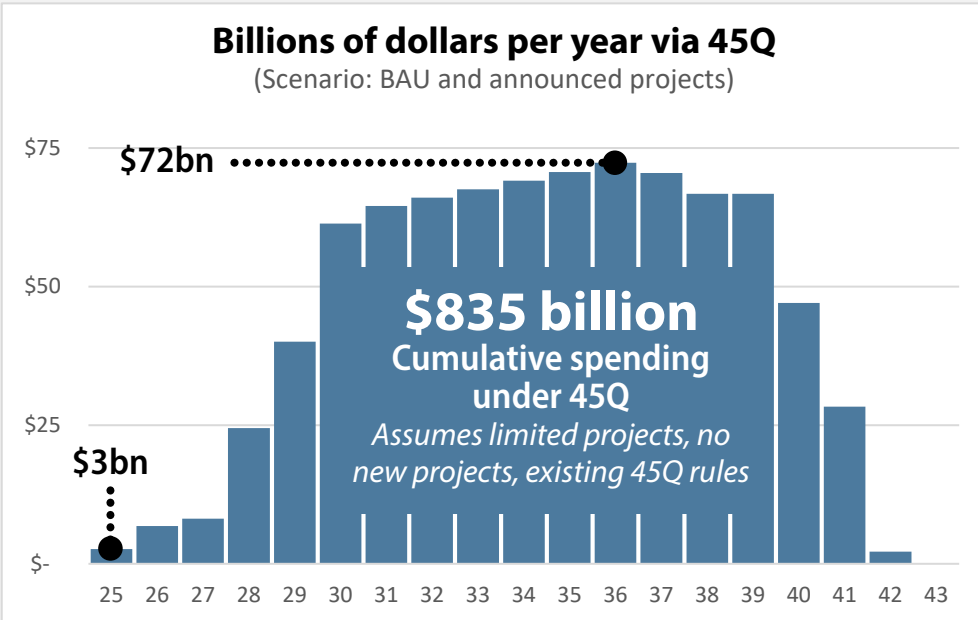


# Tax Credits for Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS)

## Current 45Q Could Cost Taxpayers Over \$800 Billion



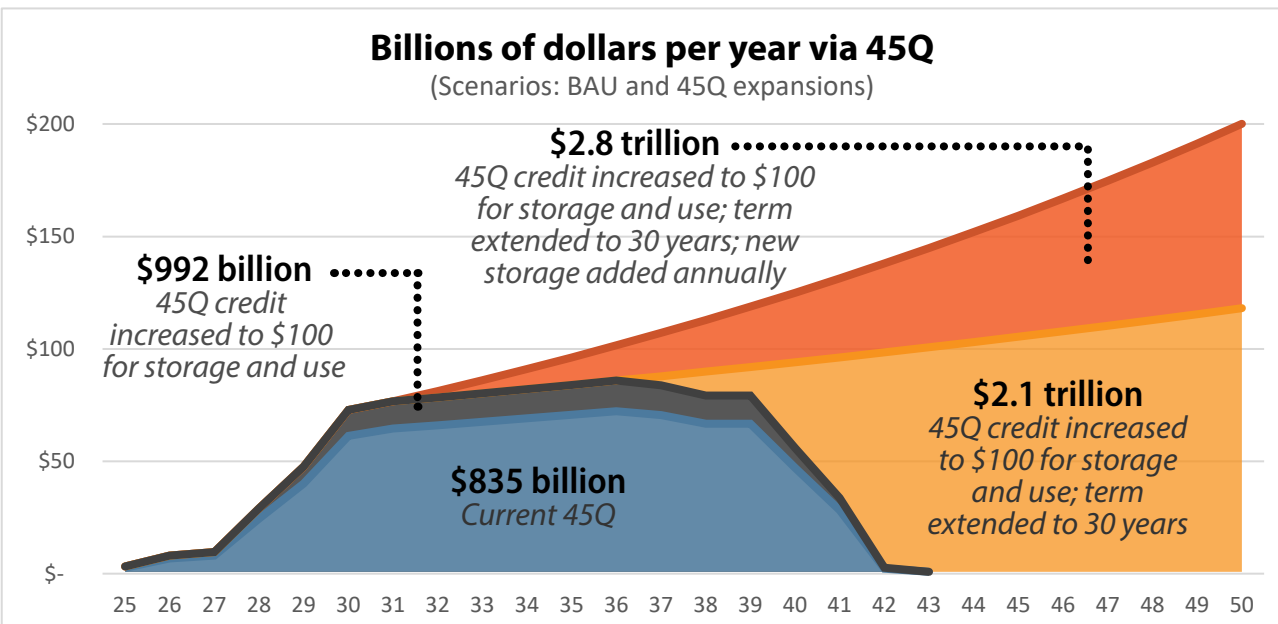
The Clean Air Task Force CCS project database\* includes CO<sub>2</sub> capture estimates for 142 of the 225 projects that have been announced. Assuming the 142 are all built within seven years of announcement, access 45Q credits for 12 years, and no other carbon capture projects are added:

**Taxpayers could pay a total of \$835 billion** over 18 years, an average of about **\$6 billion per project**

In this scenario, annual expenditures would **top \$60 billion by 2030 and remain above that for 10 years** -- an enormous jump from less than \$3 billion in 2025

\*Data as of January 14, 2025; Calculations assume an annual average inflation rate of 2.3%; current 45Q credits \$85 storage, \$60 use, \$180 DAC

## 45Q Could Cost Almost \$3 Trillion by 2050 if Rules Are Changed

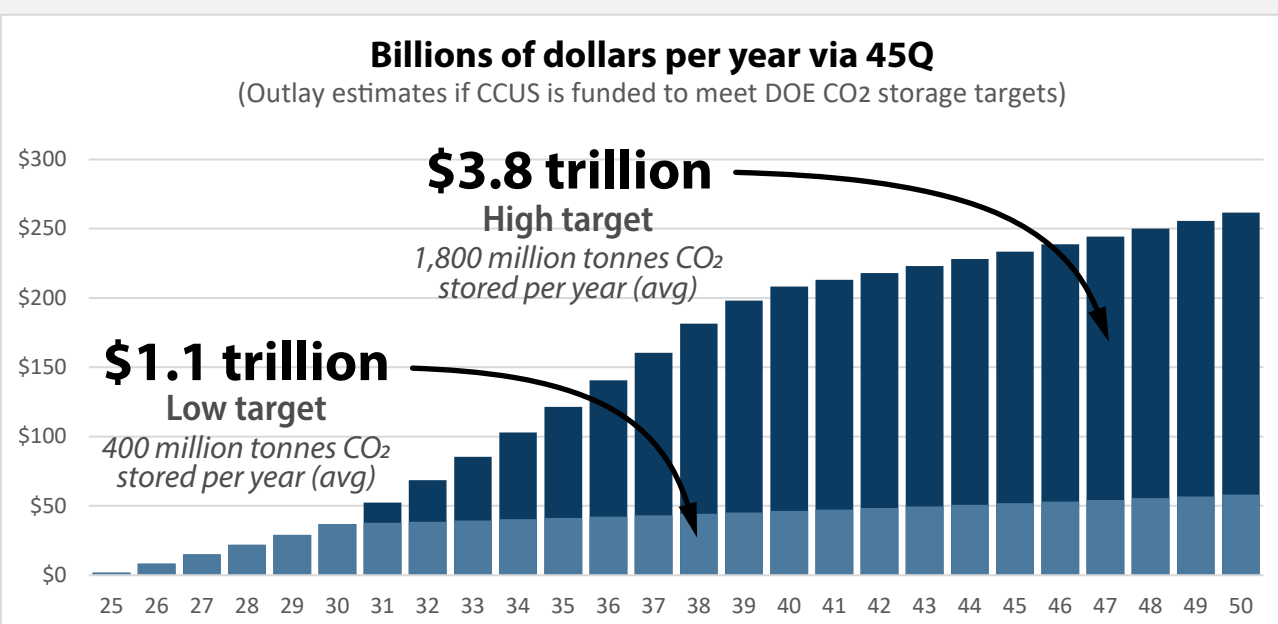


Full funding just for announced projects with storage estimates could balloon to **\$2.1 trillion by 2050** if 45Q credit values are raised and the term is extended

45Q could cost **\$2.8 trillion by 2050** if expanded through increased 45Q credits, extended eligibility, and the addition of 25 million tonnes of storage per year starting in 2032

\*Calculations assume an annual average inflation rate of 2.3%

## Taxpayers Could Pay Even More Under 45Q to Meet Stated Goals



The DOE's Carbon Liftoff report estimates an **average of 400 to 1,800 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>** must be captured and stored each year to meet U.S. goals by 2050

**45Q could cost taxpayers between \$1.1 trillion and \$3.8 trillion**, assuming a rapid scale-up, storage of nearly all CO<sub>2</sub> captured, and continuous funding under 45Q with a 2.3% annual inflation adjustment