



HR1501

LRB099 24072 MST 51708 r

1

HOUSE RESOLUTION

2

WHEREAS, According to the United States Department of

3

Energy:

4

(1) "Carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) technologies provide a key pathway to address the urgent U.S. and global need for affordable, secure, resilient, and reliable sources of clean energy";

5

6

7

8

(2) "There is international consensus that CCUS will play a critical role as part of an economically sustainable route to the emissions cuts needed to limit global warming to 2°C";

9

10

11

12

(3) "In addition to the critical role that CCUS plays in decarbonizing the electric power sector, deep decarbonization of key sources in the industrial sector will not be possible without CCUS";

13

14

15

16

(4) "CCUS technology is necessary to meet climate change mitigation goals at the lowest possible cost to society";

17

18

(5) "A combination of tax incentives, and research and development, demonstration, and deployment (RDD&D) will be critical in developing transformational carbon capture

19

20

1 technologies and to drive down the cost of capture"; and

2 (6) "As the world now works towards the ... goal agreed  
3 upon at the 21st UNFCCC [United Nations Framework  
4 Convention on Climate Change] Conference of the Parties in  
5 Paris in December of 2015, CCUS in the industrial and power  
6 sectors will become increasingly important"; and

7 WHEREAS, According to the Intergovernmental Panel on  
8 Climate Change (IPCC):

9 (1) Absent the broad deployment of carbon capture and  
10 storage (CCS), fewer than half of the IPCC's climate models  
11 can achieve climate "stabilization" - an atmospheric  
12 concentration of greenhouse gases of 450 parts-per-million  
13 - by the year 2100; and

14 (2) Of the fewer-than-half models able to achieve a level  
15 of 450 parts-per-million, the cost of achieving such a goal  
16 without CCS is 138% higher - more than double; and

17 WHEREAS, According to the 17-member Major Economies Forum  
18 on Energy and Climate, "While increased use of renewable  
19 energy, greater energy efficiency, and nuclear power all have  
20 important roles to play in the mitigation of greenhouse gases,  
21 carbon capture and storage (CCS) is the only viable option for

1 addressing emissions from facilities that continue to burn  
2 fossil fuels. With the potential to reduce CO2 emissions from  
3 fossil fuels by up to 90%, CCS is a critical technology for  
4 reducing emissions to target levels in the required time  
5 frame"; and

6 WHEREAS, According to the International Energy Agency  
7 (IEA), "Carbon capture and storage (CCS) is projected to play a  
8 crucial role in a carbon-constrained world, as it is currently  
9 the only technology able to significantly reduce emissions from  
10 the use of fossil fuels"; and

11 WHEREAS, According to the United Nations Climate Change  
12 Secretariat, "Alongside energy efficiency, renewable energy  
13 and other non-fossil fuel sources, carbon dioxide capture, use  
14 and storage (CCUS) is another element of the transition to a  
15 low emissions future. Not only does CCUS offer the potential to  
16 capture emissions from the power sector but it could play a  
17 wider role in reducing the GHG emissions from industries with  
18 significant process emissions, such as chemicals, cement and  
19 steel production, and agricultural processing. In addition,  
20 CCUS can assist countries that currently heavily rely on fossil  
21 fuels to make the transition to low-emission fuel sources while  
22 limiting the disruption to the local economy and employment";  
23 and

1           WHEREAS, The United States has abundant supplies of coal  
2 that provide important economic and energy security benefits to  
3 our nation; and

4           WHEREAS, Reliable and affordable electricity is vital to  
5 the economic growth of Illinois, jobs, and the overall welfare  
6 of its citizens; and

7           WHEREAS, Illinois has the largest recoverable bituminous  
8 coal reserves in the United States, sufficient to meet all of  
9 America's electricity needs for 50 years; and

10           WHEREAS, The Illinois coal industry generates over \$2.5  
11 billion in annual economic activity within the State, employing  
12 approximately 5,000 miners with an average annual salary of  
13 \$85,000, higher than both the United States and Illinois median  
14 household incomes; and

15           WHEREAS, The State of Illinois has long been committed to  
16 and is a leader in the research and development of technologies  
17 that provide clean and safe power generation; and

18           WHEREAS, A central element of a clean energy strategy for  
19 Illinois is continued research and development of carbon  
20 reduction strategies, such as carbon dioxide (CO2) capture,  
21 utilization, and storage through emerging technologies such as

1 geological sequestration, mineral carbonation, and the  
2 beneficial use of captured CO<sub>2</sub>, in order to maximize  
3 environmental benefits and economic opportunities; and

4 WHEREAS, Illinois institutions such as the Prairie  
5 Research Institute at the University of Illinois, Southern  
6 Illinois University, Illinois Eastern Community Colleges,  
7 Richland Community College, and others strive to address  
8 climate, health, education, and economic impacts, through  
9 collaborations on applied CO<sub>2</sub> research, practical  
10 applications, workforce development and public education; and

11 WHEREAS, Legislation pending in both the U.S. House of  
12 Representatives and U.S. Senate would enhance current federal  
13 tax incentives so as to sustain and promote such collaborations  
14 and encourage private industry in manufacturing, energy  
15 generation, and food production, to implement and support new  
16 technologies that increase CO<sub>2</sub> capture, utilization, and  
17 storage; therefore, be it

18 RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
19 NINETY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we  
20 call upon the United States Congress to pass, and the President  
21 to sign into law, legislation to extend and expand the current  
22 federal tax credit for carbon capture, utilization, and storage  
23 under Section 45Q of the Internal Revenue Code; and be it

1 further

2       RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be  
3 delivered to the President of the United States, the Speaker of  
4 the United States House of Representatives, the United States  
5 Senate Majority Leader, and all members of the Illinois  
6 Congressional Delegation.