The Storing CO₂ and Lowering Emissions (SCALE) Act establishes programs to support the buildout of infrastructure needed to transport CO₂ from where it is captured to where it can be utilized or securely sequestered underground. These critical infrastructure investments are an enabler to achieving large-scale carbon capture deployment and a net-zero emissions economy.

SUMMARY

Investing in CO₂ transport and storage infrastructure today is necessary to enable large-scale deployment of carbon capture, removal, utilization, transport, and storage. The SCALE Act establishes key programs to plan and invest in this infrastructure and will provide much needed resources to build out new carbon dioxide infrastructure, develop CO₂ storage hubs, and support emerging technologies.

HISTORY:

A significant buildout of CO₂ transport and infrastructure is needed for widespread carbon capture deployment. CO₂ transport and storage infrastructure facilitates carbon capture deployment by enabling more CO₂ capture by connecting storage locations and emitters, realizing economies of scale, and creating a carbon management market, which will lower risks for projects. This bill facilitates critical investments today that will remove obstacles to enable wide-scale decarbonization by mid-century and drive economic development and technological innovation.

SPECIFICS:

The SCALE Act helps overcome the barriers to wide-scale carbon capture deployment with several new transport and storage infrastructure authorizations, including:

- **Carbon Utilization Program** – Authorizes the Department of Energy to provide grants to states and local programs for procuring products that utilize captured carbon, such as chemicals, materials, and advanced fuels.

- **Infrastructure Engineering Support** – Authorizes grants for Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) studies for carbon dioxide transport infrastructure projects, a critical early step to moving projects forward.

- **Carbon Dioxide Transportation Loan and Grant Program** – Creates a new low-interest loan and grant program for carbon dioxide transport infrastructure, called the CO₂ Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (CIFIA), which will lower the risk for private-sector investment. Priority will be given to projects that are large-capacity, enable geographic diversity, and are located near existing infrastructure corridors.

- **Secure Geologic Storage Infrastructure Development Program** – Builds on the existing Department of Energy carbon sequestration program to provide cost share for deployment of commercial-scale saline geologic storage projects, with a focus placed on projects with larger storage capacities or those that will serve as carbon storage hubs.
Secure Geologic Storage Permitting – Authorizes increased funds to EPA for permitting Class VI wells, needed for secure geologic sequestration of carbon dioxide, and provides grants for states to establish their own Class VI programs, allowing for more efficient permitting.

**Original Sponsors:** Rep. David B. McKinley (R-WV), Rep. Marc Veasey (D-TX), Sen. Chris Coons (D-DE), Sen. Bill Cassidy (R-LA)


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