State of Wyoming

Wyoming Oil, Gas, and Helium Study

***Attachment A: SCOPE OF WORK***

**Issued by:**

**Wyoming Energy Authority**
1912 Capitol Ave, Suite 305
Cheyenne, WY 82001
CONTACT: Tylynn Hall
PHONE: (307) 823-3304
wyoenergy.org

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## Introduction and Study Workflow

This study is divided into 9 separate phases. While a few phases can be worked in parallel, most phases will be used to inform the next phase of the study with baseline supportive data and information. Therefore, as each phase of the study is completed a review of the baseline supportive data and financial estimate for the next phase will be essential prior to initiating work on that task. The WEA will review contract financial commitments with the contractor prior to initiating work on each individual project phase. Project bids should be structured by task within each project phase. The final report will be submitted as two separate reports, one confidential and one public facing version due to the nature of the data required to produce this report. A nondisclosure agreement will be required between the successful bidder and the WEA relating to all raw data needed to produce this report.

## Study Phases

- **Phase I: Supply** - the current status of oil, gas, and helium reserves in Wyoming
- **Phase II: Domestic Market Demand** - the oil, gas, and helium demand market
- **Phase III: Regulatory** - regulatory constraints and potential regulatory solutions
- **Phase IV: Midstream infrastructure** – analysis of the midstream infrastructure
- **Phase V: Forecast Results** – Oil, gas, helium supply and market consumption forecast
- **Phase VI & VII: Exports** - evaluation of export markets and infrastructure
- **Phase VIII: Prioritization** – prioritization of domestic and international export markets
- **Phase IX: Supply /Operations Enhancement** – Opportunities for how Wyoming can increase production and market share

## Phase I, Supply Determination

### Phase Goals

Establish a comprehensive, basin-level and statewide summary assessment of Wyoming's remaining recoverable oil, natural gas, and helium supply through 2050. Characterize reserve quantity and quality, production potential and methodology (including EOR), access and development constraints, projected production rates, remaining field life, and the timing required to permit and lease additional reserves. Identify opportunities to extend or consolidate reserves, and quantify associated state and county revenues.
The outcome will be an annual supply and production forecast for the first five years, followed by five-year increments through 2050, showing reserve availability, production, development and permitting timelines, constraints, and the estimated range of dates when new leasing would be required to sustain production.

### Scope

1) Characterize the oil, gas, and helium resource supply that is currently permitted and recoverable in Wyoming by producing basin and resource quality. Include recoverable

reserves known at this time, but structure the study to be easily updated if recoverable estimates change over time.

a. **Sources** - This is to be completed through a review of Oil and Gas Commission drilling permits, State Land leases, production statistics, Wyoming Geological Survey data, federal lease and production data, University of Wyoming publications, etc. Coordinate with operators and contractors to obtain representative real-world data, including through data-room access where available. Show data aggregated at a basin level and presented as a statewide summary. Deliverable shall establish a usable supply/reserve baseline and identify data gaps, assumptions, and opportunities for improved resource planning.
b. **Recoverable Reserves Permitted -** Review permitted oil and gas reserves to determine remaining recoverable reserves by production basin. Include leases that are currently producing, methane reserves, undeveloped fields, and exploration reserves. Account the production methodology (vertical wells, laterals, EOR use, etc). Include federal, state, and private reserves.
c. **Total Recoverable Reserves -** Determine by basin the recoverable reserves that are accessible to lease and develop on federal, state, and private mineral estate. Account the production methodology (vertical wells, laterals, EOR use, etc). Give special attention to leases that have APDs, but can not be drilled due to surrounding surface or subsurface limitations. Quantify limiting circumstances like this and provide recommendations to render these areas drillable.
d. **Reserve Access Constraints** - Determine by basin the acres removed from development through Sage grouse protection, migration corridors, and federal or state actions such as the Rocksprings BLM Resource Management Plan and wilderness study areas. What are the estimated reserves (units) of these excluded areas?
e. **Production Projections** - Determine the projected oil, gas, and helium production rate by basin This should be detailed by individual year for the first five years, and then by five-year increment blocks to 2050. Account the production methodology (vertical wells, laterals, EOR use at end of life, etc).
    i. Reconciling the leased production rate against actual production rate based on annual production report(s) The goal is to have a realistic or as close to as possible actual production rate in order to determine remaining production life for each field within a basin without new reserve leasing. This information will be used to project the timeline (e.g. range in years) in which existing reserves are exhausted, and new reserves will need to be leased and producing for continued operations under current leasing regulations, requirements, and constraints.
f. **Asset Life** - Determine the projected remaining field life within each production basin including how long the reserves are estimated to last and their estimated production rates over time with current technology. This analysis should also include a review of resources that could be extended or enhanced through the use of EOR.
g. **State Revenue –** state and county income estimates based on above production and asset life estimates. (should include severance, royalties, ad-valorem, sales tax, use tax, etc.)

h. **Expansion Estimates** - Determine the estimated time needed to permit new reserves by basin to determine if permitted reserves will be exhausted prior to new reserves being leased. These data should be presented as a range.

2) This information is to be compiled in a manner that details the potential oil, gas, and helium supply in individual years for the first five years and then in five-year increment blocks to 2050. This analysis will evaluate the oil, gas, and helium supply by production basin and be presented as an aggregate statewide by land and mineral interest/ownership (federal, state, and private) :
    a. Reservoir - remaining recoverable oil, gas, and helium reserves (MMscf or M bbl)
    b. Reservoir - methane intensity of gas produced by basin
    c. Production - estimated production within remaining reserves without EOR and with EOR
    d. Development - time-line to access and permit remaining reserves (based on production rate depletion)
    e. Development - time-line required to lease new reserves for continued production and use of existing infrastructure.
    f. Development - projected date (*provided as a range*) of when leased and producing oil, gas, and helium reserves decline and are exhausted by basin without new leasing occurring.
    g. Ensure to account for drill leases that are not drillable due to surface or subsurface land pockets that are not accessible, drillable, or permittable.

## Phase II, Domestic Demand Market Characterization

### Phase Goals

Phase II will characterize domestic demand markets and opportunities (e.g. refining, thermal power, transportation, manufacturing, export to other states). Quantify current and projected domestic demand through 2050. Include graphical and comparative analyses showing demand trends. Explore how changes in demand and access to markets could affect Wyoming's economy, energy markets, and future resource production.

### Scope

#### Consumers & Consumption

1) Detail national demand for Wyoming oil, gas, differentiated gas, and helium supply
    a. This will be completed by individual state and consumption sources that use Wyoming oil, gas, and helium (thermal power, refining, transportation, manufacturing, etc.)
    b. This analysis will compile the projected life and closure dates of thermal fired plants and refineries that use Wyoming oil and gas.
    c. Identify current and projected demand rate trends such that the impacts to Wyoming's future aggregated produced oil, gas, and helium can be determined in Phase V of this study.

2) Detail by state(s), those states with Renewable Portfolio Standards, and Zero Carbon Mandates that receive Wyoming oil, gas, and helium for thermal power plants, refining, manufacturing, etc.
3) Detail by state(s), those states that are purchasing Wyoming gas as a differentiated gas as a low carbon emission fuel and if this gas resource receives and additional premium when sold.

**CCUS Impacts**

4) Detail the timeline and potential cost of deploying carbon capture emission controls on existing power generation plants using Wyoming oil and gas if the IRA 45Q stays in place at the $85 per ton rate. Detail the benefits of these types of tax credits to Wyoming industries, including helium development in the state. Explore incentive rate values and the optimal values to stimulate capture on power generation in different states using Wyoming resources.
5) Determine the estimated retrofit timeline for existing plants using Wyoming oil and gas if CCUS is technically and financially able to be implemented and the order in which that deployment would likely occur (e.g. states with EOR programs and Class VI primacy)
6) Complete an evaluation of states/service territories utilizing oil and gas baseload power and the impact on power rates for both commercial and residential based on plant retirement dates and installation of new generation capacity. (*e.g. this is a look at what power costs look like without the use of oil and gas fired baseload)*
7) Compile use and demand of Wyoming oil and gas for alternative uses such as ammonia, hydrogen production, etc.
8) Explore other market opportunities and limitations not discussed elsewhere in this Phase. Examples could include distances from markets, infrastructure, proximal refineries capacities, sweet vs sour crude markets, LNG, and potential new markets in Wyoming like data centers or sour crude utilization in state.

**Scenarios**

9) Detail the domestic oil, gas, and helium demand by individual year and then five-year increment blocks if emission controls such as carbon capture utilization and storage <u>are</u> implemented and the estimated impact on plant closure schedules
10) Detail projected domestic demand by individual year for the first five years, and then by five-year increment block based on the relaxing of emissions regulation on oil and gas fired plants if realized under the current administration.

## Phase III, Regulatory

### Phase Goals

Phase III will identify the permitting and regulatory requirements that affect Wyoming oil, gas, and helium development on federal, state, and private lands. It will identify key regulatory bottlenecks and timelines and recommend regulatory reforms to streamline the permitting process and reduce regulation constraints. The analysis will also evaluate federal and state policies affecting production, power generation, refining, consumption by the industry, cost, taxation, exports, and emissions. It will identify how federal and individual state renewable and zero-carbon policies could change demand for Wyoming oil and gas.

**Scope**

***Wyoming Development***

1) Define in detail current regulatory permitting timelines and process steps required for leasing and permitting new oil, gas, and helium reserves on federal, state and private lands. This could be structured similar to the Wyoming Energy Authority Coal Study leasing analysis.This evaluation should also detail those regulatory items that are statute and rule based vs. policy based and recommendations as to how these time frames can be shortened.
2) Define regulatory requirements on industry and identify regulatory bottlenecks for each report element case below. These should account for issues with items such as surface occupancy, split estates, small undrillable subsurface areas central to APD lease areas that render existing APDs undevelopable, and combined access issues that account for multiple constraints such as wildlife protection areas, migration corridors, surface and subsurface rights. It can include structural health of federal agencies, staffing, compensation, redundancies, bonding, and optimization opportunities within federal agencies.
    a. **Maintain Existing** – Identify the regulatory requirements to continue or maintain existing oil, gas, and helium production. State permitting timelines, Federal approvals, review federal and state taxation rates, royalties, and any bonus bid type payment schedule requirements.
    b. **New Development**- Identify the regulatory requirements and bottlenecks to lease <u>new</u> oil, gas, and helium reserves. This section should detail the leasing process from lease nomination reserve definition, issuance of the federal Record of Decision and lease sale. This process should also be defined and compare federal vs state processes for federal, state and private reserves. Provide recommendations or optimization opportunities.
    c. **Expand Existing** - Identify current regulatory requirements to expand existing production. Provide recommendations or optimization opportunities on regulation and policy that need to be changed to allow for increased production of oil, gas, and helium. Some examples include the Rock Spring Resource Management Plan decision, conducting required quarterly federal lease sales, and timely approval of federal and state lease sales.
    d. **O&G Consumption / Power Generation** - Regulatory requirements and policies that will need to remain in place or be changed/ enhanced to preserve and extend oil and gas fired power plants. Examples could include Clean Power Plan 2.0, 45Q emission capture incentives, new plant construction permits, etc.
3) Compare the risks developers and investors see regarding permitting and regulatory in Wyoming compared to other oil and gas states. If possible estimate / quantify the additional costs/risk on developers in Wyoming compared to states that primarily produce off of private land and mineral estate. See if there are lessons Wyoming can take from other states like Utah/New Mexico regarding federal land permitting processes. This should include both primary development and midstream.
4) Consider regulations that impact export on a larger international scale. Make recommendations based on the potential hurdles that would impact Wyoming exports.

5) Consider utility scale regulation that could impact export domestically or internationally. Make recommendations based on the potential hurdles that would impact Wyoming exports.
6) Perform an analysis on offset land purchase requirements and compensatory royalties in Wyoming. Compare them to other oil and gas states. How do these impact development? Are there better ways to achieve the same result?
7) What are Wyoming state regulations or statutes that could be reformed? Example around state statute on “pooling” or availability of bonds once operators have abandoned legacy wells. What areas of primacy could be beneficial for the state to have over federal authority?
8) Define any additional regulatory impediments that may not have fallen into above categories.

**Influencing US Regulatory Policy Items:**

Ensure that the below items are accounted for in this study. Outlining how each item could impact current and future development of oil, gas, and helium.

1) Review of the EPA Clean Power Plan 2.0 regulations.
2) Review of the Endangerment finding on CO2 and subsequent court decision.
3) Review of equivalent taxation on power generation, refining, and manufacturing. This review will include a review of taxation across power generation methods and the impact of the production tax credit on wind, solar, and thermal fired generation.
4) Review non-attainment area status requirements and successful implementation in Wyoming counties. Assess readiness to remove requirements with the environmental goals having been met .
5) Review of the federal and state regulatory constraints on oil, gas, and helium exports.
    a. Regulatory requirements and bottlenecks that would need to be changed to allow an increase in oil, gas, and helium exports. This analysis should look at state and federal regulations and mandates separately. For example, states that have passed specific requirements for net zero emissions or low carbon standards.
6) Identify those states using Wyoming oil and gas for in-state power generation that have alternative generation “renewable” portfolio standards and zero emission carbon mandates. Also detail those states exporting power using Wyoming oil and gas to states with alternative “renewable” generation portfolio standards and zero carbon mandates.
7) Identify any developing transportation policies (air, land, sea) that could impact oil or gas demand.

## Phase IV: Midstream Infrastructure Analysis

### Phase Goals

Identify current midstream bottlenecks within Wyoming and across states that Wyoming exports to. Use the previous phase results to determine if there is potential for new or expanded oil, gas, and helium export throughout Wyoming and states consuming Wyoming oil, gas, and helium. Review infrastructure (e.g. pipeline, rail, and processing capacity) that could be developed or enhanced. Include timeframes for permitting, construction, or upgrades

to infrastructure that would be required. The midstream infrastructure should address both interstate, and intrastate needs and requirements.

**Scope**

1. Based on any surplus oil, gas, and helium identified available to the market in Phase I:
    a. **Current Snapshot** - Determine existing infrastructure such as midstream, major pipelines, compression, rail, handling facilities, and gathering locations across Wyoming. Identify associate taxes that impact if materials are transported via rail or truck and how that impacts infrastructure demand. What infrastructure capacities and limitations exist currently in Wyoming? What is the maximum oil, gas, and helium (MMscf/d or M bbl) that could be moved through this infrastructure currently? Are there current bottlenecks?
    b. **Expansion Issues** – Evaluate the factors mentioned above in the "current snapshot" of Wyoming Infrastructure. What would the limiting infrastructure factors be if any surplus identified in Phase 1 were brought online? Include issues surrounding commercial and non-commercial storage of Helium in this section.
    c. **Expansion Recommendations** - Can the existing infrastructure handle additional export oil, gas, and helium? If not, what infrastructure expansions or interconnections are needed to handle additional production? Include pipelines, compression, rail, trucking, handling facilities, gathering locations, etc. Identify strategic locations, partnerships, or policies that would optimize infrastructure expansion. Grade or categorize them by capital expense and permitting risk.

## Phase V: Forecast Results of Supply & Market

**Phase Goals**

Use the previous Phases to Forecast Wyoming oil, gas, and helium supply and demand through 2050, including annual projections for the first five years and five-year increments thereafter. Identify the amount of new reserves and leasing needed to maintain a stable supply through 2050. Identify if additional midstream infrastructure would be needed and what infrastructure to prioritize. These forecasts should use three potential base case scenarios; 1) oil and gas regulation is favorable to the industry, 2) oil and gas regulations are 50% favorable, and 3) oil and gas regulation are unfavorable.

**Scope**

1) Create an oil, gas, helium supply and market consumption forecast. Based on oil, gas, and helium supply as detailed in Phase I and projected demand as determined in Phase II, forecast Wyoming oil, gas, and helium supply in (MMscf or M bbl) by individual year for the first five years and then in five-year increment blocks through 2050. This evaluation will include a projection of new leases (MMscf or M bbl) that will be required to ensure a stable oil, gas, and helium supply through 2050. Include the recommended

midstream infrastructure expansion explored in Phase III required to meet the demands outlined here.
In addition, include a visual timeline format that includes supply and demand ramps, permit timelines, along with other key milestones such as plant retirement dates.

## Phase VI: Economic Evaluation of Export Markets

### Phase Goals

Evaluate potential international markets in the Pacific, Europe, South America, and Africa based on demand, pricing, and market potential for Wyoming oil, gas, and helium. Consider regulations, infrastructure, port access and development, and intra-state partnerships. Rank export port potential based on state policy and infrastructure.

### Scope

Perform an analysis on international export as in Phase II for domestic markets. Identify consumer countries in each region along with consumption quantities.

1) Evaluate the Pacific markets on demand and price.
2) Evaluate European markets based on demand and price.
3) Evaluate South American markets based on demand and price.
4) Evaluate African markets based on demand and price.

## Phase VII: Evaluation of Export Infrastructure

### Phase Goals

Assess existing and potential international export routes and ports for Wyoming oil, gas, and helium, including available capacity and infrastructure limitations. Identify new infrastructure, upgrades and improvements needed to increase export volumes.

### Scope

Build off of Phase VI above to analyze the below scopes.

1. Review potential domestic and international export points to include:
    a. The West coast (US and Canadian port space)
    b. Mexico, Baja
    c. The Gulf coasts
    d. The Great Lakes (US and Canadian port space (e.g. Duluth or Thunder bay))
    e. The East coast
2. Based on any surplus oil, gas, and helium identified as available for export in Phase I:
    a. Determine existing domestic and international infrastructure such as midstream, compression, rail, handling facilities, and port locations by region as detailed in item 1.

    b. What export capacities are currently available for each port in use, and what is the maximum oil, gas, and helium (MMscf/d or M bbl) that could be moved through these ports?
    c. Can existing infrastructure handle additional export oil, gas, and helium?
3. Determine <u>new</u> infrastructure needs that would be required to export Wyoming oil, gas, and helium from each of the available port locations including such items as midstream infrastructure, compression, rail, handling facilities, and port space.
4. Determine what handling facility upgrades would be needed at existing port facilities to increase export volume of oil, gas, and helium (e.g. are there technologies such as the use of AI that could increase existing port throughput).
5. Include or reference from Phase III any export regulation requirements pertinent to this section, such as taxation at the point of compression.
6. Provide CCUS impacts in those countries or regions.
7. Provide scenarios for each region that summarizes the regulation, infrastructure, or upgrade requirements to participate in that market.

## Phase VIII: Prioritize Potential Markets both Domestic and Export

### Phase Goals

Prioritize the most viable domestic and international markets and export locations based on supply, demand, infrastructure, costs, and market potential. Compare generation and refining options and develop the permitting, construction, and retrofit steps and timelines needed to support Wyoming resource development and exports.

### Scope

1) Based on the results of the above Phases identify and prioritize existing domestic, new domestic, and new potential export ports for oil, gas and helium markets.
2) Develop process steps required to implement oil, gas, and helium exports that include permitting and construction or retrofitting timelines.

## Phase IX: Supply & Operations Enhancement

### Phase Goals

Opportunities for how Wyoming can increase production and market share. Identify Wyoming specific production and development issues that impact ~15% or more of operators or reservoir production in oil, gas, and helium. Identify potential innovations and/ or policy that could optimize or mitigate impacts surrounding these issues. Examples include but are not limited to specific issues around; power costs, power generation, field development, supply chain, workforce, technology and innovation initiatives, research, local partnerships, production challenges, EOR, disposal, unitization, asset operations & maintenance issues, produced water, other produced byproducts, etc. What other issues are Wyoming oil, gas, and helium industries facing and how can Wyoming do more with the existing resources?  Lastly,

this phase should look at litigation issues prevalent across these industries, quantify the impacts they have on industry, and recommend litigation reform options that would protect both industry and the environment.

**Scope**

What are the opportunities for how Wyoming can do more with what current infrastructure and basins to decrease costs and increase production and market share? Identify potential innovations and/ or policy that could optimize or mitigate impacts surrounding the below issues and quantify the potential benefit to the state.

- **EOR**
  Wyoming operators may face barriers to adopting enhanced oil recovery (EOR), including limited access to technology, capital, infrastructure, and technical expertise. Deliverable: Assess the following and provide recommendations categorizing them from simple solutions to more complex:

  - Type of EOR: What types of EOR are most prominent across Wyoming, and why? Should WY consider implementing different types of EOR or other technologies? If so, which types and how?
  - Roadblocks: What prevents operators whose wells could use EOR from adopting the technology? Detail potential issues, including lack of access, lack of capital, time, technology limitations, and the need to educate small operators. Identify actions at both the private and state levels that could mitigate these roadblocks, such as extending $CO_2$ pipelines or reducing $CO_2$ costs for secondary recovery.
  - Include a small section that explores the benefits of further CO2 infrastructure for enhanced oil recovery (EOR) in Wyoming. Identify and quantify potential expansion issues and recommendations.

- **Partnerships/ Synergy Opportunities**
  Wyoming companies may have opportunities to share resources, infrastructure, data, and capabilities, but existing partnerships and mechanisms for collaboration may be limited.

  Deliverable: Identify the following and provide recommendations categorizing them from simple solutions to more complex:

  - How many companies seek State or DOE funding, and how often do those efforts result in established partnerships.
  - Potential collaboration opportunities between operators to solve operational issues, such as produced-water sharing cooperatives between companies that are over- or under-producing. Include the regulations and permitting buildout required to support these synergies.
  - Potential synergies the state could encourage between private industries, such as data centers working with gas developers on power solutions or technologies to produce rare earths from produced water.

- **WY Ways of Working**

  Wyoming-specific operating conditions, workforce constraints, service capabilities, and infrastructure may increase operating costs (LOEs) and limit production and development efficiency.

  Deliverable: Identify the following and provide recommendations categorizing them from simple solutions to more complex:

  - Specific production and development problems unique or particularly relevant to Wyoming operators that impact LOEs, and opportunities to optimize them, including cold-weather operations and seasonal development windows.
  - How many small operators face staffing or reliable service-company challenges, and how Wyoming could incentivize permanent residents to support industries that are not transient or seasonal.
  - Strategies to elevate local service-industry capabilities, improve regional competitiveness and efficiency, and establish higher standards that retain business in-state rather than outsourcing to other states.
  - Other infrastructure or utility issues facing Wyoming operators and potential solutions, including utility and power prices, the ability to self generate power and/ or sell to the grid, roads, flaring constraints, etc.

- **Strategies**

  Wyoming oil, gas, and helium operations depend on supply chains that may be exposed to cost increases, tariffs, bottlenecks, and material availability constraints. They also face up-front financing requirements and available financing structures that may create challenges for Wyoming operators, particularly smaller operators bringing fields into operation.

  Deliverable: Assess the following and provide recommendations categorizing them from simple solutions to more complex:

  - The oil, gas, and helium supply chains that feed Wyoming operations, including steel. Identify bottlenecks and optimization opportunities, examples of strategies for stocking materials ahead of tariffs, and recommendations for how to assist operators in implementing those strategies.
  - How most Wyoming projects are financed, whether this reflects financing approaches for comparable energy projects across the U.S., and how the financial entry/up-front costs for small operators in Wyoming to make a field operational compared with those in other states.

- **Litigation**
  - Categorize and outline the top issues that are most commonly litigated in the oil, gas, and helium industries in Wyoming. Compare them to other high producing states with large federal land (surface and mineral) holdings.
  - If possible, quantify an estimated average amount of dollars federal, state, and industry spend related to processing oil, gas, or helium litigation issues annually. Look at Wyoming specific numbers, but compare them to other high producing states. This could be presented as an annual number for each of the past five years.
  - How many operators face leasing issues that are specifically tied up in lawsuits? Are there strategies or resources that could help mitigate the impact to operators from third party litigation ?
  - Provide reform recommendations that still protect the environment and communities while also promoting energy development and reduce federal, state tax payer dollars spent on litigation.

## Deliverables Summary

1. **Structure:** The report will summarize each study phase with key issues and recommendations and include a combined aggregate summary that ties all report phases together.
2. **Aggregate Summary:** The report aggregate summary will detail the top ten regulatory priority recommendations affecting oil, gas, and helium production and consumption (e.g. the Rock Springs RMP decision, leasing constraints, and the endangerment finding).
3. **Audience:** The study will be used to inform communication materials for policy makers at the state and federal levels. Therefore, summaries and graphics will be reader friendly.
4. **Updates**: Structure the report so that it can be updated over time with new information.
5. **Tone:** Ensure the study opens and closes with the positive messaging and reasoning for the benefits and importance of these industries in Wyoming.
6. **Development:** The report shall determine the credibility of oil, gas, and helium export potential and discuss the infrastructure, regulatory, and export terminal development timelines *(e.g. existing facilities vs new facilities)*
7. **Carbon:** The report will make recommendations related to development, implementation, and cost of CCUS, the effect of the continuation of the 45Q tax credit, and what is the most beneficial funding level of the 45Q for CCUS to achieve plant deployment.
8. **Report Versions:** The final product shall include both a confidential report version and a public facing version due to the confidentiality of those financial and trade secret data sources that will be necessary to develop this report.

## Resources

Please consider utilizing and building upon available reliable resources, including the following:

Wyoming School of Energy Resources (SER):
https://www.uwyo.edu/ser/research/publications/index.html

Wyoming Enhanced Oil Recovery Institute (EORI):
https://www.eoriwyoming.org/projects-resources/publications/publications

Wyoming Energy Authority (WEA):
https://wyoenergy.org/reports/