

**Perspectives from U.S. Congress on
Moving Forward to Facilitate
Carbon Capture & Sequestration**

Drew Willison
Minority Clerk, Subcommittee on Energy & Water
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate

Fifth Annual Conference
on Carbon Capture & Sequestration

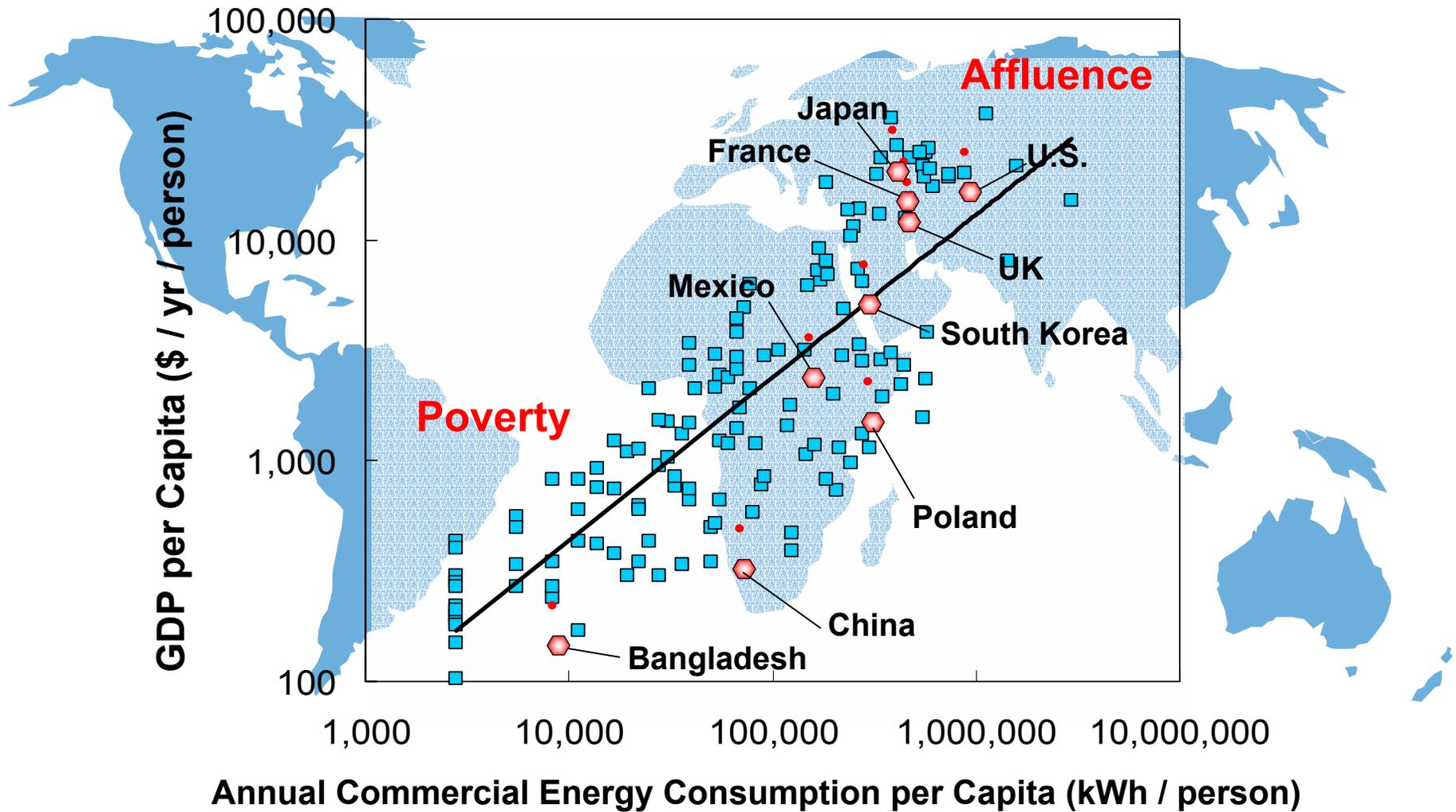
May 11, 2006

U.S. is Taking Climate Change Seriously !



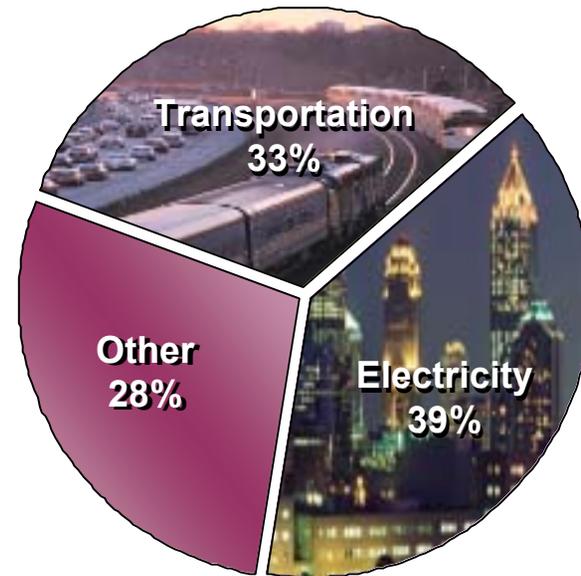
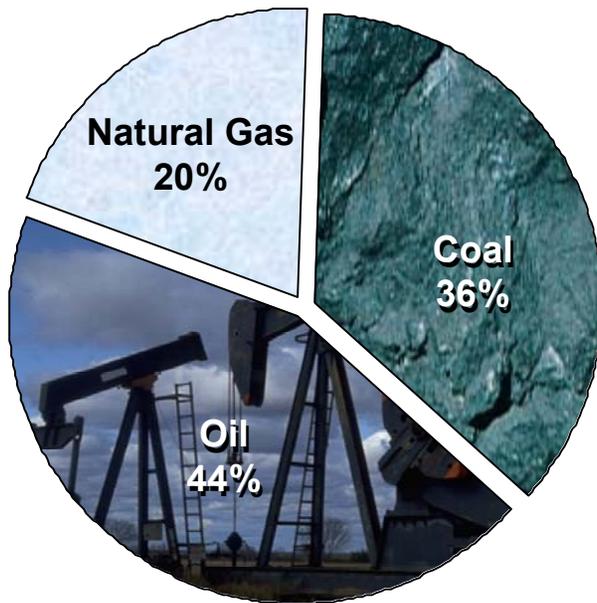
Climate change is 500 million times more complicated than any other environmental problem we have faced – *Daniel Esty*
Yale Law Professor

Energy Use Directly Linked to Economic Growth



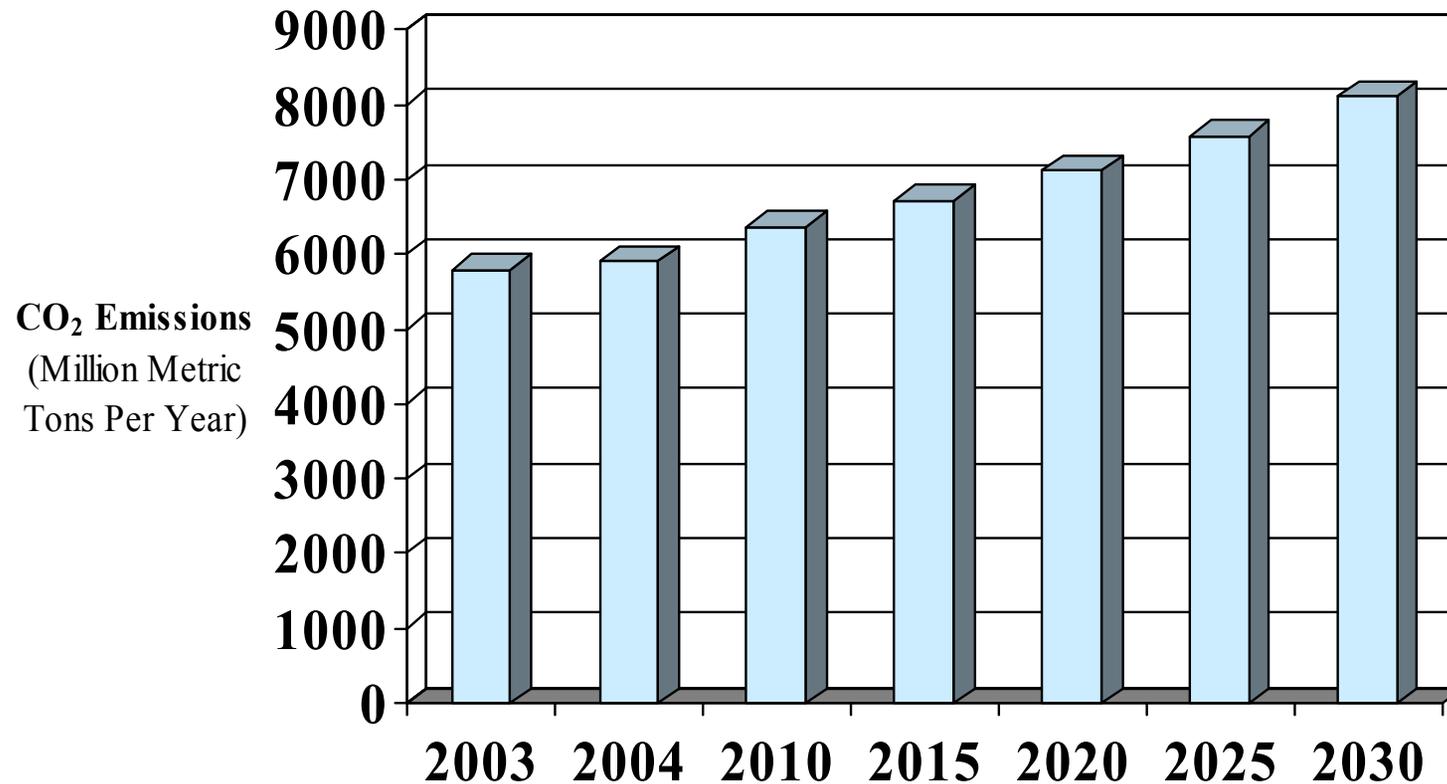
All Fossil Fuels & Energy Sectors Contribute CO₂ Emissions

United States Carbon Dioxide Emissions *(By Source & Sector)*



Growing Population and Economy Mean Continued Increases in CO₂ Emissions

Projected U.S. CO₂ Emissions



Technological Carbon Management Options

Reduce Carbon Intensity

- Renewables
- Nuclear
- Fuel Switching

Improve Efficiency

- Demand Side
- Supply Side

Sequester Carbon

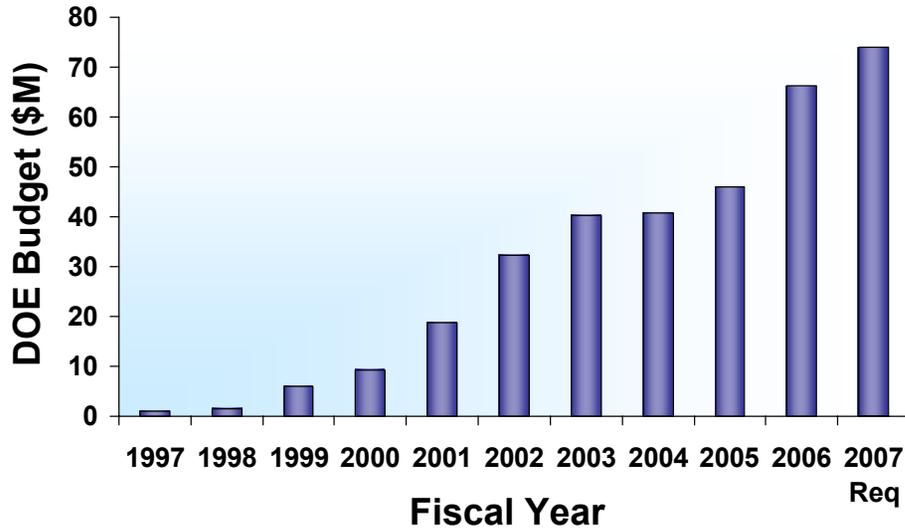
- Capture & Store
- Enhance Natural Sinks

All options needed to:

- Affordably meet energy demand
- Address environmental objectives

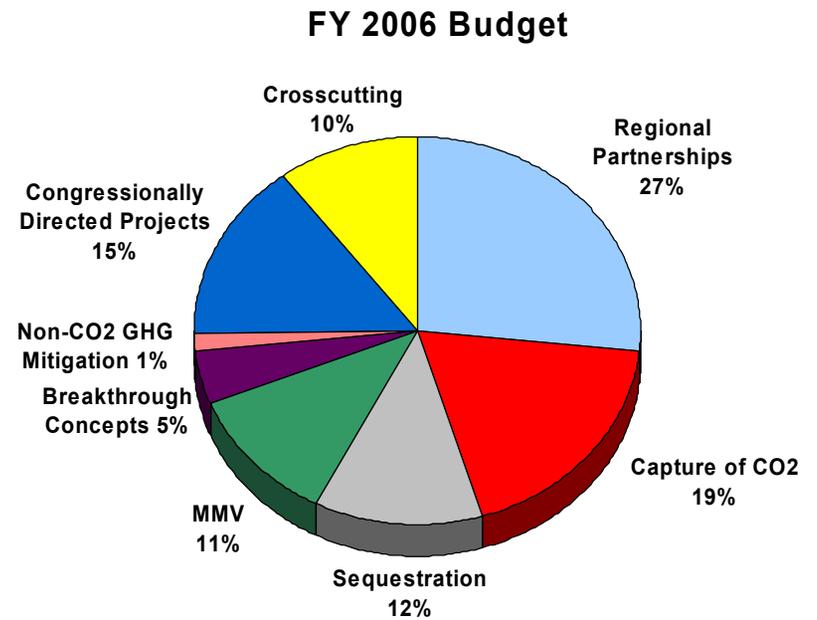


Congress is Committed to Sequestration R&D



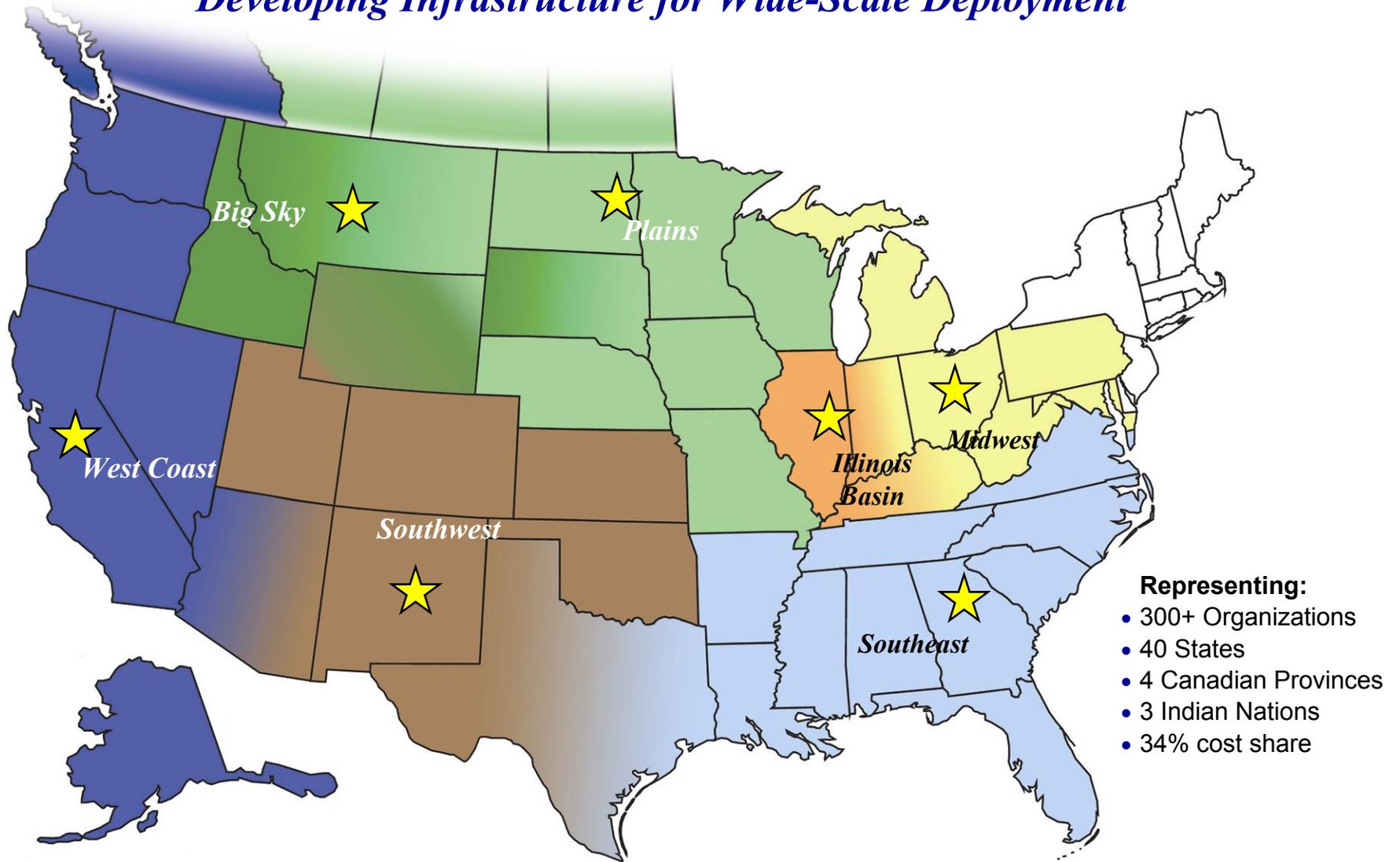
A Dynamic Growing Program

**\$260 Million
Federal Investment
To Date**



Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnerships

Developing Infrastructure for Wide-Scale Deployment



R&D is Critical to Ensure that Sequestration Will:

- **Be effective and cost-competitive**
- **Provide stable long-term storage**
- **Be environmentally benign**
- **Be acceptable to the public**