

**Colorado Carbon Management Briefing
with National Wildlife Federation & Great Plains Inst
Wednesday, January 24th, 2023
8-9am, Capitol HCR 0112**

Attendees: Rep Cathy Kipp, Rep Steph Vigil, Rep Meg Froelich, Rep Karen McCormick, Senator Tom Sullivan, Representative Jenny Willford, Senator Lisa Cutter, Rep Eliza Hamrick, Aide to Rep Kyle Brown, Jack Meyer, TJ Brown from National Wildlife Foundation

Emerging carbon management technologies like Direct Air Capture and carbon sequestration and storage are increasingly being discussed as part of CO's carbon management future. Come learn more about what could lie ahead in Colorado from Matt Fry, Senior Policy Manager - Carbon Management with Great Plains Institute and Dr. Simone Stewart, Senior Industrial Policy Specialist Climate & Energy Policy with National Wildlife Federation. Aides & staff welcome.

Welcome & Introductions: Becky Long

Presenters: Matt Fry, Great Plains Institute & Simone Stewart, National Wildlife Federation

Carbon Management 101

- Capture
- Beneficial Use
- Transport captured C)2
- Geologic Storage of Captured C02

We won't meet climate goals unless we use full spectrum of options

45Q Tax Credit - Many opportunities

\$5-\$10 of storage

Can improve air quality and health

Localized benefits co-pollutants/jobs

Federal Incentives

- Striving for just policy implementation and project development
- Per ton of c02 captured - IRA
- IIJA - MOney for DOE to engage
- Justice40 (J40) and the Dept of Energy

Questions:

How do you make your application rise to the top?

- 45Q - Good for 12 years after construction of project
- Applications with partnerships and robust community benefit plans

States that have primacy can expedite injection timeline - Colorado is in process

Beneficial - Utilization - Permanent to less permanent.

- Mineralization - turning CO₂ into solid rock - concrete
- CO₂ as raw materials -- R&D on waste & recycling
- Sustainable aviation fuels, Global shipping

Pipelines - Steel pipe, need to dehydrate \$1.3m per mile - 5,100 miles in operation now, don't like to share pipelines because other materials can mess the pipeline up. Overall very safe, well run, well maintained. Not re-use of pipeline, more right-of-way.

Injection - deeper than O&G, must be capped - and very thick eg >90 ft

50 year history, eventually turns into solid rock

One company is turning it into rock as they inject it

Follow up with what's currently working/operating in this space