

## Environmental Non-Governmental Organization (ENGO) Perspectives on CCS

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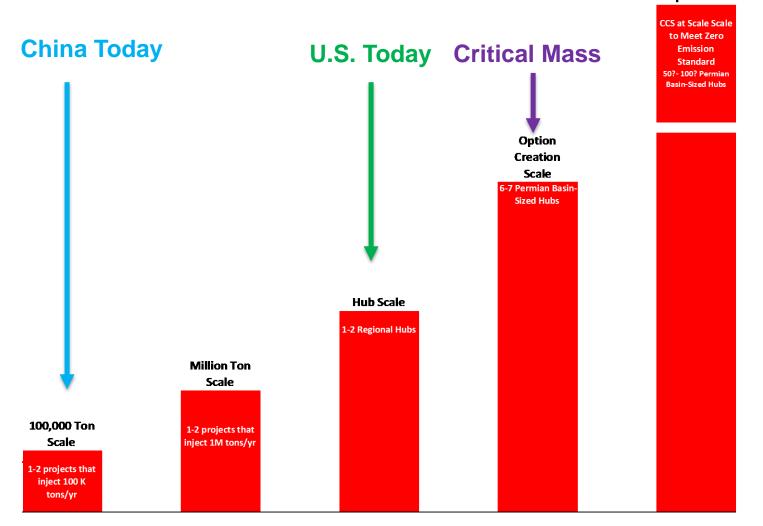
Policy Group Meeting John Thompson Director, Fossil Transition Project



## Stages of CCS- CCUS Deployment

National

Impact Scale



These bars are not to scale. This is illustrative of the concept



## Where Progress Stalls

- ✓ Technology Assessments
- ✓ Storage Capacity Assessments
- ✓ Sink-Source Matching
- ✓ Technical-Economic Modeling
- ✓ Identify Barriers

### Policies

# Policy Needs Depend on Stage

TASK FORCE

#### **Policy Characteristics Policy Examples** Stage Incentives/financial policies are keyrequested on a project-by-project basis. • Tax breaks (Texas exemptions from various taxes) • Rate-base projects (Mississippi rate base Kemper) CCS as compliance option for future Demonstration Federal regulations also drives demo projects. • Grants (example: Petra Nova, ADM) Targets a relatively small number of 0 • Technology Research aimed at lowering costs of CCS/CCUS projects. Incentives/financial policies are still important but existing/proposed regulations also play a key role. **Federal** Hub Tax Credits (45 Q) Incentives are "self-activating" CCS reduces regulatory compliance cost CO<sub>2</sub> regulations are most important to the **Option Stage**. Federal regulators use the "option" created by Federal building hubs. Option •Cap and Trade These option stage policies seek deep carbon Creation •Carbon taxes reductions by mid-century. Incentives/financial policies are greatly Some incentives diminished.