

Overview of United States CCUS R&D Funding

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JCOAL Clean Coal Day International Symposium

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State of Wyoming





Wyoming Energy Production

- Largest Producer of Coal
- Largest Producer of Uranium
- 8th Largest Oil Production
- 9th Natural Gas Production
- Proven rare earth element reserves
- Excellent geology for CO2 storage
- Large Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) potential





President Joe Biden

- Started 4-year term on January 20, 2021.
- Eligible to run for second 4-year term in 2024, which would run through January 2029.
- Has set a U.S. goal of achieving a carbon free power sector by 2035 and a net-zero emissions economy by 2050.
- Pursuing multiple approaches to achieve goals:
 - Most significant to the ITC are significant R&D funding administered by the Department of Energy (DOE)





Research and Development

Three major sources of funding for clean energy and low carbon technologies

- 1. Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act
 - Signed into law November 15, 2021
 - One time funding
- 2. Inflation Reduction Act
 - Signed into law August 16, 2022
 - One time funding
- 3. Annual Federal Department of Energy funding
 - Annual amounts vary for each fiscal year: October 1 September 30



Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act

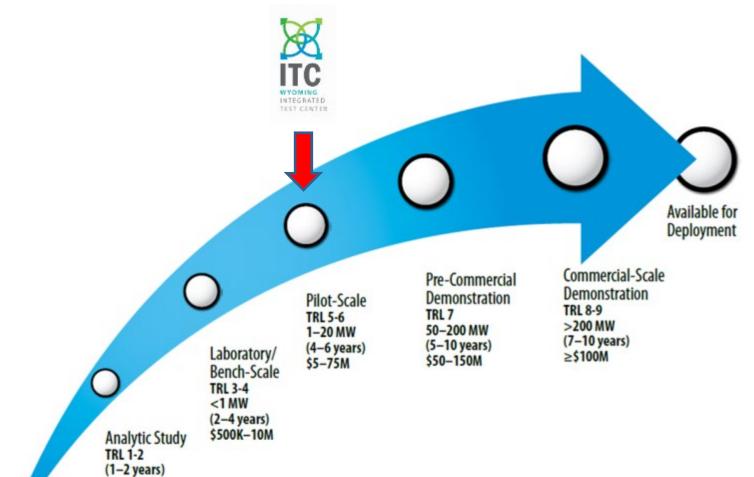
\$21.1 billion USD of CCUS funding directed to the Department of Energy

Major authorizations:

- \$2.5 billion for Commercial Carbon Capture Demonstration Projects
 - Dry Fork Station is a potential site
- \$937 million for Large-Scale Carbon Capture Large Scale Pilots
 - ITC is well positioned to host these types of projects
- Carbon Storage Validation and Testing \$2.5 billion
 - Wyoming CarbonSAFE near Dry Fork Station and the ITC
- CO2 Transport FEED studies \$100 million
- CIFIA (loans and expansion grants) \$2.2 billion
- Direct Air Capture Hubs \$3.5 billion
- Hydrogen Hubs \$8 billion (at least one fossil energy blue hydrogen hub)
- Direct Air Capture incentive prizes



R&D Timeline



≤\$1M



Source: National Energy Technology Laboratory, "Carbon Storage Technology Program Plan," December 2014

Scale of Projects



TECHNOLOGY GROWTH CURVE



COMMERCIALIZATION 20-100 MW+



gti

PILOT SCALE
10+ MW





ENGINEERING SCALE
1 MW



BENCH SCALE
.3 MW



Inflation Reduction Act

\$500 billion USD of funding and tax incentives

- \$394 billion for private investment incentives, including tax credits
- 45Q Tax Credit enhancements
 - 45Q refers to the specific section of the United States' tax code
 - CO2 captured and sequestered permanently, such as geologic sequestration or conversion into products
 - \$85/ton for CO2 from industrial sources
 - \$180/ton for DAC
 - CO2 captured and utilized in enhanced oil recovery applications
 - \$60/ton for CO2 from industrial sources
 - \$130/ton for DAC
 - Projects must begin construction by 2033
 - Minimum project sizes:
 - 1,000 tons per year for DAC
 - 18,750 tons per year for electrical generation facilities
 - 12,500 tons per year for any other facility



DOE Program Funding

- Energy Storage: \$450 million
- Critical Minerals: \$248.5 million
- Industrial Decarbonization: \$685 million
- CO2 Removal: \$140 million
- Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management: \$890 million
- Carbon Management Technologies: \$460 million



Drilling the University of Wyoming's test CO2 sequestration well under DOE's CarbonSAFE program in 2022.



Summary

- Biden administration has prioritized carbon reductions and is utilizing many different agencies and approaches to reach goals.
- Over the past two years, the US Government has provided unprecedented amounts of funding for low-carbon energy.
- Significant resources are available to directly fund R&D
- Many different tax incentives to promote private investment of commercial projects.
- Many of these benefits could be available to Japanese companies if they have an American partner.
- Wyoming would like to help and conduct joint projects with Japan.



KHI's solid sorbent test facility under construction in August 2023 at the Wyoming ITC

Stay in Touch!

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