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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
OFFICE OF FOSSIL ENERGY
NATIONAL ENERGY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY



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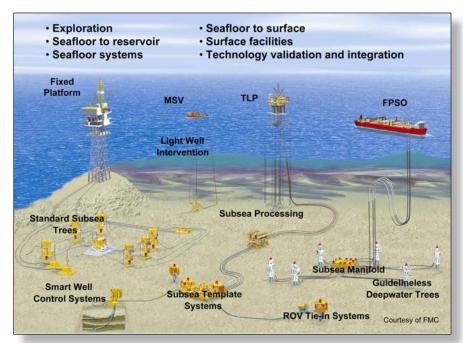


# ULTRA-DEEPWATER AND UNCONVENTIONAL NATURAL GAS AND OTHER PETROLEUM RESOURCES RESEARCH PROGRAM

The Department of Energy's (DOE) Office of Fossil Energy supports research and policy options to ensure clean, reliable, and affordable supplies of oil and natural gas for American consumers. The National Energy Technology Laboratory's (NETL) Strategic Center for Natural Gas and Oil (SCNGO) implements a portfolio of Fossil Energy research & development (R&D) programs aimed at enhancing domestic oil and gas supplies in an environmentally responsible way.

Natural gas and crude oil provide two-thirds of our Nation's primary energy supply and will continue to do so for at least the next several decades, even as we transition to a more sustainable energy future. The natural gas resource estimated to exist within the United States is significant, but because this resource is increasingly harder to locate and produce, new technologies are required to extract it. This is also true for the domestic oil resource, much of which will need to be produced from very deep water, forced from residual pockets left in older reservoirs, or extracted from unconventional deposits, all of which are difficult to develop with existing technology, even at current prices.

In August 2005, President Bush signed the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct) into law. Title IX, Subtitle J, Section 999 of the EPAct adds another dimension



Ultra-deepwater architecture and technology.

to the overall NETL/SCNGO oil and gas R&D effort, enhancing opportunities to demonstrate technologies in the field and accelerate their implementation in the marketplace. The Ultra-Deepwater and Unconventional Natural Gas and Other Petroleum Resources Program launched by Title IX, Subtitle J, Section 999 is a 10-year, \$50 million-per-year, public/private partnership designed to benefit consumers by developing technologies to increase America's domestic oil and gas supply and reduce the Nation's dependency on imports. A portion of the funding is directed towards cost-shared research, while another portion (25 percent) is used by NETL to carry out complementary R&D.

# **Program Consortium**

EPAct required the DOE to competitively select and award a contract to a consortium to administer three elements of the Title IX, Subtitle J, Section 999 program. The Research Partnership to Secure Energy for America (RPSEA), a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit corporation consisting of over 130 member organizations, was the industry consortium selected to administer the cost-shared portion of the program. NETL, on behalf of the Secretary, maintains oversight and review of the program.

Funding for the Consortium-administered elements of the Title IX, Subtitle J, Section 999 program is divided as follows:

- Ultra-deepwater architecture and technology (35% of funds).
- Unconventional natural gas and other petroleum resource exploration and production technology (32.5%).
- The technology challenges of small producers (7.5%).

The companies, universities, and other organizations that receive funds through this program provide cost-share contributions of 20 to 50 percent or more of total project costs, magnifying the impact of the public investment. The involvement of industry partners in all phases of the oil and gas R&D process increase the likelihood of near-term demonstrations of technologies developed by the Program, a key step in accelerating the movement of these technologies into the marketplace.

RPSEA began working in January 2007 and together with NETL/SCNGO and two Federal Advisory Committees formed to provide input into the process, produced the first Annual Plan for the Consortium-administered portion of the Title IX, Subtitle J, Section 999 program. This plan, approved in August 2007, led to the solicitation of research projects under each of the three elements mentioned above. A total of 43 projects were selected under the 15 RPSEA solicitations for 2007. Seventeen projects were selected under the Ultra-Deepwater program element, nineteen projects under the Unconventional Resources element and seven projects under the Small Producers element (see tables). RPSEA is in the process of finalizing contracts with the selected project performers and developing a technology transfer plan to ensure that the results of each project are broadly disseminated to the audience of potential users.

# 2007 Ultra-Deepwater Architecture Selected Projects

(awardee partners can be found at http://www.netl.doe.gov/technologies/oil-gas/EPAct2005/projects/index.html)

| RFP<br>Number | Project Title   | Primary<br>Awardee                                    |
|---------------|---|---|
| DW1201        | Wax Control   | University of Utah                                    |
| DW1301        | Improvements to Deepwater Subsea<br>Measurements  | Letton-Hall Group                                     |
| DW1302        | Ultra-High Conductivity Umbilicals  | Technip   |
| DW1401        | Carbon Fiber Wrapped High Pressure Drilling and Production Riser Qualification Program                                    | Lincon Composites                                     |
| DW1402        | Ultra-Deepwater Dry Tree System for Drilling and Production   | Houston Offshore<br>Engineering                       |
| DW1402        | Ultra-Deepwater Dry Tree System for Drilling and Production   | FloaTEC   |
| DW1403        | Fatigue Performance of High Strength Riser<br>Materials   | Stress Engineering                                    |
| DW1501        | Extreme Reach Development   | Tejas   |
| DW1603        | Graduate Student Design Project: Design of Extreme High Pressure, High Temperature (XHPHT) Subsurface Safety Valve (SSSV) | Rice University                                       |
| DW1603        | Graduate Student Design Project: Robotic MFL Sensor for Monitoring and Inspection of Deepwater Risers                     | Rice University                                       |
| DW1603        | Graduate Student Design Project: Hydrate Plug Characterization & Dissociation Strategies                                  | University of Tulsa                                   |
| DW1603        | Graduate Student Design Project: Flow<br>Phenomena in Jumpers – Relation to Hydrate<br>Plugging Risks                     | University of Tulsa                                   |
| DW1701        | Improved Recovery   | Knowledge<br>Reservoir                                |
| DW1801        | Effect of Global Warming on Hurricane<br>Activity   | National Center<br>for Atmospheric<br>Research (UCAR) |
| DW1901        | Subsea Processing System Integration<br>Engineering   | General Electric                                      |
| DW1902        | Subsea Power Generation Project   | Houston Advanced<br>Research Center                   |
| DW2001        | Synthetic Benchmark Models of Complex Salt  | SEAM  |

The 2008 Annual Plan was prepared and reviewed by the two Federal Advisory Committees, and approved in August 2008. The Plan lists ten new topics for ultra-deepwater R&D project solicitations along with one solicitation for the Unconventional Resources element and one for the Small Producers element. The 2008 solicitations are anticipated to be released in fall 2008. In addition, the 2009 Annual Plan has been prepared and will be reviewed by the two Federal Advisory Committees in September-October 2008. The 2009 round of solicitations are expected to be released Spring 2009.

Information regarding the solicitations will be available on both the NETL website, <a href="http://www.netl.doe.gov">http://www.netl.doe.gov</a> and the RPSEA website website website with the RPSEA website w

Copies of the Annual Plan documents and reports from the Federal Advisory Committees are available on the Department of Energy website at <a href="http://fossil.energy.gov/programs/oilgas/ultra">http://fossil.energy.gov/programs/oilgas/ultra</a> and unconventional.

## **2007 Unconventional Resources Selected Projects**

(awardee partners can be found at http://www.netl.doe.gov/technologies/oil-gas/EPAct2005/projects/index.html)

| Project Title Project Title   | Primary Awardee                          |
|---|--|
| A Self-Teaching Expert System for the Analysis, Design and Prediction of Gas Production from Shales                                     | Lawrence Berkeley National<br>Laboratory |
| Advanced Hydraulic Fracturing Technology for Unconventional Tight Gas Reservoirs  | Texas A&M University                     |
| An Integrated Framework for the Treatment and Management of Produced Water  | Colorado School of Mines                 |
| Application of Natural Gas Composition to Modeling Communication Within and Filling of Large Tight-Gas-Sand Reservoirs, Rocky Mountains | Colorado School of Mines                 |
| Comprehensive Investigation of the Biogeochemical Factors Enhancing Microbially Generated Methane in Coal Beds                          | Colorado School of Mines                 |
| Enhancing Appalachian Coalbed Methane Extraction by Microwave-Induced Fractures   | Pennsylvania State University            |
| Gas Condensate Productivity in Tight Gas Sands  | Stanford University                      |
| Gas Production Forecasting From Tight Gas Reservoirs: Integrating Natural Fracture Networks and Hydraulic Fractures                     | University of Utah                       |
| Geological Foundation for Production of Natural Gas from Diverse Shale Formations   | Geological Survey of Alabama             |
| Improved Reservoir Access through Refracture Treatments in Tight Gas Sands and Gas Shales   | University of Texas - Austin             |
| Improvement of Fracturing for Gas Shales  | University of Houston                    |
| New Albany Shale Gas  | Gas Technology Institute                 |
| Novel Concepts for Unconventional Gas Development in Shales, Tight Sands and Coalbeds   | Carter Technology                        |
| Novel Fluids for Gas Productivity Enhancement in Tight Formations   | University of Tulsa                      |
| Optimization of Infill Well Locations in Wamsutter Field  | University of Tulsa                      |
| Optimizing Development Strategies to Increase Reserves in Unconventional Gas Reservoirs   | Texas A&M University                     |
| Paleozoic Shale-Gas Resources of the Colorado Plateau and Eastern Great Basin,<br>Utah: Multiple Frontier Exploration Opportunities     | Utah Geological Survey                   |
| Petrophysical Studies of Unconventional Gas Reservoirs Using High-Resolution Rock Imaging   | Lawrence Berkeley National<br>Laboratory |
| Reservoir Connectivity and Stimulated Gas Flow in Tight Sands   | Colorado School of Mines                 |

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Unconventional natural gas and other petroleum resource exploration and production technology.

## **2007 Small Producers Program Selected Projects**

(awardee partners can be found at

http://www.netl.doe.gov/technologies/oil-gas/EPAct2005/projects/index.html)

| Project Title   | Awardee                                       |
|---|---|
| Cost-Effective Treatment of Produced Water Using Co-Produced Energy Sources for Small Producers                     | New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology |
| Enhancing Oil Recovery from Mature Reservoirs Using Radial-Jetted Laterals and High-Volume Progressive Cavity Pumps | University of Kansas                          |
| Field Site Testing of Low Impact Oil Field Access<br>Roads: Reducing the Footprint in Desert Ecosystems             | Texas A&M University                          |
| Near Miscible CO <sub>2</sub> Application to Improved Oil Recovery for Small Producers                              | University of Kansas                          |
| Preformed Particle Gel for Conformance Control  | University of Missouri,<br>Rolla              |
| Reducing Impacts of New Pit Rules on Small Producers  | New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology |
| Seismic Stimulation to Enhance Oil Recovery   | Lawrence Berkeley<br>National Laboratory      |

# **NETL Complementary Research Program**

The Complementary R&D Program is being carried out by NETL's Office of Research and Development. The four principal areas of focus are:

- **Drilling Under Extreme Conditions**
- Environmental Impacts of Oil and Natural Gas Development
- Enhanced and Unconventional Oil Recovery
- Resource Assessment

Another activity is identifying and quantifying the benefits that are expected to accrue as a result of the entire Section 999H program and performing analyses in support of program planning.

The 2009 activities for the Drilling Under Extreme Conditions project area will be to focus on activities related to the Ultra-deep Single Cutter Drilling Simulator (UDS) with the goal of improving the economic viability of drilling for and producing from domestic deep (greater than 15,000 ft true vertical depth (TVD)) and ultra-deep (greater than 25,000 ft TVD) oil and natural gas resources.

The 2009 activities for the Environmental Impacts project area activities will include research that will inventory airshed contaminants attributable to oil and gas activities using sensors mounted on unmanned aircraft to monitor contaminant plumes from oil and gas operations. This will permit 3-D measurement of contaminants within the dispersion plume and will provide a basis for air quality models that better represent the effect of contaminants from widely dispersed oil and gas sources.

Activities in the Enhanced and Unconventional Oil Recovery area during 2009 will focus on the development of new technologies that improve upon current oil extraction processes, while the Resource Assessment area will include activities to perform a detailed assessment of the Marcellus Shale in the Appalachian Basin utilizing high resolution analytical reservoir characterization techniques. The project will integrate higher resolution instrumentation to evaluate the molecular distribution of components in the shale. The results will be used to help determine the mechanisms of gas storage and movement through the matrix and fractures of the shale to the well bore which will lead to more accurate reservoir modeling.