

Minutes of the
EMPOWER NORTH DAKOTA COMMISSION

March 13th, 2014
National Energy Center of Excellence, Room 335
Bismarck State College Campus, 1500 Edwards Avenue

Members present:

Al Anderson, Ron Ness, Mark Nisbet, Ron Day, Mike Rud, David Straley, Jason Bohrer, John Weeda

Ex Officio Members:

Julie Voeck, proxy for John DiDonato
Wade Boeshans, proxy for Margaret Hodnik
Jan Rudolf, proxy for Chuck MacFarlane
Chris Vandeventer, proxy for Dale Niezwaag
Sandi Tabor

Others present:

Brad Crabtree, Great Plains Institute
Patricia Lahlum, Great Plains Institute
Mike Fladeland, Department of Commerce
Sherri Frieze, Department of Commerce
Justin Dever, Department of Commerce
Andrea Holl Pfennig, Department of Commerce
Justin Kringstad, ND Pipeline Authority
Shane Goettle, Odney Advertising
Emily McKay, Bismarck State College
Todd Kranda, Kelsch, Kelsch, Ruff & Kranda Law Firm
Gaylon Baker, Stark Development
Warren Enyart, M-Power, LLC
Kim Christianson, ND Alliance for Renewable Energy
Karlene Fine, Industrial Commission
Mike Jones, Lignite Energy Council
John Olson, John M. Olson, P.C.

**CALL TO
ORDER/WELCOME**

Chairman Anderson called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m. and welcomed Commission members and guests.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

A motion was made by Day and seconded by Tabor to approve the minutes of February 13th, 2014. Motion carried unanimously.

**Strategic Opportunity for CO₂-
Enhanced Oil Recovery in the
Bakken**

Brad Crabtree, Vice President of the Great Plains Institute, discussed increasing long term CO₂ recovery and reducing the carbon footprint of unconventional oil and gas production.

Key Initiatives include:

- National Enhanced Oil Recovery
- Midwestern Power Sector Collaborative
- Bakken Zero (under development)

[Appendix A](#)

**Midwestern Regional Cooperation to
Develop and Implement Carbon
Standards for Power Plants**

Crabtree's next presentation highlighted the origin of the Midwestern Power Sector Collaborative, which began in early 2011. Crabtree said the Midwest/Northern Plains is affected by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulation of carbon emissions from existing power plants under Section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act.

The consensus among coal-based power companies, state regulators and environmental advocates on flexible, least cost ways to achieve emissions reductions could have significant influence on how EPA crafts an eventual federal rule. [Appendix B](#)

2014 Committee Assignments

Discussion about subcommittee assignments was decided for the 2013-2014 year. [Appendix C](#)

Legislative Initiatives

There was discussion of potential legislative initiatives to be expanded upon in upcoming meetings.

Housing – Chairman Anderson mentioned that we still have issues with housing in ND; ND having the fastest housing growth per capita in the nation, and Williston having the highest rental issues in the nation.

It was discussed to possible have the Housing Finance Authority come to a future meeting.

Flaring – Nisbet and Ness discussed the high costs of natural gas and what would it take to be more aggressive to serve the small towns that don't have natural gas; tax breaks or incentives. Ness spoke about the production tax credit he is working on with the Grain Dryer Conversion system.

Coal and Power Plants – Straley mentioned tax code and redefinition of coal beneficiation and coal repowering.

Transportation – Chairman Anderson mentioned inviting Denver Tolliver, Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute and Grant Levi, ND Department of Transportation to a future meeting.

Pipelines & Railroads – Chairman Anderson also mentioned inviting representatives of Burlington Northern Santa Fe and the Canadian Pacific railroad companies to a future meeting.

Power – a possible improvement with taxation law.

Workforce Training – Chairman Anderson mentioned that the Economic Foundation is developing a targeted marketing campaign; "Find the Good Life in ND" to attract and retain permanent workforce to meet the needs of the state's workforce into the future.

Weeda commented on the Science, Technology, Education, Math, (STEM) Program and expressed interest in having Senator Larry Robertson, staff member at Valley City State University speak to the Commission at a future meeting.

Fracking – Ness mentioned that the Health Department and Industrial Commission have different ideas about recycled frack water. It has become a policy obstacle.

Ness is working on a project to reduce the waste on drill cuttings. The project would benefit landowners and reduce truck traffic.

Renewable Energy Incentives – Julie Voeck, NextEra Energy, spoke on behalf of Commission member John DiDonato.

NextEra is interested in removing the sunset provision on the sales tax incentive for wind-generated electricity.

EPA Relations/Outreach, including recent meeting with Administrator Gina McCarthy

Jason Bohrer, mentioned that the meeting with Administrator McCarthy included good discussions, with an open question and answer session. There still may be some hesitancy with how policy will be handled after the fact.

SWOT Analysis

Agriculture and Coal SWOTs are still needed.

Future Meetings

Next meeting will be April 10th with the location to be decided. It was also discussed to have two-day subcommittee meeting dates set for May and June. Dates were reserved for Thursday, May 1st and Friday, May 2nd; Thursday, June 5th and Friday, June 6th.

ADJOURNMENT

The Chairman adjourned the meeting at 1:30 p.m. The meeting was adjourned unanimously.

Al Anderson Chairman	Date
Sherri Frieze Recording Secretary	Date

THE BAKKEN AS A GLOBAL SHOWCASE: INCREASING LONG-TERM RECOVERY *AND* REDUCING THE CARBON FOOTPRINT OF UNCONVENTIONAL OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION

Brad Crabtree
Vice President, Fossil Energy
Great Plains Institute

EmPower North Dakota Commission
Bismarck, ND
March 14, 2014



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Great Plains Institute's Approach

CONVENE

- Gather key energy stakeholders with diverse views

INFORM

- Use transparent research and analysis to inform discussions and decisions

AGREE

- Develop solutions through consensus

ACT

- Change policy, speed technology adoption, and practice innovation.



Great Plains Institute Fossil Energy Program

Objective: Capture economic and energy security benefits of fossil energy while continuously reducing carbon and environmental impacts.

Key Initiatives:

- **National Enhanced Oil Recovery Initiative**
 - National industry, labor, environmental and state coalition dedicated to expanding American oil production using CO₂ captured from industrial facilities and power plants.
- **Midwestern Power Sector Collaborative**
 - Partnership of coal-based power companies, state regulators and environmental organizations making recommendations to EPA and states on power plant regulation.
- **Bakken Zero™ (under development)**
 - Partnership of industry, environmental and other stakeholders to increase long-term recovery and reduce the carbon footprint of Bakken unconventional oil and gas production.



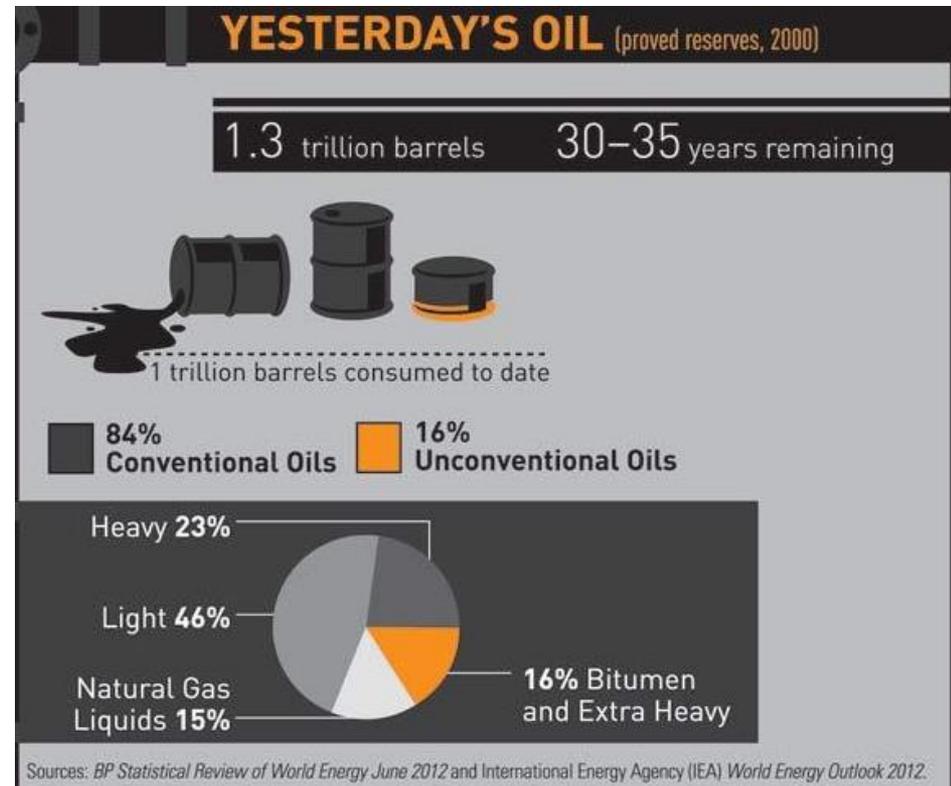
Overview

- Unconventional Oil & Gas: Today & the Future
- In-Depth Look at CO₂-EOR
- Bakken-Williston Basin Comparative Advantages
- Strategies to Capitalize on Advantages
- NEORI – CO₂- EOR Tax Credit
- Bakken Zero Background
- Summary



Unconventional Oil and Gas has Changed the Energy Landscape and National Environmental Debate

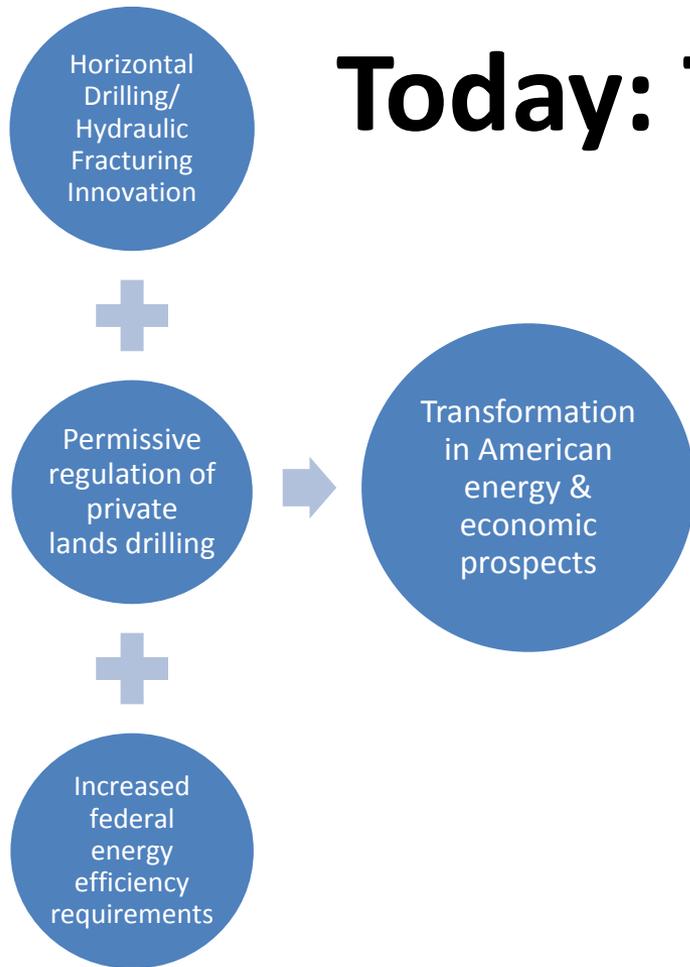
- A Decade Ago: Concerns over Peak Oil
- Accelerating global demand for oil + slow growth in proved reserves = looming energy insecurity
- U.S. environmental debate focused primarily on the future of coal.



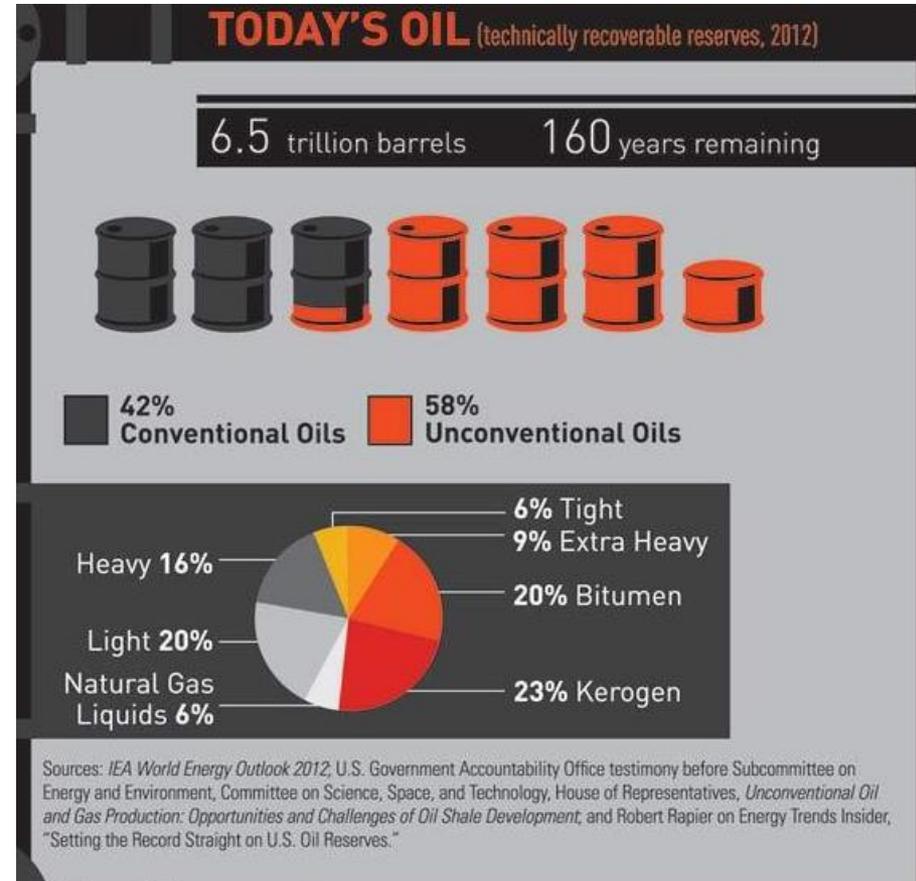
Source: Deborah Gordon, Carnegie Endowment.



Today: The End of Scarcity



Environmental activism has expanded from stopping coal to opposing unconventional oil and gas (hydraulic fracturing, Keystone XL, divestment campaigns, etc.)



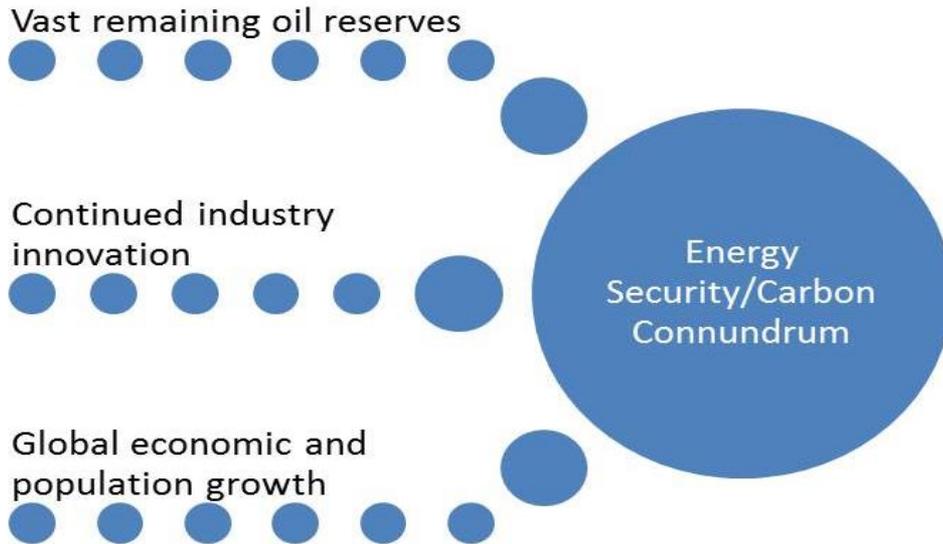
Source: Deborah Gordon, Carnegie Endowment.



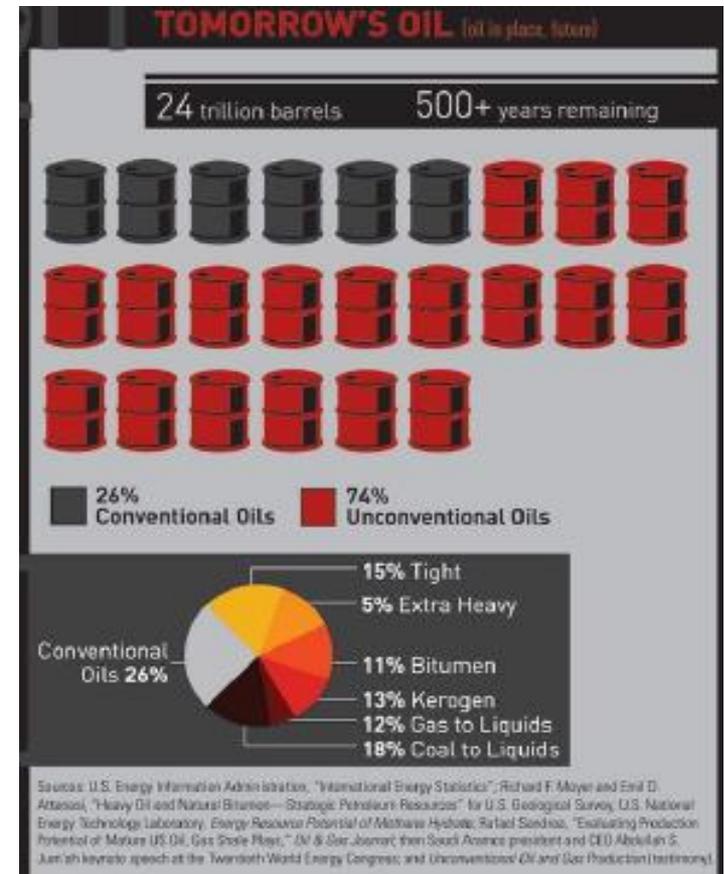
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The Future: Energy Security Opportunity and Carbon Challenge



- Remaining reserves contain more carbon than can be released and still stabilize future levels of atmospheric CO₂ . . . **IF** that oil is produced and used in conventional ways.
- More polarized national environmental debate—business as usual vs. keep it in the ground—risks gridlock and poor outcomes for industry and environmentalists alike.

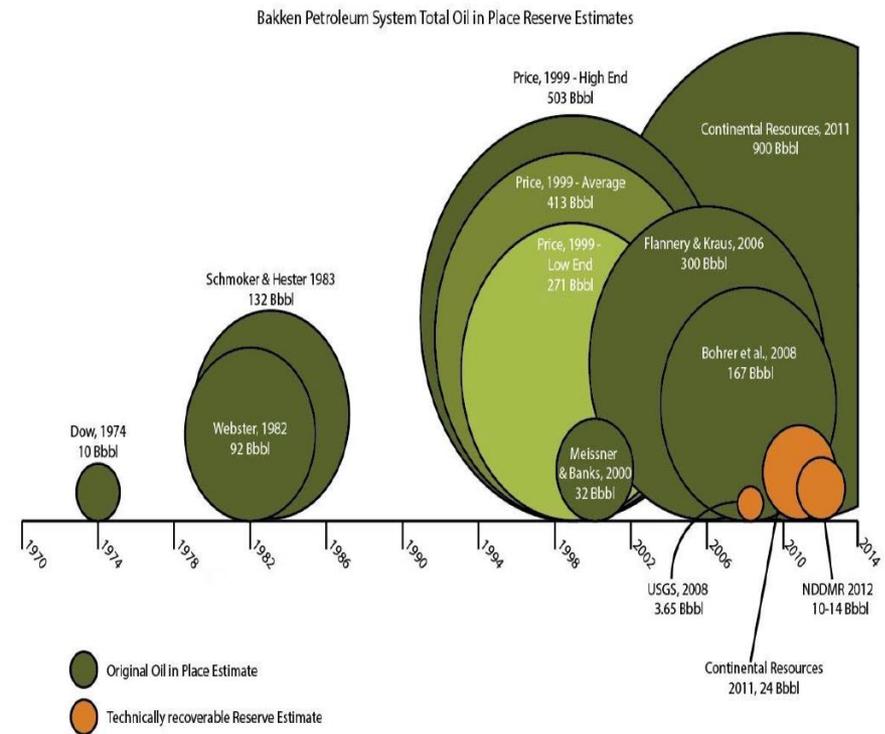


Source: Deborah Gordon, Carnegie Endowment.



The Bakken: Microcosm of Broader Energy Security and Carbon Challenge

- Projections of hundreds of billions barrels of Bakken oil in place illustrate the size of the energy and economic prize . . . and the potential for future carbon emissions.
- What if we were to showcase a different outcome—one that ***aligns industry's interest in increasing oil and gas recovery with growing public interest in reducing the carbon footprint of energy production?***



Source: Energy & Environmental Research Center



Transforming an Environmental Problem into a Resource: CO₂-EOR's Triple Win

1. Increased Hydrocarbon Production

- Bakken recovery factors of only 3-10 percent mean that small increases in recovery could yield hundreds of millions or billions of barrels in value for industry and governments.

2. Reduced Emissions

- Enhancing recovery using CO₂ captured from power plants and industrial facilities can substantially offset emissions from the oil produced—by 83 percent per average barrel of oil displaced based on a recent estimate.

3. Fiscally Smart

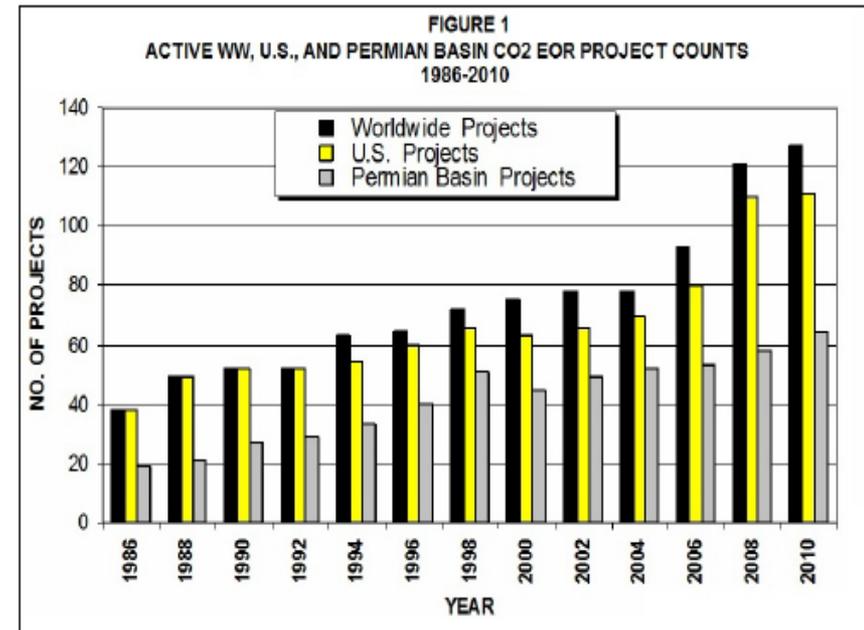
- State and federal revenues from new oil production would more than pay for incentives to deploy technology and infrastructure to capture the CO₂.

Challenge: CO₂-EOR must still be commercially demonstrated in unconventional tight hydrocarbon formations like the Bakken.



CO₂-EOR in Conventional Reservoirs Has a Proven Commercial Track Record

- Over 40 years commercial experience (began at significant scale in W. Texas in 1972).
- Over 300,000 barrels daily (110 million/year), or 5 percent of U.S. production, in 2013.
- More than 1.5 billion barrels of oil recovered to date.
- N. American EOR industry leads world in carbon management expertise, annually transporting, injecting and storing 65 million tons of CO₂ without serious injury or major accident.



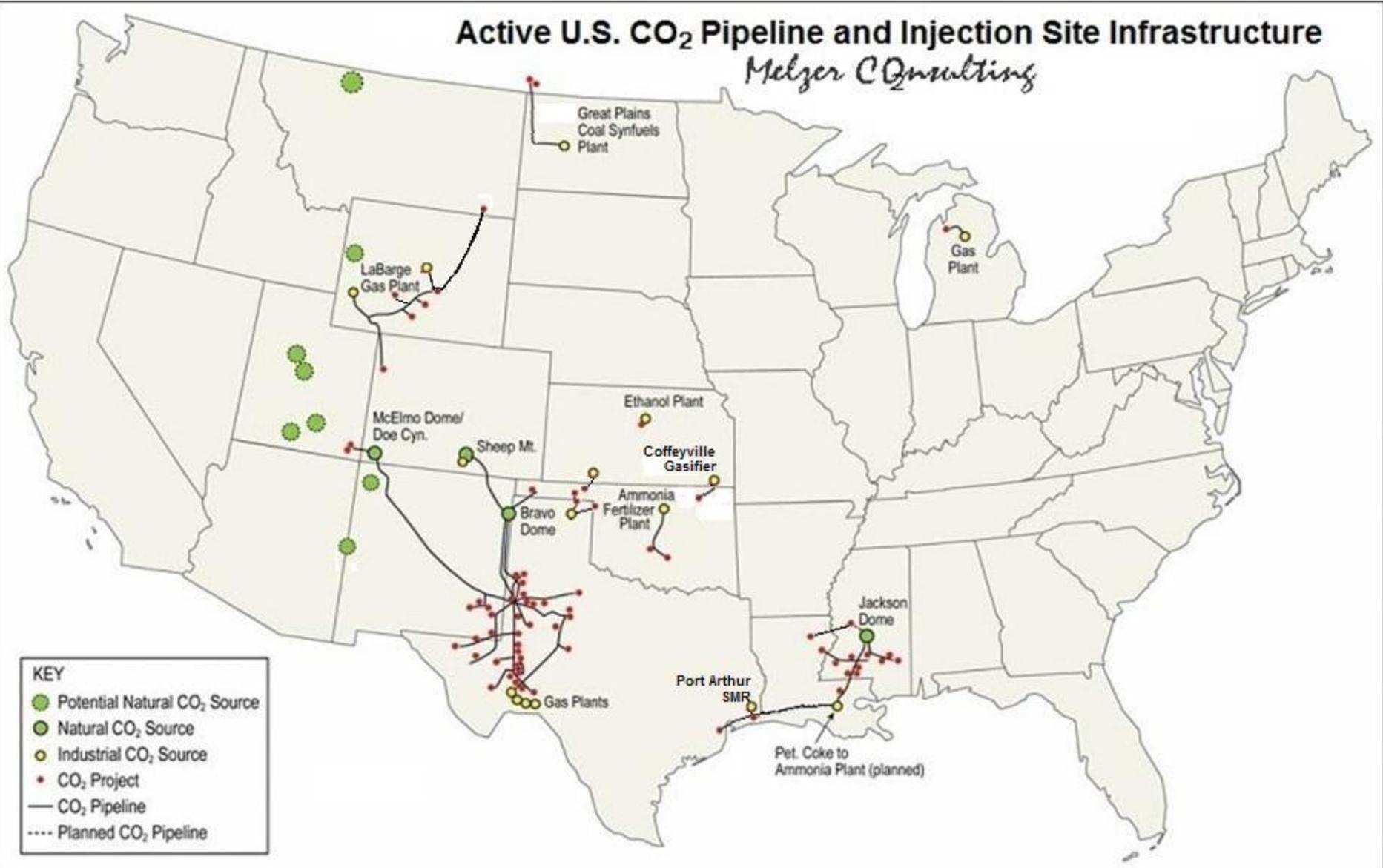
Compelling National Strategic Case for CO₂-EOR

- **Game-Changer for Conventional Oil Production** (DOE-ARI data)
 - Potential doubling or more of U.S. reserves through CO₂-EOR
 - 21.4 to 36.7 billion barrels with existing technology
 - 63.3 to 79.3 billion barrels with next generation techniques
- **Continued Expansion of American Economic Opportunity**
 - Job creation, increased tax revenues, reduced U.S. trade deficit (cumulatively) by \$600 billion by 2030
 - Almost half of U.S. states has EOR potential; more could market CO₂ as valuable commodity to the oil industry.
- **Significant U.S. Down Payment on Carbon Mitigation**
 - Potential market to capture and store 10-20 billion tons of CO₂ based on estimates of economically recoverable oil.



And Significant Infrastructure is Already in Place—Over 4,000 Miles of CO₂ Pipelines

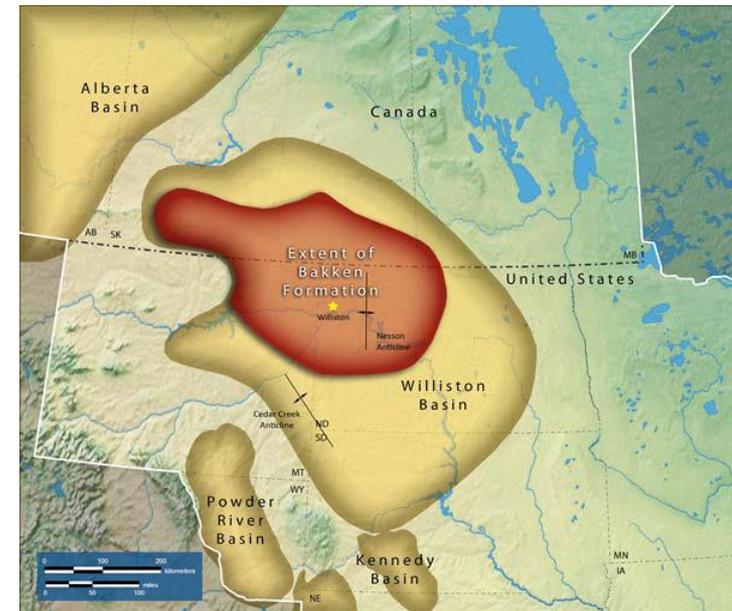
Active U.S. CO₂ Pipeline and Injection Site Infrastructure
Melzer CO₂ Consulting



Building on Industry CO₂-EOR Leadership to Make the Bakken-Williston Basin a Showcase for Low-Carbon Oil & Gas Production

Regional comparative advantages include:

- **Significant CO₂-EOR potential**
 - EERC estimates demand for CO₂ of 130 million tons in top candidate Williston Basin fields in ND and potential unconventional Bakken demand of 2-3.2 billion tons CO₂ to recover 4-7 billion barrels of oil.
- **Cutting edge industry CO₂-EOR experience**
 - Bakken/Williston Basin operating companies rank among world's premier CO₂ experts:
 - Apache, Cenovus, Denbury, Hess, Occidental, and Whiting are leading CO₂-EOR operators
 - Exxon and Statoil have extensive CO₂ capture and injection experience



Source: Energy and Environmental Research Center



Bakken-Williston Basin

Comparative Advantages (cont.)

- ***World's largest commercial-scale CO₂ capture projects support EOR and oilfield carbon management in region:***
 - **Dakota Gasification** in Beulah, ND captures nearly 3 million tons of CO₂ annually from lignite gasification for EOR in Saskatchewan's Weyburn and Midale fields (world's largest capture operation from coal);
 - **Exxon's Shute Creek** gas processing plant in LaBarge, WY separates 6 million tons of CO₂ from natural gas for EOR (world's largest industrial capture facility); and
 - **SaskPower's Boundary Dam** unit near Estevan, SK to begin world's first commercial scale capture of CO₂ from an existing coal-fired power plant, capturing 1 million tons for EOR annually.



Bakken-Williston Basin

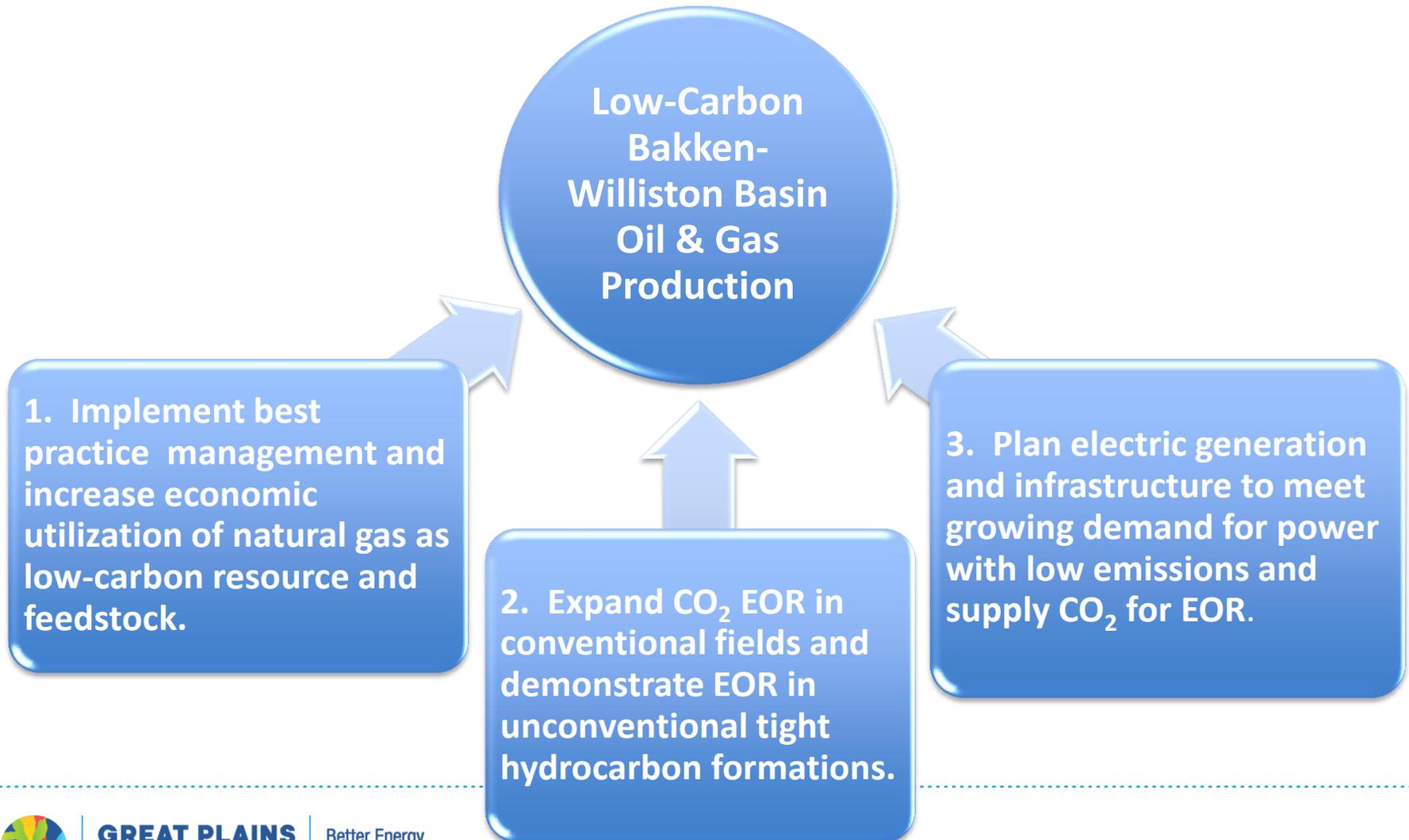
Comparative Advantages (cont.)

- ***Foundational applied research underway:***
 - EERC is partnering with oil companies and ND to investigate and validate CO₂-EOR potential in unconventional Bakken formations.
- ***State/provincial support for CO₂ capture and EOR incentives:***
 - Model legislation and rules in ND for CO₂ injection and storage;
 - Favorable tax policy for CO₂ capture and EOR in ND and SK; and
 - Efforts by MT and WY to encourage EOR and CO₂ pipeline development in response to industry projects and acquisitions of fields for EOR.



Three-Pronged Strategy for Bakken-Williston Basin

Three complementary strategies can align long-term oil and gas recovery with continuous reductions in carbon emissions over time.



Strategy 1 – Best Practice Natural Gas Management: The Lowest-Hanging Fruit

- **Key objectives:**
 - **End routine flaring** (approx. 1/3 of produced resource);
 - **Increase economic utilization of natural gas as low-carbon generation resource and industrial feedstock;** and
 - **Reduce fugitive emissions of methane.**
- NDIC has begun responding to ND Petroleum Council Flaring Task Force recommendations.
- Collaborative efforts by industry, environmental organizations and others in Texas and Marcellus can also inform efforts here.
- Opportunity to plan and support natural gas applications with CO₂ capture (e.g. fertilizer production in short term and power generation in medium term).



Strategy 2 - CO₂-EOR Demonstration and Deployment

- For demonstration of CO₂-EOR in unconventional Bakken formations:
 - **Near-term:** Results from EERC-industry program of technical investigation and validation of commercial potential
 - **Longer-term:** Explore public-private consortium for commercial CO₂-EOR demonstration, combined with world-class independent scientific and technical evaluation (draw on Dakota Gasification-Weyburn/Midale as model)



Strategy 2 - CO₂-EOR Demonstration and Deployment (cont.)

– For expansion of CO₂-EOR in the Bakken-Williston Basin region generally:

- **Foster regional cooperation** to identify and support critical opportunities to deploy CO₂ capture and pipeline infrastructure in context of ongoing energy development (involving ND, MT, SK , WY and AB).
- **Establish multi-purpose rights-of-way for energy infrastructure corridors** that enable and facilitate future CO₂ pipeline deployment.
- **Review existing state/provincial policies to support CO₂ capture, pipeline transport and critical demonstration projects**, including:
 - Enhanced tax credits (using revenue from incremental oil production to pay for them); and
 - Loan guarantees (e.g. ND should consider adapting its loan guarantee policy for advanced biofuels facilities to CO₂-capture projects for EOR).



Strategy 3 – Planning Bakken-Williston Basin Electric Generation

Objectives

- Meet projected 2.5 GW of Bakken-Williston Basin electric demand growth by 2030 reliably and affordably with low-emission generation.
- Ensure future supply of industrial CO₂ captured from power generation to oil industry for EOR.

Challenge: New Bakken generation limited to small, inefficient simple cycle gas units that can be permitted and built rapidly. Risks: future higher costs, federal carbon regulation and little opportunity to capture CO₂ for EOR.



Strategy 3 – Planning Bakken-Williston Basin Electric Generation, cont'd.

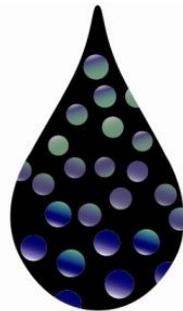
Key Measures

- Identify key power sector CO₂ capture opportunities and encourage public-private partnerships for their development
- Focus support on key CO₂ capture technologies for region's generation fleet, including:
 - Retrofit existing lignite coal combustion units (building off SaskPower's Boundary Dam experience); and
 - New baseload natural gas generation with capture.
- Complement federal policy with enhanced state tax credits, loan guarantees or other incentives paid for with new oil production.



Critical Federal Policy Component: U.S. Federal CO₂-EOR Tax Credit

- National Enhanced Oil Recovery Initiative proposes to extend and reform existing U.S. Section 45 program:
 - Production tax credit to power plants and industrial facilities for CO₂ captured and used in EOR.
 - Close gap between CO₂ capture cost and market price paid by oil industry.
 - Credits competitively awarded, performance-based and adjusted to oil price to avoid windfall profits.



**National Enhanced
Oil Recovery Initiative**



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NEORI-Proposed Federal CO₂-EOR Tax Credit (cont.)

- NEORI estimates production of **8.2 billion barrels of oil**, **storage of 3.5 billion tons of CO₂** and potential **net federal revenues of \$80 billion over 40 years**.
- Endorsed by broad, bipartisan coalition: coal, electric power, chemical, ethanol, and energy technology companies, labor unions, environmental organizations and state officials.
- Senate legislation expected soon.



*“We have endorsed, for example, the **National Enhanced Oil Recovery Initiative’s** recommendation that Congress create a production tax credit for power companies that capture CO₂ from power plants and send it to oil companies to use to free trapped crude from underground rock formations.”*

- October 17, 2012



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Invitation to Collaborate:

BakkenZERO

Partnership to make the Bakken-Williston Basin a global showcase for low-carbon oil and gas production:

- ***Increase unconventional oil and gas recovery*** to sustain the Bakken's contribution to domestic energy supply for decades to come;
- ***Add value to the region's energy economy*** and jobs base in refining, processing, manufacturing, technology and services;
- ***Reduce net carbon footprint of Bakken*** hydrocarbon production and utilization over time;
- ***Foster stewardship of natural resources***, landscapes and amenities; and
- ***Demonstrate beneficial synergies*** between unconventional oil and gas and region's coal, wind, biomass and agricultural resources.

For more information or to join this effort,
please email bcrabtree@gpisd.net.



Summary

- **World Class Advantages:** The Bakken-Williston Basin has potential to become the showcase for low-carbon unconventional oil and gas production, perhaps only rivalled by Texas' Permian Basin.
- **Near-term Window of Opportunity:** Important to begin now, given rapid build-out of pipeline and other infrastructure, construction of power plants and other industrial facilities and likely need to deliver CO₂ earlier than in conventional oil plays to stem future declines in Bakken production.
- **A culture and financial capacity to undertake big things in the Bakken:** Incredible scale and pace of development lends itself to rapid innovation and significant investment.
- **Bakken in Global Spotlight:** Industry, environmental interests, media and governments worldwide are watching the Bakken as a precursor to other unconventional resource plays. Let's grasp the opportunity for low-carbon oil production and lead the way!



THANK YOU!

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MIDWESTERN REGIONAL COOPERATION TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT CARBON STANDARDS FOR POWER PLANTS

BRAD CRABTREE
VICE PRESIDENT, FOSSIL ENERGY



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Great Plains Institute's Approach

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What brings the Midwest together in a common approach to potential EPA regulation?

Reliance on coal in region's power sector

Well-developed regional wholesale electricity markets—MISO and PJM

Industrial and agricultural heartland with energy-intensive industries and jobs base

Mostly pragmatic approach to policy and politics

Support for stakeholder engagement in regulatory policy development



Midwestern Power Sector Collaborative Overview

- Began early 2011 following exploratory meeting in 2010
- Staffed and facilitated by Great Plains Institute

Project rationale:

- The Midwest/Northern Plains is potentially significantly affected by EPA regulation of carbon emissions from existing power plants under Section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act.
- Consensus among coal-based power companies, state regulators and environmental advocates on flexible, least cost ways to achieve emissions reductions could have significant influence on how EPA crafts an eventual federal rule.



Midwestern Collaborative Overview (cont.)

- *Two years of patient, respectful dialogue* led to 111(d) recommendations to EPA in Nov. 2011:
 - Agreement on guiding principles and flexible, cost-effective framework for achieving emissions reductions.
 - First detailed consensus among coal-based power companies, regulators and advocates in this arena.
- Engagement does not mean endorsement:
 - States and stakeholders identified a mutual interest in shaping a potential federal rule, even though some participants oppose EPA exercising Clean Air Act authority to regulate power plant CO₂ emissions.



Midwestern Collaborative Participants

State Regulators

- **Vince Hellwig**, Chief, Air Quality Division, Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
- **Doug Scott, Chairman**, Illinois Commerce Commission
- **David Thornton**, Associate Commissioner, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
- **Shannon Whiton**, Public Utilities Engineer, Michigan Public Service Commission

Regulated Utilities

- **Jack Ihle**, Director of Environmental Policy/**Nicholas Martin**, Manager, Environmental Policy, Xcel Energy
- **Greg Ryan**, Senior Technology Specialist, DTE Energy, Inc.



Midwestern Collaborative Participants (cont.)

Generation and Transmission Cooperatives

- **Bob Ambrose**, Director, Governmental Affairs/**Mary Jo Roth**, Mgr, Environmental Services, Great River Energy
- **Brian Warner**, Vice President, Environmental Strategy, Wolverine Power Cooperative

Merchant Generator

- **Bill Constantelos**, Managing Director, Environmental Services, Midwest Generation

Municipal Joint Action Agency

- **Andy Kellen**, Vice President, Power Supply Resources, WPPI Energy



Midwestern Collaborative Participants (cont.)

Environmental Organizations

- **Mike Bull**, Director of Policy and Communications, Center for Energy and Environment
- **Megan Ceronsky**, Attorney, Environmental Defense Fund
- **Trent Dougherty**, Managing Director, Legal Affairs, Ohio Environmental Council
- **Steve Frenkel**, Midwest Director, Union of Concerned Scientists
- **Charles Griffith**, Climate & Energy Program Director, The Ecology Center
- **Keith Reopelle**, Senior Policy Director, Clean Wisconsin
- **Conrad Schneider**, Advocacy Director, Clean Air Task Force

Observers

- **Delanie Breuer**, Executive Assistant to Commissioner Nowack, Wisconsin Public Service Commission
- **John Lyons**, Assistant Secretary for Climate Policy, Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet
- **Bart Sponseller**, Director, Air Bureau, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
- **Steve Tomac**, Senior Legislative Representative, Basin Electric Power Cooperative



Overview of Collaborative's Recommendations

- **Unprecedented agreement among coal-reliant power companies, states and environmental organizations** on key principles to guide federal regulation under Sec. 111(d) of Clean Air Act. Issues the principles address include:

- Achieving emissions reductions, while ensuring system reliability and affordability;
- Providing regulatory certainty and consistent investment signals;
- Acknowledging states' authority and opportunity to work with industry to tailor flexible, cost-effective alternatives for meeting federal requirements;
- Recognizing past and future emissions reductions achieved through industry investment and early action and through state renewable energy, energy efficiency and other policies; and
- Enabling and encouraging states, at their option, to work together and develop multi-state compliance solutions that take advantage of regional, market and other efficiencies to achieve environmental outcomes.



Overview of Recommendations (cont.)

- Agreement on broad, flexible compliance options states and industry can adapt to economic needs, resource/generation mix and state policies:

- Compliance with existing state renewable s, efficiency and other policies/programs;
- Power plant retirements;
- Addition of new renewables and efficiency standards, programs and investments;
- Fuel-switching or co-firing with a lower-emitting fuel;
- Other on-site reductions;
- Demand side management, load shifting and demand response;
- Carbon capture, utilization and storage through CO₂-EOR or other storage;
- Utilization of waste heat and generation by combined heat and power units;
- Power plant boiler heat rate improvements;
- Generator turbine efficiency increases; and
- Improvements in transmission and distribution to reduce line loss.



Collaborative Agenda for 2014

- Collaborative participants have resolved in 2014 to focus on two priorities:
 - Provide consensus comments to EPA and to states on the existing source rule (111d) that EPA is scheduled to propose in June.
 - Evaluate the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of different approaches to regional, multi-state implementation under 111(d) and to make further recommendations to EPA and states.



Implementation Options to be Evaluated

Approaches for Evaluation

“Inside the Fence”, unit-by-unit approach

Mass-based utility portfolio approach (incorporating utility investments and state policy for RE, EE and other options)

Rate-based standard with trading (with or without EE and RE credits)

Mass-based state budget with trading approach (e.g. SO₂, Nox programs)

Independent system operator-based approach (e.g. generator dispatch through MISO or other RTO)



Evaluation Criteria for Implementation Options

Approach/framework must:

- Preserve system reliability.
- Meet federal emissions guidelines.
- Yield emissions reductions cost-effectively.
- Avoid disproportionate regional cost impacts.

Optimally, chosen approach/framework would also:

- Encourage resource/portfolio diversity to limit exposure to risk and to achieve above objectives.
- Promote timely and effective implementation at the state and/or regional level.
- Allow flexible and efficient approaches to implementation.
- Encourage and reward early action.
- Provide regulatory certainty and long-range price signals.



Concluding Observations

- Prospects for federal regulation of power plant carbon emissions remain uncertain, but increasingly likely.
- As a coal-dependent, energy intensive state, North Dakota has much at stake in the details of an EPA existing source rule, if implemented.
- ND can take advantage of rare joint industry, environmental and regulator support for flexibility, recognition of early action, and state leadership as it seeks to influence EPA.



Concluding Observations, cont'd

- Engagement in the Collaborative does not preclude ND from exercising other options, including eventual litigation.
- Collaborative participants have expressed interest in ND state involvement to complement participation of companies with ND operations.
- The coal producing and coal-reliant states of Kentucky and Wisconsin, respectively, have just joined the Collaborative as observers.



THANK YOU

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Critical Components Committees

2013-2014

Committee

Commission Members

Workforce

John Weeda (Al Christianson)
Eric Mack
Mike Rud
Ron Ness

Federal Regulatory
Assessment

Sandi Tabor
Dale Niezwaag
Julie Voeck
Dave Straley
Jason Bohrer
Mark Bring
Julie Voeck

Infrastructure

Ron Ness
Mark Nisbet
Sandi Tabor
Margaret Hodnik
Justin Kringstad (Advisory)

Research and Development

Randy Schneider
David Straley
Ron Day
Jason Bohrer
Terry Goerger
Karlene Fine (Advisory)