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**CATF PRESENTS RECOMMENDATIONS TO PRESIDENT OBAMA'S  
TASK FORCE ON CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE**

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**REPORT CALLS FOR COMPREHENSIVE ARRAY OF NEW  
DEMONSTRATION PLANTS, \$20 BILLION IN NEW FUNDING**

BOSTON, July 6, 2010 – Clean Air Task Force, a nonprofit organization with long-standing expertise in the field of carbon capture and storage (CCS) from coal-fired power plants, offered a number of significant recommendations to President Obama's Interagency Carbon Capture and Storage Task Force (ICCSTF), calling for timely, vastly increased deployment of all the major CCS technologies available or under development today.

Among the noteworthy suggestions was that the Obama Administration should develop a phased approach for developing CCS, including:

- Building about 30 “pioneer” CCS projects by 2018 that overcome technical uncertainties with capturing carbon dioxide from coal and gas plants and injecting it deep underground in geological brine formations. This recommendation is about three times the number of projects President Obama has called for in the past. CATF has identified a \$20 billion funding plan to finance these efforts, a level less than what the U.S. is spending to support wind energy.
- Building more than 50 gigawatts of CCS projects (a large power plant is about 1 gigawatt in size) between 2020 and 2040. This recommendation would drive innovation, lower costs of CCS by about 25% and vastly expand the network of carbon dioxide pipelines and storage sites. CATF recommends a competitive program to award incentives in this phase and performance standards on gas and coal power plants that drive the installation of CCS technology on power plants.
- Financing these efforts through a combination of revenue from capping carbon emissions, wires charges on power bills, or portfolio standards that require utilities to purchase a portion of their power from sources that use CCS.

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President Obama convened the interagency task force in February to develop a plan to overcome barriers for widespread, cost-effective deployment of CCS within 10 years, with a specific goal of bringing 5-10 commercial CCS demonstration projects into operation by 2016. The President charged his Task Force with developing a plan of action within 180 days (August 1), so CATF filed their recommendations in a report entitled "The Carbon Capture and Storage Imperative: Recommendations to the Obama Administration's Interagency Carbon Capture and Storage Task Force" by the July 2 deadline for public comment. CATF's White Paper can be found at [www.catf.us/resources/publications](http://www.catf.us/resources/publications).

"President Obama astutely recognized the essential need for a swift CCS action by forming his interagency task force," said John Thompson, Director of CATF's Coal Transition Project and lead author of the CATF White Paper. "CATF tapped into our extensive work in both the US and China, and advanced modeling of climate policies to offer these far-reaching recommendations."

"The models we used paint a stark picture," Thompson said. "Without significant financial incentives for CCS, the power sector shifts from uncontrolled coal to uncontrolled natural gas. While this shift cuts power sector emissions significantly, it's only a half-step. During a 10-year period between 2040 and 2050, under this scenario the power sector would need to double the emissions reductions achieved in previous decades, and it would have to make these deep cuts without a widespread carbon dioxide infrastructure of pipelines, injections sites, and cost-effective capture technology. However, with financial incentives and performance standards on coal and gas power plants, CCS technology is deployed early, makes deep cuts in carbon dioxide, and avoids infrastructure bottlenecks."

The report offers 19 specific recommendations, including ones that the Administration could take now without further Congressional action. These include:

- Direct \$1 billion dollars in stimulus money to install CCS on the Edwardsport, Indiana IGCC plant that is already under construction. This money, commonly considered “FutureGen” dollars, would allow Edwardsport to cut emissions by 65% and become one of the first large scale coal-fueled CCS plants in the world.
- Use an Executive Order or similar means to require the federal government to buy electricity from the proposed FutureGen plant in Mattoon, Illinois. This recommendation would provide the financial certainty needed for the project to break ground.
- Direct EPA to begin developing performance standards that drive CCS technology for both coal and gas plants under existing authority in the Clean Air Act.

“We realize that our report gives the Obama Interagency CCS Task Force a great deal to consider,” said Thompson, “Our approach may differ from other parties’ suggestions. We propose major financial incentives, because we recognize the significant levels of funding necessary to deploy CCS, along with very tough performance standards on power plants. Fundamentally, it’s all about protecting our global climate as well as our domestic energy supply.”

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*Clean Air Task Force is a nonprofit organization founded in 1996 dedicated to reducing atmospheric pollution through research, advocacy and private sector collaboration. For more information on Clean Air Task Force, please visit us at [www.catf.us](http://www.catf.us), and for our White Paper: “The Carbon Capture and Storage Imperative,” please go to [www.catf.us/resources/publications](http://www.catf.us/resources/publications).*