

Summit Carbon Solutions

Additional Facts on CCUS

Linear Infrastructure is Critical to ND's future:

- Ag and Energy represent 70% of ND's Economy. These industries require linear infrastructure to move products to market (electric transmission, pipelines, rail lines, & roadways).
- Stopping linear infrastructure projects threatens the livelihoods of all North Dakotans – our economy, jobs and state funding is entirely dependent on our ability to move Ag and Energy Commodities to markets.
- Our forefathers had the foresight to adopt eminent domain for linear infrastructure. They recognized the critical nature of linear infrastructure, and how a handful of landowners should not be able to shut down our economy and threaten the livelihood of our citizens by blocking linear infrastructure projects.
- SCS has worked diligently with landowners to identify and acceptable route for the pipeline, adjusting pipeline route 1,000's of times, and secured voluntary easement agreements with over 80 percent of landowners on the pipeline route in ND.

ND has worked on CO2 for over 3 decades – give these laws the chance they deserve

- The legislature has worked for many years to create a legal, tax, and regulatory framework for how to lead the world in CO2 development,
 - including the definition of pore space, the fee structure at the ND Industrial Commission, the long-term accountability for CO2 storage, exempting CO2 from sales and use tax, and important investments and research and development.

Timeline:

- 2002: IOGCC task force established to study CO2 storage and the role of the states.
- 2009: Legislature adopts regulatory and legal regime for geologic storage of CO2, defining pore space ownership and setting up long-term liability laws.
- 2010: Administrative Rulemaking implementing the law.
- 2013: EPA Class VI primacy rule introduced by administrative rule on April 1, 2013.
- 2018: ND's Class VI primacy application approved by EPA effective April 24, 2018.
- 2021: Legislature exempts CO2 for geologic storage from sales and use tax. Legislature advances fee structure on CO2.

(1) *The future of agriculture and energy—our two most important industries—depends on stable and predictable CO2 policies.*

- Regardless of perspectives on CO2 - markets are demanding low-emission energy.

Summit Carbon Solutions Additional Facts on CCUS

- ND has invested millions in anticipation of this market
- ND ideally positioned to thrive and take advantage of this market for the prosperity and continued growth of our agriculture and energy industries.

Ethanol & Corn – Our CO₂ laws allow ethanol to be decarbonized to access greater low-carbon fuels markets, paying a premium to the plants and the corn growers that supply the feedstock.

Coal – Our CO₂ laws could allow the coal industry to extend the life of that industry to provide baseload power for decades to come.

Oil – Our CO₂ laws have the promise, through enhanced oil recovering, to double the output of the Bakken to date (Helms), which will have tremendously positive impacts on the economy of ND and the state's budget—as long as large-scale CO₂ can be transported from sources in central ND to reservoirs in western ND.

(2) Leave the CO₂ laws alone. The regulatory, tax, and legal regime is working, and investments to extend the life of our agriculture and energy industries have been made.

- Oil - Cedar Hills South Unit, Dakota Gasification Company/Weyburn EOR project
- Coal - Project Tundra, Dakota Gasification Company CO₂ Sequestration Project, Rainbow Energy Center/Coal Creek Station
- Agriculture - Red Trail Energy Ethanol Plant, Midwest Ag Energy/Blue Flint, Summit Carbon Solutions/Continental Resources
- . . . and more to come.

(3) Amalgamation and eminent domain laws are critical for infrastructure development.

- While getting voluntary and enthusiastic participation from pore space owners and landowners is always the goal, amalgamation and eminent domain laws are critical to the continued development of the agriculture and energy industries.
- These projects cannot succeed without having laws that allow for the moving and storage CO₂.
- The future of our economy depends on getting commodities we produce to get to market through critical linear infrastructure like highways, pipelines, transmission lines.
- Previous legislatures have carefully balanced all the stakeholders—landowners, developers, political subdivisions, state agencies. Let's not upset the apple cart.

Summit Carbon Solutions

Additional Facts on CCUS

Linear Infrastructure is Critical to ND's future:

- Ag and Energy represent 70% of ND's Economy. These industries require linear infrastructure to move products to market (electric transmission, pipelines, rail lines, & roadways).
- Stopping linear infrastructure projects threatens the livelihoods of all North Dakotans – our economy, jobs and state funding is entirely dependent on our ability to move Ag and Energy Commodities to markets.
- Our forefathers had the foresight to adopt eminent domain for linear infrastructure. They recognized the critical nature of linear infrastructure, and how a handful of landowners should not be able to shut down our economy and threaten the livelihood of our citizens by blocking linear infrastructure projects.
- SCS has worked diligently with landowners to identify and acceptable route for the pipeline, adjusting pipeline route 1,000's of times, and secured voluntary easement agreements with over 80 percent of landowners on the pipeline route in ND.

ND has worked on CO2 for over 3 decades – give these laws the chance they deserve

- The legislature has worked for many years to create a legal, tax, and regulatory framework for how to lead the world in CO2 development,
 - including the definition of pore space, the fee structure at the ND Industrial Commission, the long-term accountability for CO2 storage, exempting CO2 from sales and use tax, and important investments and research and development.

Timeline:

- 2002: IOGCC task force established to study CO2 storage and the role of the states.
- 2009: Legislature adopts regulatory and legal regime for geologic storage of CO2, defining pore space ownership and setting up long-term liability laws.
- 2010: Administrative Rulemaking implementing the law.
- 2013: EPA Class VI primacy rule introduced by administrative rule on April 1, 2013.
- 2018: ND's Class VI primacy application approved by EPA effective April 24, 2018.
- 2021: Legislature exempts CO2 for geologic storage from sales and use tax. Legislature advances fee structure on CO2.

(1) *The future of agriculture and energy—our two most important industries—depends on stable and predictable CO2 policies.*

- Regardless of perspectives on CO2 - markets are demanding low-emission energy.

Summit Carbon Solutions Additional Facts on CCUS

- ND has invested millions in anticipation of this market
- ND ideally positioned to thrive and take advantage of this market for the prosperity and continued growth of our agriculture and energy industries.

Ethanol & Corn – Our CO₂ laws allow ethanol to be decarbonized to access greater low-carbon fuels markets, paying a premium to the plants and the corn growers that supply the feedstock.

Coal – Our CO₂ laws could allow the coal industry to extend the life of that industry to provide baseload power for decades to come.

Oil – Our CO₂ laws have the promise, through enhanced oil recovering, to double the output of the Bakken to date (Helms), which will have tremendously positive impacts on the economy of ND and the state's budget—as long as large-scale CO₂ can be transported from sources in central ND to reservoirs in western ND.

(2) Leave the CO₂ laws alone. The regulatory, tax, and legal regime is working, and investments to extend the life of our agriculture and energy industries have been made.

- Oil - Cedar Hills South Unit, Dakota Gasification Company/Weyburn EOR project
- Coal - Project Tundra, Dakota Gasification Company CO₂ Sequestration Project, Rainbow Energy Center/Coal Creek Station
- Agriculture - Red Trail Energy Ethanol Plant, Midwest Ag Energy/Blue Flint, Summit Carbon Solutions/Continental Resources
- . . . and more to come.

(3) Amalgamation and eminent domain laws are critical for infrastructure development.

- While getting voluntary and enthusiastic participation from pore space owners and landowners is always the goal, amalgamation and eminent domain laws are critical to the continued development of the agriculture and energy industries.
- These projects cannot succeed without having laws that allow for the moving and storage CO₂.
- The future of our economy depends on getting commodities we produce to get to market through critical linear infrastructure like highways, pipelines, transmission lines.
- Previous legislatures have carefully balanced all the stakeholders—landowners, developers, political subdivisions, state agencies. Let's not upset the apple cart.

Summit Carbon Solutions

Additional Facts on CCUS

Linear Infrastructure is Critical to ND's future:

- Ag and Energy represent 70% of ND's Economy. These industries require linear infrastructure to move products to market (electric transmission, pipelines, rail lines, & roadways).
- Stopping linear infrastructure projects threatens the livelihoods of all North Dakotans – our economy, jobs and state funding is entirely dependent on our ability to move Ag and Energy Commodities to markets.
- Our forefathers had the foresight to adopt eminent domain for linear infrastructure. They recognized the critical nature of linear infrastructure, and how a handful of landowners should not be able to shut down our economy and threaten the livelihood of our citizens by blocking linear infrastructure projects.
- SCS has worked diligently with landowners to identify and acceptable route for the pipeline, adjusting pipeline route 1,000's of times, and secured voluntary easement agreements with over 80 percent of landowners on the pipeline route in ND.

ND has worked on CO2 for over 3 decades – give these laws the chance they deserve

- The legislature has worked for many years to create a legal, tax, and regulatory framework for how to lead the world in CO2 development,
 - including the definition of pore space, the fee structure at the ND Industrial Commission, the long-term accountability for CO2 storage, exempting CO2 from sales and use tax, and important investments and research and development.

Timeline:

- 2002: IOGCC task force established to study CO2 storage and the role of the states.
- 2009: Legislature adopts regulatory and legal regime for geologic storage of CO2, defining pore space ownership and setting up long-term liability laws.
- 2010: Administrative Rulemaking implementing the law.
- 2013: EPA Class VI primacy rule introduced by administrative rule on April 1, 2013.
- 2018: ND's Class VI primacy application approved by EPA effective April 24, 2018.
- 2021: Legislature exempts CO2 for geologic storage from sales and use tax. Legislature advances fee structure on CO2.

(1) *The future of agriculture and energy—our two most important industries—depends on stable and predictable CO2 policies.*

- Regardless of perspectives on CO2 - markets are demanding low-emission energy.

Summit Carbon Solutions Additional Facts on CCUS

- ND has invested millions in anticipation of this market
- ND ideally positioned to thrive and take advantage of this market for the prosperity and continued growth of our agriculture and energy industries.

Ethanol & Corn – Our CO₂ laws allow ethanol to be decarbonized to access greater low-carbon fuels markets, paying a premium to the plants and the corn growers that supply the feedstock.

Coal – Our CO₂ laws could allow the coal industry to extend the life of that industry to provide baseload power for decades to come.

Oil – Our CO₂ laws have the promise, through enhanced oil recovering, to double the output of the Bakken to date (Helms), which will have tremendously positive impacts on the economy of ND and the state's budget—as long as large-scale CO₂ can be transported from sources in central ND to reservoirs in western ND.

(2) Leave the CO₂ laws alone. The regulatory, tax, and legal regime is working, and investments to extend the life of our agriculture and energy industries have been made.

- Oil - Cedar Hills South Unit, Dakota Gasification Company/Weyburn EOR project
- Coal - Project Tundra, Dakota Gasification Company CO₂ Sequestration Project, Rainbow Energy Center/Coal Creek Station
- Agriculture - Red Trail Energy Ethanol Plant, Midwest Ag Energy/Blue Flint, Summit Carbon Solutions/Continental Resources
- . . . and more to come.

(3) Amalgamation and eminent domain laws are critical for infrastructure development.

- While getting voluntary and enthusiastic participation from pore space owners and landowners is always the goal, amalgamation and eminent domain laws are critical to the continued development of the agriculture and energy industries.
- These projects cannot succeed without having laws that allow for the moving and storage CO₂.
- The future of our economy depends on getting commodities we produce to get to market through critical linear infrastructure like highways, pipelines, transmission lines.
- Previous legislatures have carefully balanced all the stakeholders—landowners, developers, political subdivisions, state agencies. Let's not upset the apple cart.

Summit Carbon Solutions

Additional Facts on CCUS

Linear Infrastructure is Critical to ND's future:

- Ag and Energy represent 70% of ND's Economy. These industries require linear infrastructure to move products to market (electric transmission, pipelines, rail lines, & roadways).
- Stopping linear infrastructure projects threatens the livelihoods of all North Dakotans – our economy, jobs and state funding is entirely dependent on our ability to move Ag and Energy Commodities to markets.
- Our forefathers had the foresight to adopt eminent domain for linear infrastructure. They recognized the critical nature of linear infrastructure, and how a handful of landowners should not be able to shut down our economy and threaten the livelihood of our citizens by blocking linear infrastructure projects.
- SCS has worked diligently with landowners to identify and acceptable route for the pipeline, adjusting pipeline route 1,000's of times, and secured voluntary easement agreements with over 80 percent of landowners on the pipeline route in ND.

ND has worked on CO2 for over 3 decades – give these laws the chance they deserve

- The legislature has worked for many years to create a legal, tax, and regulatory framework for how to lead the world in CO2 development,
 - including the definition of pore space, the fee structure at the ND Industrial Commission, the long-term accountability for CO2 storage, exempting CO2 from sales and use tax, and important investments and research and development.

Timeline:

- 2002: IOGCC task force established to study CO2 storage and the role of the states.
- 2009: Legislature adopts regulatory and legal regime for geologic storage of CO2, defining pore space ownership and setting up long-term liability laws.
- 2010: Administrative Rulemaking implementing the law.
- 2013: EPA Class VI primacy rule introduced by administrative rule on April 1, 2013.
- 2018: ND's Class VI primacy application approved by EPA effective April 24, 2018.
- 2021: Legislature exempts CO2 for geologic storage from sales and use tax. Legislature advances fee structure on CO2.

(1) *The future of agriculture and energy—our two most important industries—depends on stable and predictable CO2 policies.*

- Regardless of perspectives on CO2 - markets are demanding low-emission energy.

Summit Carbon Solutions Additional Facts on CCUS

- ND has invested millions in anticipation of this market
- ND ideally positioned to thrive and take advantage of this market for the prosperity and continued growth of our agriculture and energy industries.

Ethanol & Corn – Our CO₂ laws allow ethanol to be decarbonized to access greater low-carbon fuels markets, paying a premium to the plants and the corn growers that supply the feedstock.

Coal – Our CO₂ laws could allow the coal industry to extend the life of that industry to provide baseload power for decades to come.

Oil – Our CO₂ laws have the promise, through enhanced oil recovering, to double the output of the Bakken to date (Helms), which will have tremendously positive impacts on the economy of ND and the state's budget—as long as large-scale CO₂ can be transported from sources in central ND to reservoirs in western ND.

(2) Leave the CO₂ laws alone. The regulatory, tax, and legal regime is working, and investments to extend the life of our agriculture and energy industries have been made.

- Oil - Cedar Hills South Unit, Dakota Gasification Company/Weyburn EOR project
- Coal - Project Tundra, Dakota Gasification Company CO₂ Sequestration Project, Rainbow Energy Center/Coal Creek Station
- Agriculture - Red Trail Energy Ethanol Plant, Midwest Ag Energy/Blue Flint, Summit Carbon Solutions/Continental Resources
- . . . and more to come.

(3) Amalgamation and eminent domain laws are critical for infrastructure development.

- While getting voluntary and enthusiastic participation from pore space owners and landowners is always the goal, amalgamation and eminent domain laws are critical to the continued development of the agriculture and energy industries.
- These projects cannot succeed without having laws that allow for the moving and storage CO₂.
- The future of our economy depends on getting commodities we produce to get to market through critical linear infrastructure like highways, pipelines, transmission lines.
- Previous legislatures have carefully balanced all the stakeholders—landowners, developers, political subdivisions, state agencies. Let's not upset the apple cart.