provisions for carbon dioxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 (DNR/DOG)</td>
<td>Amends AS 38.35.230 to add a definition for “carbon dioxide” cross referencing the definition used in AS 38.05.795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22–30 (AOGCC)</td>
<td>Conforming amendments separates AS 41.06 into two articles – one for geothermal and one for carbon storage (AS 41.06.005–060)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 (AOGCC)</td>
<td>Adds new sections to AS 41.06 as Article 2. <em>Carbon Dioxide Injection and Storage</em> beginning at AS 41.06.105. Detailed summary on slide after next.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**CCUS PROJECT THEORETICAL TIMELINE**

**DNR Carbon Storage License**
- File Permits
- Receive Permit Approvals
  - EPA/AOGCC: wells and storage permits
  - DNR DOG: lease, surface use permitting, pipelines
  - DEC: contingency plan (other agencies as required)

**DNR Carbon Storage Lease**
- IRS 45Q Tax Credit Start
- Construction by January 1, 2033

**Legacy Data**
- Acquire Site-Specific Data
  - Well Logs
  - Core Analysis
  - Sampling/Testing
  - Seismic

**Screening**
- 3–6 months

**Feasibility**
- 9–18 months

**Project Design and Permit Application**
- 6–12 months

**Regulatory Review of Permit**
- 7–12 months+

**Investment & Construction**

**Operations**

**CCUS PROJECT Key Milestones**
- AOGCC Carbon Storage Permit

**Project proponent initiates permit process under Sec. 31 to convert exploration license to long-term lease.**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Sections</th>
<th>Summary</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AS 41.06.105</td>
<td>Contains a policy statement that it is in the public interest to inject carbon dioxide into oil and gas reservoirs in a manner protective of waters and reservoir integrity; recognizes that in the event cooperation of mineral interest holders in an area cannot be obtained, regulatory procedures that enable cooperative management are required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 41.06.110</td>
<td>Provides AOGCC jurisdiction over carbon dioxide storage facilities to prevent waste, protect correlative rights, and ensure public health and safety; “waste” is defined in AS 41.06.210</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| AS 41.06.115      | Concerns AOGCC’s authority to carry out the purposes and intent of AS 41.06.105–210  
(a) contains an expansive statement of AOGCC's jurisdiction over persons and property necessary to carry out the purposes and intent of AS 41.06.105–210 – the state’s police power  
(b) allows AOGCC to suspend its statutes as to lands committed to federal units, provided the conservation of resources is provided for  
(c) contains a list of specific AOGCC regulatory authorities  
(d) wells drilled for carbon dioxide are subject to AOGCC’s jurisdiction under AS 31.05 unless specifically covered by AS 41.06.105–210  
(e) AS 41.06.105–210 do not limit DNR’s authority over (1) carbon storage exploration licensing or leasing; or (2) approval and management of carbon storage units or operations that include state land |
| AS 41.06.120      | Provides that waste is prohibited in a carbon storage facility or reservoir |
## Section Detail: Section 31 (AOGCC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Sections</th>
<th>Summary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AS 41.06.125</td>
<td>Provides permit requirements for storage facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 41.06.130</td>
<td>Creates a public hearing requirement for storage facility permits issued by AOGCC – notice is given to property owners within ½ mile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 41.06.135</td>
<td>Specifies the criteria for the AOGCC to approve a carbon storage facility permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 41.06.140</td>
<td>Allows AOGCC to include parameters, limitations, or restrictions in a permit and to protect and adjust rights and obligations of persons affected by geologic storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 41.06.145</td>
<td>Concerns amalgamation of property interests for storage facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 41.06.150</td>
<td>Creates specifications for recording a carbon storage facility certificate to put future property purchasers on notice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 41.06.155</td>
<td>Creates statutory requirements for AOGCC to ensure environmental protection and reservoir integrity in storage facilities and reservoirs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 41.06.160</td>
<td>Clarifies preservation of rights, including deconfliction of development of other minerals by drilling through or near a storage reservoir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 41.06.165</td>
<td>Provides authority for AOGCC to collect fees and establishes the &quot;carbon dioxide storage facility administrative fund&quot; under the general fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 41.06.170</td>
<td>Specifies that storage operators hold title to injected carbon dioxide until a certificate is issued under AS 41.06.175, including liability for damage associated with injected carbon dioxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 41.06.175</td>
<td>Specifies the eight factor criteria for certificate of completion a transfer of title of CO₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed Section</td>
<td>Summary</td>
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<tr>
<td>AS 41.06.180</td>
<td>Provides authority for AOGCC to collect a “carbon storage facility injection surcharge” for post-closure administration to be deposited in the “carbon storage closure trust fund” established in AS 37.14.850 (bill Sec. 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 41.06.185</td>
<td>Provision for AOGCC to impose civil penalties for violations of its carbon storage statutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 41.06.190</td>
<td>Excludes AOGCC’s carbon storage statutes from enhanced oil recovery (EOR), except for when an EOR-related reservoir is converted to a storage reservoir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 41.06.195</td>
<td>Authority for AOGCC to enter into agreements with other government entities and agencies for carbon storage purposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 41.06.200</td>
<td>Authority for AOGCC to determine amounts for injection and storage, including EOR; provides for fees and applicability for credits and other carbon management goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS 41.06.210</td>
<td>Definitions for terms used in AOGCC’s carbon storage statutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section (Agency)</td>
<td>Summary</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **32–35 (DNR/Parks)** | Conforming amendments to parks and recreational facilities laws (AS 41.21)  
• Wood-Tichik – excluded  
• Willow Creek – permitted  
• Kenai River Management Area – permitted  
• Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve – excluded |
| **36 (DNR/DOG)** | Adds new subsection AS 44.37.020(d) for DNR to administer storage facilities and stored carbon after certificate of completion is issued under proposed AS 41.06.175 (*bill* Sec. 31) |
| **37–39 (DNR/AOGCC)** | General provisions for authority to adopt regulations, title change for chapter AS 41.06, and effective date of the legislation |
QUESTIONS?

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