

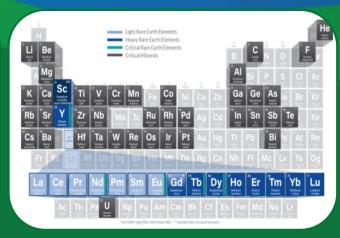
Importance of Responsible Carbon Management to Decarbonization

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OFFICE OF CARBON MANAGEMENT









Fossil Energy and Carbon Management (FECM)

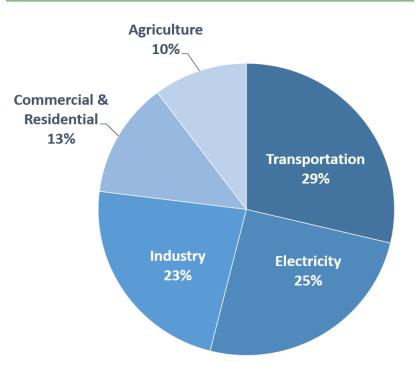
Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management

DOE-FE is now DOE-FECM

New name for our office reflects our **new vision**

- President Biden's goals:
 - 50% emissions reduction by 2030
 - CO₂ emissions-free power sector by 2035
 - Net zero emissions economy by no later than 2050

Total U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Economic Sector in 2019



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2021). Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2019

FECM Mission: Deep Decarbonization and Environmental Justice

Minimize environmental and climate impacts of fossil fuels from extraction to use

Priority Technology Areas

- 1. Point source carbon capture
- 2. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) removal
- 3. CO₂ conversion into products
- 4. Reliable CO₂ storage
- 5. Hydrogen production
- 6. Critical mineral production from industrial and mining waste
- 7. Methane mitigation

Office of Carbon Management (FECM-20)

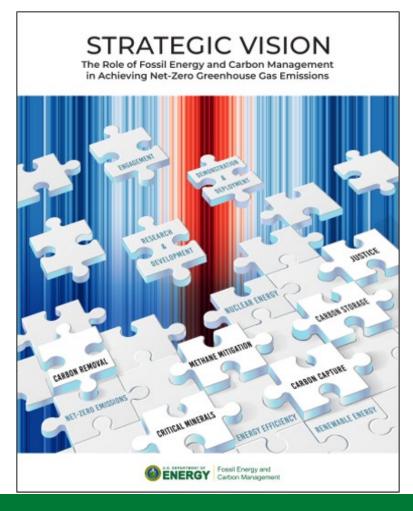
Office of Resource Sustainability (FECM-30)

Enacting Justice and Supporting Legacy Communities

- Good-paying jobs
- Job growth acceleration
- Healthy economic transitions
- Improve community conditions

Address hardest-to-decarbonize applications in the electricity and industrial sectors

A Vision for Carbon Management



A carbon management framework that will guide FECM's engagement with offices across the Department, Federal agencies, tribal and international governments, industry, non-governmental organizations, and communities

Advancing Justice, Labor, and Engagement

Priorities: Justice, labor, and international and domestic partnerships

Advancing Carbon Management Approaches Toward Deep Decarbonization

Priorities: Point-source carbon capture (PSC), carbon dioxide conversion, carbon dioxide removal (CDR), and reliable carbon transport and storage

Advancing Technologies that Lead to Sustainable Energy Resource

Priorities: Hydrogen with carbon management, domestic critical minerals (CM) production, and methane mitigation

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)

FECM - **\$6.5 billion** in new carbon management funding over 5 years through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Bipartisan Infrastructure Law).

Carbon Dioxide Removal - Direct Air Capture

Regional Direct Air Capture Hubs: \$3.5 billion DAC Technology Prize Competition: \$115 million

Carbon Dioxide Utilization and Storage

Carbon Storage Validation and Testing: \$2.5 billion Carbon Utilization Program: \$310 million

Front-End Engineering Design Studies

Carbon Capture Technology Program: \$100 million

Critical Minerals and Materials

Rare Earth Element Demonstration: \$140 million

Rare Earth Mineral Security: \$127 million

Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations (OCED)

OCED established December 2021 Principal Deputy Director, Kelly Cummins

- Builds on existing DOE investments in clean energy research and development
- Increases DOE's partnership with industry leaders

OCED Projects Areas:

- Clean hydrogen
- Carbon capture thoughtful siting w/ focus on hard to avoid sectors (e.g., industry and committed emissions)
- Grid-scale energy storage
- Small modular reactors and more

FECM-OCED Project Coordination

Hydrogen Hubs

 \$8 billion (for at least four projects, including at least one using fossil fuels with carbon management)

Carbon Capture Demonstrations and Large Pilots

• \$3.5 billion

Carbon Dioxide Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program Account

Loan Programs Office: \$2.1 billion

CCUS and CDR Facilitate Deep Decarbonization

Reduce the cost of capture/increase rates

- Power Sector
- Industry
- Carbon Dioxide Removal
- Design Studies and Demonstrations

Develop low-carbon supply chains through conversion

- Aggregates
- Fuels and Chemicals
- Solid Carbon Products

Optimize geologic storage operations

- CarbonSAFE Infrastructure, Partnerships
- Geomechanics (pressure and state of stress)
- Conversion of fossil assets
- Enabling real-time decision making through Al

CarbonSAFE - Infrastructure

Phase I: Integrated CCS Pre-Feasibility 18-month initiative



Thirteen projects funded

Complete



Phase II: Storage Complex Feasibility 2-year initiative

- Data collection; geologic analysis; analysis of contractua and regulatory requirements; subsurface modeling; risk assessment; evaluate monitoring requirements;
- Six projects funded

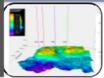
Active



Phase III: Site Characterization and 3-year initiative

- · Detailed site characterization; obtain Underground Injection Control (UIC) Class VI Permit to construct; CO₂ Capture Assessment; NEPA approvals
- · Five Projects funded





Phase IV: Construction of Storage Complex 2.5-year initiative

 Drill and complete injection and monitoring wells; obtain UIC Class VI authorization to inject; develop risk and mitigation plans

Subject to funding



CO₂ Management Addresses Diverse Sources, and the CO₂ **Concentration Affects Technical and Cost Challenges**

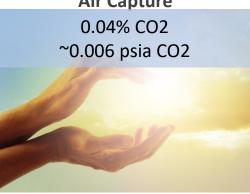
Coal Power Plant



Gas Power Plant



Air Capture



NG Processing Plant



Ammonia Plant



Ethanol Plant



Cement Plant



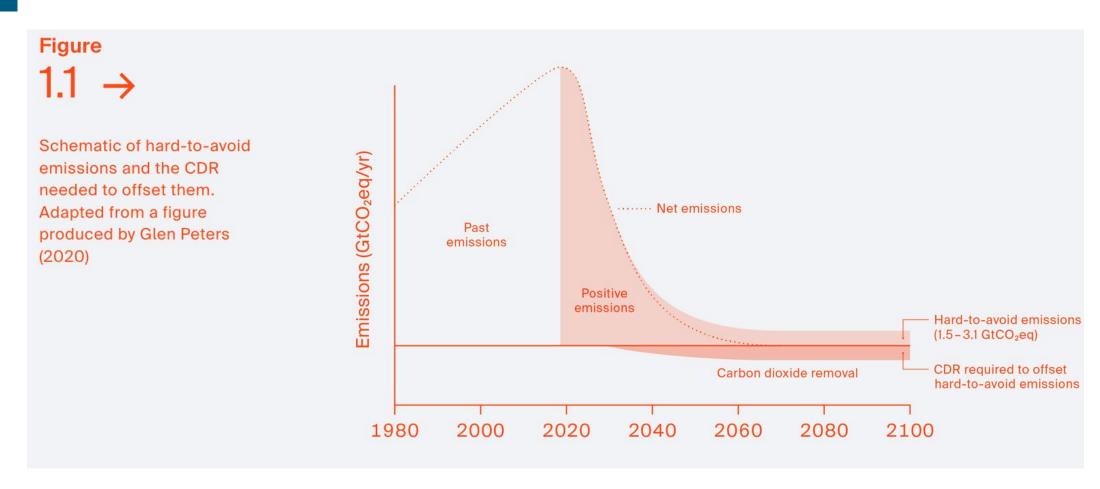
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Cost of Capturing CO₂ from Industrial Sources, January 10, 2014, DOE/NETL-2013/1602



fecm.energy.gov

Net-Zero and Role of Carbon Dioxide Removal



Reference: CDR Primer, 2021



Carbon Negative Shot: Key Performance Elements

Carbon Negative Shot's key performance elements will guide a responsible industry that is responsive to the climate crisis, such that multiple true, durable removal pathways can be deployed at their most affordable cost at the scale required to address the climate crisis.

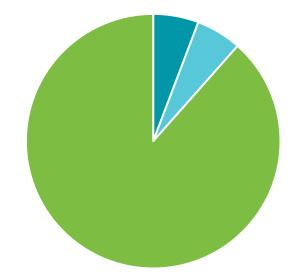
Less than \$100/net metric ton CO₂e for both capture and storage

Robust accounting of full life cycle emissions

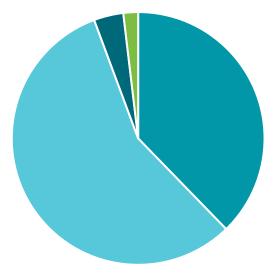
High-quality, durable storage with costs demonstrated for MRV for at least 100 years

Enables necessary gigaton-scale removal

Soil Carbon Sequestration

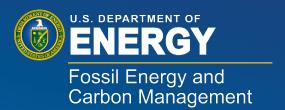


Direct Air Capture and Storage



Blue are costs associated with ambient air capture

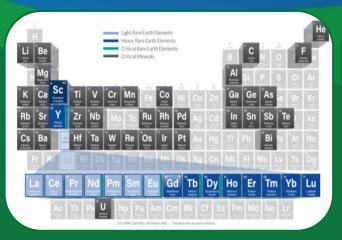
Green are costs associated with ensuring durable storage



Questions?









Point Source Capture Program

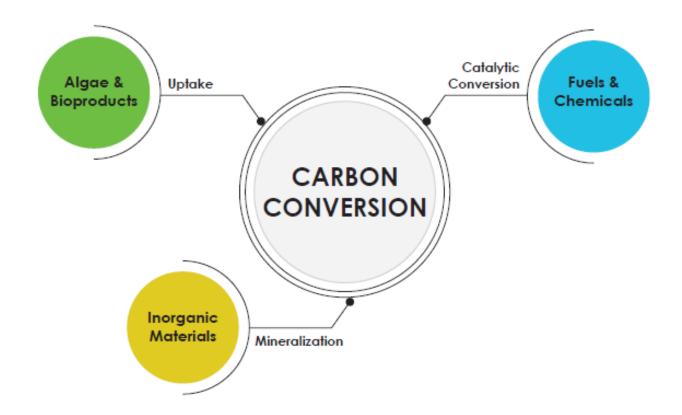
Integrated Approach to Accelerate Technology Development

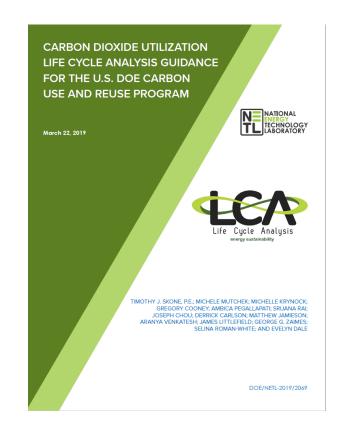


Point Source Capture Focus

- Develop capture technologies for the power and industrial sectors
- Reduce CAPEX/OPEX under a wide range of feed conditions
- Achieve high capture efficiencies (>95%)
- Maximize co-benefit pollutant removal
- Engineering-based Simulation (CCSI²)
- Create low-carbon supply chains (i.e., cement, steel, hydrogen, etc.)

CO₂ Conversion (the new "U")





Carbon Transport and Storage **RD&D: An Iterative Process towards Deployment**



Storage Infrastructure

Large-scale demonstration projects to develop best practices for industry and facilitate wide-spread commercialization

Storage Infrastructure Focus

- CarbonSAFE
- Regional Initiatives
- Offshore Storage
- **Brine Extraction Strategy** Test (**BEST**)
- Transition of O&G infrastructure



NEW CONCEPTS & TECHA

Advanced Storage Focus

- Well Integrity and mitigation
- Monitoring, verification, and accounting
- Storage complex efficiency and security
- **SMART:** Science-Informed **M**achine Learning for Accelerating Real Time Decisions
- **NRAP:** National Risk Assessment Partnership

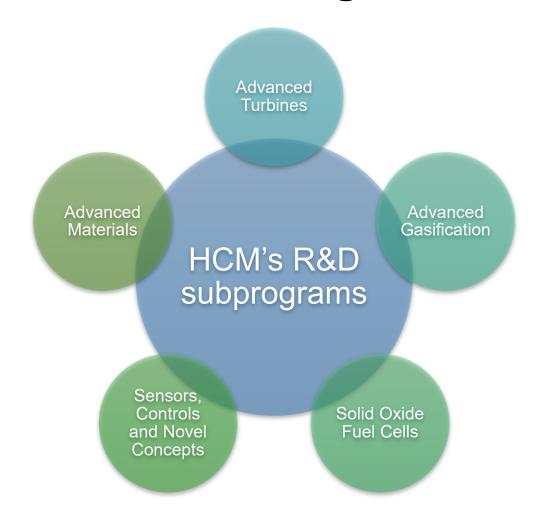


Advanced Storage

Harness early-stage storage concepts to technology demonstration



Hydrogen with Carbon Management Division



CDR Areas of Interest in FECM

- Biomass with Carbon Removal and Storage
- Direct Air Capture (DAC)
- Direct Ocean Capture (DOC)
- Accelerated Weathering and Mineralization

- Rigorous LCA and TEA (net-removed costs)
- Low-carbon energy, land, water resources required
- Leveraging transport and storage infrastructure
- Justice and work force considerations

