

ALASKA PipelineProject

Regulatory & Government



The Alaska Pipeline Project operates under unique regulatory provisions in Alaska (State), the United States (Federal), and Canada (Federal and Provincial) that provide project benefits as well as require project commitments.

About the Alaska Gasline Inducement Act

The Alaska Gasline Inducement Act (AGIA) was enacted into state law in 2007. AGIA is intended to expedite the development of an Alaska natural gas pipeline through the establishment of mutual commitments and responsibilities between the AGIA licensee and the State of Alaska. TransCanada was awarded the AGIA licence in December 2008, and in June 2009 ExxonMobil joined TransCanada and together form the Alaska Pipeline Project.

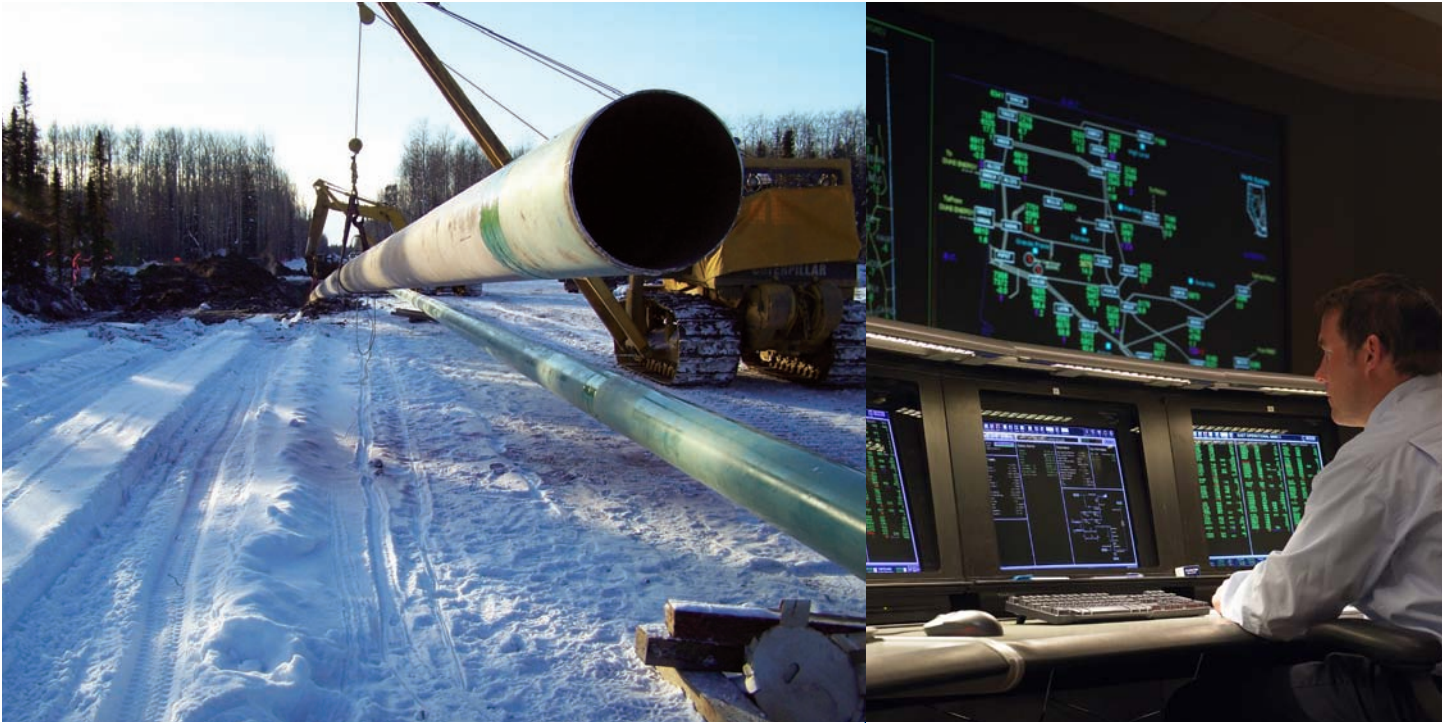
AGIA requires a number of commitments from the AGIA licensee, including:

- Meeting specific deadlines for conducting an Open Season;
- Filing a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity application with the U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) by a specific deadline;
- Providing an opportunity for a minimum of five in-state natural gas offtake points;
- Conducting additional assessments of potential demand for the pipeline's use at least every two years.

In exchange, the State of Alaska has its own set of commitments and responsibilities, including reimbursing a portion of the project's qualifying expenses.

For more information about AGIA, visit:
<http://gasline.alaska.gov/>





About the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Act

In 2004, the U.S. Congress passed the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Act (ANGPA) to advance the development of a pipeline to transport Alaska's natural gas to the North American market. ANGPA created the Office of the Federal Coordinator (OFC), an independent federal agency, to help expedite and coordinate federal permitting and pipeline construction. ANGPA also provided guidance to the U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) on regulating open seasons for Alaskan natural gas pipeline projects.

FERC is an independent federal agency that regulates the interstate transmission of natural gas in the United States. FERC's responsibilities, among other duties, include regulating the siting of interstate natural gas pipelines and overseeing the environmental reviews related to natural gas transmission. While the OFC coordinates efforts between federal agencies, governments and stakeholders, FERC is the lead U.S. federal agency responsible for the Alaska Pipeline Project. FERC will also oversee the preparation of a consolidated National Environmental Policy Act Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for all federal agencies.

About the Northern Pipeline Act

Enacted in the late 1970s, the Northern Pipeline Act (NPA) is the primary legislative framework for securing the expedited Canadian federal approvals necessary for the planning and construction of the Canadian portion of the Alaska Pipeline Project. The Northern Pipeline Agency is the central decision-making authority responsible for advancing the NPA regulatory approval process in Canada.

Pursuant to the NPA, the Alaska Pipeline Project, through TransCanada and its wholly-owned subsidiary Foothills Pipe Lines Ltd., holds Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity for the construction of all Canadian segments of the project. As a consequence, the Alaska Pipeline Project is the only entity to have existing legislation providing for expedited project certification. This is a key advantage that benefits the legal framework for the Alaska Pipeline Project in Canada.

For more information please visit:
www.TheAlaskaPipelineProject.com