

H.R. _____, the “CCUS Innovation Act”

The CCUS Innovation Act sets forth a comprehensive approach to promoting the development and deployment of carbon capture, utilization and storage technologies, including direct air capture, through permitting reform, financial incentives, and federal technical support.

Fossil energy is a critical part of the U.S. energy mix and the world because it provides economic, employment, and mobility benefits. CCUS affords an opportunity to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in a way that is economically beneficial while building upon our existing energy supply, infrastructure, and industrial systems.

CCUS Projects: The bill strengthens existing law to specify the inclusion of carbon capture, utilization, or storage projects, such as pipelines and direct air capture projects, for eligibility of guaranteed loan support from the Department of Energy (DOE).

CCUS Permitting: The bill accelerates deployment of CCUS projects, especially direct air capture, and ensures more efficient, timely permitting on CO₂ pipeline infrastructure.

CCUS R&D: Using existing, non-regulatory authority under the Clean Air Act, the bill establishes a ten-year EPA program to award funds for direct air capture research and a Direct Air Capture Technology Advisory Board to harness federal expertise on CCUS. The bill also directs EPA to provide technical support for carbon utilization technologies in collaboration with DOE, and to examine carbon storage in deep saline formations.

CCUS MLP Parity: The bill provides tax deferral parity with other infrastructure projects to facilitate CCUS technologies and infrastructure deployment.

Good Governance: The bill avoids duplicative federal activity and requires transparency and accountability from the involved federal agencies. Under the bill, CCUS research conducted by EPA cannot duplicate DOE-funded research, and EPA must report on funds used for research on pollution prevention and emissions control.