

CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE IS SAFE, KEY TO STRONGER FUTURE FOR MIDWEST AGRICULTURE

A growing consensus of voices representing agriculture, biofuels, labor, the environmental community, and policymakers on both sides of the aisle is speaking up about the importance of CCS, including CO₂ pipelines and infrastructure.

National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine:

“While large-scale transportation of CO₂ is somewhat novel, pipeline transport of CO₂ has occurred *safely for approximately 50 years*. In fact, according to recent analytical work (Hawkins et al., 2021), *CO₂ pipelines were determined to be among the safest in the industry*” – [National Academies Press](#), 2023

Illinois Farm Bureau:

“We *support...pipeline transportation of carbon dioxide captured from ethanol and fertilizer production* to locations with favorable geological formations for permanent storage. All CO₂ pipelines should be constructed to protect public safety and should adhere to the Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) standards.” – [2023 Policy Resolutions](#)

Prairie Research Institute at the University of Illinois (Greenberg et al.):

“CCUS could play an *important role in achieving the state’s decarbonization goals and equitable clean energy workforce development* as outlined in the Climate and Equitable Jobs Act... CCUS should be *both enabled and appropriately regulated* to ensure long-term storage of CO₂ in full consultation with impacted communities to address community concerns.” – [Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage in Illinois](#), 01/2023

Office of Iowa Governor Kim Reynolds (R):

“[C]arbon sequestration can offer new revenue streams for Iowa farmers and renewable energy producers impacted by market price and profitability challenges...” – [Executive Order](#), 06/2021

Teamsters, Operating Engineers, LIUNA, and United Association:

“[T]he proposed [CO₂] pipeline is *designed with rigorous safety measures in place to ensure safe operation*. Union members, including pipefitters, equipment operators, laborers, truck drivers and more will bring our extensive training, professionalism and dedication to safety to the task of building the pipeline... As Illinois workers, our unions recognize CCS as a way to not only *bolster — but also future-proof — Illinois’ agriculture and manufacturing jobs*.” – [Chicago Sun-Times](#), 08/2023

Dr. Jennifer Wilcox, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management, U.S. Department of Energy:

“Deep underground *storage of CO₂ is not new* — the oil industry has been doing it for nearly 40 years through enhanced oil production, which is a commercial-scale activity today. Through this industry, we have gained *expertise in safe and secure storage*, and the same skills, work force, and expertise will apply for dedicated CO₂ storage projects.” – [New York Times](#), 06/2022

Clean Air Task Force:

“The [Illinois] Climate and Equitable Jobs Act also underscores the need for an expanded suite of technologies to fully decarbonize the energy system, including provisions to support existing nuclear power plants — which provide critically needed clean, firm power to the Illinois power grid — *as well as carbon capture — which the IPCC and IEA have featured as a crucial technology in decarbonizing difficult-to-electrify sectors*.” – [CATF Press Release](#), 09/21

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING

Jennifer Granholm, Secretary of Energy, U.S. Department of Energy:

“President Biden’s Bipartisan Infrastructure Law provides the transformative investments needed to scale up the commercial use of technologies that can remove or capture CO₂, which will **bring jobs to our regions across the country and deliver a healthier environment for all Americans.**” – [DOE Press Release](#), 12/2022

Michael Regan, U.S. EPA Administrator:

“Beyond the Class VI program, states are in a unique position to **proactively support the development of CCS** and CDR projects while protecting vulnerable communities. Incorporating safety and environmental burden considerations into the process early on, such as during site selection for the various components of CCS and CDR projects, will lead to sustainable and successful efforts in decarbonizing the nation’s energy and industrial sectors. Overall, taking action to address climate change, including by deploying CCS and CDR safely and responsibly, **will benefit vulnerable communities that are most at risk from the worsening impacts of climate change.**” – [EPA Letter to Governors](#), 12/2022

Great Plains Institute (GPI):

“Carbon capture is a **valuable technology for reducing the carbon emissions** of point source emitters in various sectors. In addition to carbon dioxide (CO₂), point source emissions are often accompanied by other pollutants, such as nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and particulate matter (PM)...Though the primary purpose of carbon capture is mitigating the climate impacts of industrial and power processes, **retrofitting a facility with a carbon capture system can also provide additional benefits.**” – [Report: Carbon Capture Co-benefits](#), 08/2023

Energy Futures Initiative:

“Several variants of carbon capture are **well-established and already in commercial use** across such industries as natural gas processing, urea production, and petrochemical production from coal gasification. In the U.S., there are thousands of miles of oilfield-serving pipelines that inject CO₂ underground for enhanced oil production purposes. All the basic elements of the CCS value chain - capture, transport, deep underground injection, and ongoing monitoring — have been **deployed in various commercial applications in the U.S. for decades.**” – [Report: Turning CCS projects in heavy industry & power into blue chip financial investments](#), 02/2023

Brad Townsend, Vice President of Policy and Outreach at Center for Climate and Energy Solutions:

“Carbon capture, utilization, and storage, as well as carbon removal technologies, **must play a crucial role in helping to decarbonize the global economy.** These technologies can cost-effectively address emissions from existing power and industrial facilities, help maintain power sector reliability, tackle hard-to-abate subsectors, and remove residual emissions to lower long-lived greenhouse gas concentrations. **Leading the world in the development and deployment of these technologies supports the competitiveness of domestic cement, steel, and chemical sectors**, while creating opportunities to export new technologies that can help the rest of the world decarbonize.” – [Testimony](#) before the U.S. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, 07/2022

National Wildlife Federation (NWF):

“Responsible deployment of CCUS is **necessary to reach established climate goals and protect vulnerable communities and wildlife...** Along with greenhouse gas reductions via clean energy, building upgrades, carbon dioxide removal, and natural carbon sequestration, CCUS is an integral part of the greenhouse gas reduction plan. **Significant investment in CCUS infrastructure is necessary** to get these projects up and running on a commercialized scale, so we can fully realize carbon capture’s potential.” – [NWF Blog](#), 02/2022

Mark McHargue, President, Nebraska Farm Bureau:

“As those who rely upon our nation’s natural resources to produce the world’s food, fiber, and fuel, Nebraska’s farmers and ranchers are also dedicated to ensuring their future use for generations. Projects like these provide agricultural producers with options that add value and support key industries like ethanol production, while continuing to steward the land and climate families rely upon,” – [NFB Carbon Policy Guide](#), 08/2022

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