



UNITED Carbon Sequestration Council STATES

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Sequestration News

It does not appear that anything is going to move forward on climate legislation in the Senate, but an enhanced energy bill could provide some impetus for CCS. Congress is struggling to determine if it will seek to take action on a comprehensive climate bill during this session, pursue an “electricity sector only” climate bill, or focus on an energy bill with some added climate-oriented provisions.

EPA has posted its analysis of the Kerry-Lieberman draft climate bill, with results very similar to the impacts of HR 2454, passed last summer by the House.

Senators Lugar and Graham have introduced an energy bill that includes transportation, efficiency, and power sector provisions. In the power sector, the bill includes expanded loan guarantee authority for nuclear power, and a broad “diverse energy standard” to promote low-carbon technologies, including nuclear, fossil with CCS, and hydro.

Canada is reportedly proposing to phase out coal plants at the end of their useful lives. Canada has announced its intent to propose regulations next year which would require existing coal-fired power plants either to install CCS technology or retire when they reach the end of their economic life. New coal units would also have to employ CCS. Natural gas units do not appear to have any CCS requirements.

Climate Legislation

Congress is scheduled to be in recess from July 5-11, and from August 9 – September 12. Adjournment in the House is targeted for October 8, although that date could be extended and there could be a lame duck session after the election. Assuming Congress is in session 5 days a week, and adjourns on October 8, it would leave 42 days to resolve a number of pressing issues in the current session. Priorities appear to include confirmation of a Supreme Court nominee, financial reform legislation, the Gulf spill, and energy/climate legislation.

EEDaily (June 24) reports that the effort to find 60 votes for climate legislation in the Senate could lead to a package that addresses only the electric power sector. There appear to be mixed views on whether even a limited bill could attract the necessary votes. Additionally, although the Administration has cited the Gulf oil spill as a justification for climate legislation, analysts observe that both recent climate bills (HR 2454 and Kerry-Lieberman) do very little to reduce oil consumption through 2050. (GreenWire, June 22).

Congressional Priorities

The Pew Research Center reported results from a periodic survey the group conducts on the public's priorities for Congressional action. The issues, in order of priority, are employment, energy needs, immigration policy, financial regulation, and climate change. 32% of responders identified climate changes as "very important for Congress to act on". The results were consistent with earlier surveys in which the public indicated low interest in climate legislation. <http://people-press.org/report/615/>

Kerry Lieberman Climate Bill

On June 23, Senators Bond and Hutchison issued a press release citing an assessment of the Kerry-Lieberman bill "which details \$3.4 trillion in new gas taxes." The senators state that they oppose the bill, but support increased investment in low-carbon energy options.

http://bond.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=PressRoom.NewsReleases&ContentRecord_id=665e4572-f3df-425f-e0bb-02fc64e21ab9

EPA has published its analysis of the Kerry-Lieberman climate bill (not yet introduced, but distributed by Sen. Kerry as a draft). The analysis and limited detailed backup materials are available at <http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/economics/economicanalyses.html> . In general, EPA found that the bill had impacts very similar to HR 2454. EPA noted that the bill would lead to performance standards for existing coal-based power plants, a new provision under K-L, but it is not clear that this action was evaluated in their analysis. The bill also provides incentives for replacing existing coal units with natural gas-based systems. EPA's analysis showed deployment of CCS technology on coal-based systems, but not on natural gas-based systems.

An EEDaily (June 24) article reports that nuclear energy critics are citing the BP spill as justification for opposition to provisions in the recent Kerry-Lieberman climate bill which would relax certain regulations applicable to nuclear power licensing. The groups cited several specific provisions, including one which would prevent NRC from rechecking components after construction is completed, and one which expedites the license review if the reactor meets certain requirements. Editor's note: It seems nearly certain that the BP spill will be used to challenge the adequacy of all environmental protection requirements associated with complex energy technologies, including CCS.

Lugar Graham Bill

Senators Lugar and Graham introduced S.3464 on June 9. The energy/climate bill provides several mechanisms to reduce CO₂ emissions from vehicles (ratcheting CAFÉ standards, expanded CAFÉ coverage, fee-bates to encourage vehicle efficiency, and biofuel subsidies), improved building efficiency and industrial efficiency (via standards, and subsidies), and a "diverse energy standard" (DES) for electric power producers. The DES would work like previous proposals for a renewable electricity standard (including tradable credits), but include a broader range of low-carbon options (nuclear, fossil-CCS, new hydro) as well as efficiency measures. However, the bill does not include an emission "cap", or several other elements commonly found in climate bills. A copy of the bill and extensive additional information are available on Senator Lugar's website: <http://lugar.senate.gov/> .

EPA and CCS

EENews (June 23) reports that an EPA senior policy analyst stated that EPA would not use ocean acidification regulations under the Clean Water Act to pursue CO₂ reductions from power plants. In a settlement agreement with the Center for Biological Diversity, EPA has agreed to work with state agencies to list marine waters as “impaired” by rising acidity. The EPA guidance is due in November.

Sierra Club Files Suit on Kemper

The Sierra Club has filed suit in Mississippi chancery court challenging the MS PSC approval of Southern Company’s (Mississippi Power) 582MW Kemper County IGCC power plant. The unit is designed to capture about 65% of generated CO₂. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/idUKTRE65H5W320100618>

FERC Electricity Transmission Actions

On June 17, FERC proposed new regulations on electricity transmission planning and cost allocation. The FERC press release states that “A significant aspect of the proposal is the requirement that transmission planning take into account public policy requirements, such as state-mandated renewable portfolio standards. Doing so during the transmission planning process will help ensure these legal requirements are met in a way that is fair and efficient to transmission customers.” www.FERC.gov Transmission systems have come under additional scrutiny due to the fact that many favorable wind resources are remote from major load centers. Who pays for the transmission of that energy (the wind generator or the purchasing utility) could influence the economic viability of wind generation, and the competitiveness of alternative sources of electricity which would not require lengthy transmission lines.

Electricity Rate Increases and CCS

A Deloitte survey of state energy regulators found that 85% expect the cost of residential electricity to increase next year. 34% stated the view that the public “would not accept any rate increase at all.” 62% stated that “carbon capture and sequestration is extremely or moderately effective, up from 44% last year – and ahead of renewable power sources [scored 40%].”

http://www.deloitte.com/view/en_US/us/Insights/centers/centers-center-for-energy-solutions/f53722fd41309210VgnVCM100000ba42f00aRCRD.htm

ClimateWire (June 23) reports that the MD PSC rejected a proposal by MD utilities to charge customers for smart meters. Editor’s note: The broader lesson here is that, in the current economy, PSC’s are extremely sensitive to measures that will raise near-term electricity prices, even if those measures are generally perceived as being good public policy.

DOE CCS Awards

On June 10, DOE announced selections for Phase 2 funding of the Industrial CCS solicitation. The Federal funding is up to \$612 million of ARRA resources (plus \$368 million from the private sector). The selected projects were CO₂ capture at a Leucadia methanol plant, CO₂ capture from steam-methane reformers by Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., and CO₂ capture from an existing Archer Daniels Midland ethanol plant. The first two projects will use EOR storage; the third will inject into the Mt. Simon sandstone saline formation. <http://www.energy.gov/news/9065.htm>

Bonn Follow Up Meeting to Copenhagen

The Bonn Conference of the Parties (COP-10) meeting on climate change completed its discussions without major breakthroughs in policy. The Chair drafted language (FCCC/AWGLCA/2010/6, 17 May

2010) for a new emission reduction and funding agreement (rich nations to poor nations) for use in the upcoming Cancun COP meeting. The range of options included in the draft is dramatic.

http://unfccc.int/documentation/documents/advanced_search/items/3594.php?rec=j&preref=600005797#beg

Canada and CCS

The G20 (Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors from 20 nations) is meeting in Toronto June 26-27, and the top of the agenda appears to be the global economy. However, environmental issues (green technology, eliminating subsidies for fossil energy) are also likely to be discussed. Treasury Secretary Geithner and NEC Director Summers authored an OpEd in the WSJ reviewing the US agenda for the meeting and urged other nations to detail “how and when they plan to eliminate policies that encourage the overconsumption of fossil fuels.”

<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052748704853404575322791729932502.html>

Canadian Environment Minister Prentice announced June 23 that Canada will propose regulations in 2011 to phase out older coal-fired power plants “that have reached the end of their economic life” and require the remainder (and any new coal units) to be as clean as (uncontrolled) natural gas. Natural gas power plants have about one-half the emission rate of coal-based units, so compliance would require installation of CCS technology. Canada has 51 coal units and obtains 19% of its electricity from coal.

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=E5B59675-BE60-4759-8FC3-D3513EAA841C> and <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSN2320360820100623>

Australia and CCS

Australia’s Labor (liberal) Party has replaced Prime Minister Rudd with his former deputy, Julia Gillard. Rudd had, until climate legislation was twice rejected by the Senate, favored an aggressive climate change mitigation policy for Australia, and reportedly helped broker the Copenhagen agreement. It is unclear where Gillard stands on carbon regulation, but she has suspended a government sponsored ad campaign supporting a new tax on mineral and energy sales to China. http://ap.news-journalonline.com/dynamic/stories/A/AS_AUSTRALIA_POLITICS?SITE=FLDAY&SECTION=HOME&TEMPLATE=DEFAULT

Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd has delayed the government's carbon pollution reduction scheme until the end of 2012, backing away from his biggest election promise. Due to setbacks on recent votes, the Prime Minister said that by 2012, when the current Kyoto deal expires, governments around the world would need to make clear their new carbon reduction commitments. Mr. Rudd cited the opposition decision not to support an ETS and the slow global progress on a climate change response as key reasons for the delay. But the delay exposed him to charges today that he had backed away from one of the “great moral and economic challenge of our time.” He said today the government's targets on greenhouse gas emission reductions would remain unchanged and that climate change remained a key global issue. Mr. Rudd said Tony Abbott's alternative policy would cost more, achieve less and had not been funded. But the Opposition Leader today accused Mr. Rudd of running away from climate change and called on him to outline details of his climate change policy. Resources and Energy Minister Martin Ferguson accused the conservatives and Greens of ganging up to spoil the government plan to pass its emissions trading legislation through the Senate. But Greens Deputy Leader Christine Milne has increased the pressure on Mr. Rudd, urging him not to “throw out the baby with the bathwater” and abandon plans to price carbon. <http://www.theaustralian.com.au/news/kevin-rudd-delays-emissions-trading-scheme-until-kyoto-expires-in-2012/story-e6frg6xf-1225858894753>

EU and CCS

A UK climate advocacy group called the Climate Change Committee is in the process of publishing its 2nd Annual Report to the British Parliament on reducing GHG emissions. Among other things, the group is advocating the application of CCS to natural gas combined cycle power plants.

<http://www.theccc.org.uk/reports>

In contrast to the recent NAS reports showing strong confidence in the scientific underpinning of climate science, the UK Royal Society is initiating a climate science policy review. 43 UK scientists, who were generally reluctant to be identified, have persuaded the Royal Society to reexamine some of the science of climate change, including the “hockey stick” graphic by US researchers showing recent and unprecedented changes in temperature and global CO₂ concentrations, and hacked email traffic suggesting a lack of objectivity by some climate researchers. Results are expected in July, with a report in September. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science_and_environment/10178124.stm

The French Environment and Energy Management Agency (ADEME) has selected the France Nord CO₂ storage project, led by a consortium of French and European manufacturers and research organizations. This project will examine the feasibility of installing a CO₂ transportation and storage demonstration infrastructure that could be used by several CO₂-emitting industries. The France Nord project will be 40%-financed by ADEME from a research fund under France's Grenelle environmental process and 60% by the other consortium partners. The consortium includes six of French manufacturers (Air Liquide, EDF, GDF Suez, Lafarge, Total and Vallourec), three French research organizations (BRGM, IFP and INERIS), and two German research organizations (EIFER in Karlsruhe and GeoForschungsZentrum in Potsdam). Total said that detailed technical studies will be conducted in order to select a suitable geological site for storing CO₂ in deep saline aquifers. The studies will also identify appropriate infrastructure to transport the carbon dioxide from the industrial facilities to the storage facility.

http://carbon.energy-business-review.com/news/ademe_selects_france_nord_co2_storage_project_to_cut_ghg_emissions_100525

European Union Energy Commissioner Guenther Oettinger was quoted as saying that he doubted that CCS technology will take off in Germany, where Vattenfall Europe is the biggest local stakeholder. Oettinger suggested that Germany's federal structure could make it financially and politically impossible for individual states to get others to receive and store piped CO₂ from coal-burning power stations. Vattenfall is due to decide next year on the future of its east German CCS plant which is among six CCS projects which won EU funding from an economic stimulus package. Other CCS projects, in western Germany, have attracted opposition from anti-coal groups and plans for underground storage facilities which, based on local geology, abound in the northern Schleswig-Holstein state have been attacked by locals there.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE63P4WR20100426?feedType=RSS&feedName=GCA-GreenBusiness>

New EU Commission proposals for unilateral action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are being considered. The EU is considering new, stricter targets for GHG reductions, perhaps seeking unilateral 30% reductions by 2020. This proposal has generated a significant amount of comment and controversy within the EU. Several examples follow:

- The European Commission is being pressured to shelve plans to raise its target for greenhouse gas emission cuts from 20% to 30% amid fears that further uncertainty would be too damaging to fragile world markets. The EU is planning to publish a paper urging carbon emission

reductions targets for Europe's biggest polluters to be raised to 30% by 2020. Until now Europe has agreed only to cut emissions by 20% from 1990 levels. It estimates that the total cost of such additional reductions would be some €81 billion (£70 billion) — just €11 billion more than originally predicted. However, experts are insisting that the EU shelve the plans because of last week's market turbulence caused by concerns over the euro and Europe's growing debt crisis. Senior market sources are concerned that further pressure on Europe's industrial giants to reduce emissions could send markets plummeting.

<http://business.timesonline.co.uk/tol/business/economics/article7133855.ece>

- France and Germany have expressed their concerns regarding the EU Commission's suggestion that Europe unilaterally bind itself to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 30% by 2020. The message from German Economy Minister Rainer Bruederle and France's Industry Minister Christian Estrosi came on the eve of the publication of a commission paper laying out reasons for deepening Europe's emission cuts. "We have shared our concerns at the commission's proposal," said Estrosi. "The European Union is ready to adopt the 30 percent figure if other major economies make comparable undertakings," the French minister added.
http://news.yahoo.com/s/afp/20100525/sc_afp/euclimateenvironment
- The EU's climate chief, Connie Hedegaard unveiled a new communication arguing that increasing the EU's 2020 climate goal to a 30% emission reduction from 1990 levels would be both affordable and technically feasible. The European Commission estimates that as a result of the economic downturn, the cost of meeting the current 20% target has dropped to €48bn per year until 2020, down from an initial estimate of €70 billion when the package was agreed. Consequently, making the extra effort to reach 30% would now cost just €11bn more than what EU governments signed up to two years ago. The crisis has also taken its toll on the EU emissions trading scheme (EU ETS). Hedegaard warned that carbon prices might not automatically go up when Europe exits the crisis, requiring greater carbon-cutting ambitions to stimulate green investment. But despite making the case for moving to 30%, the commissioner did not lend her support to unilateral EU action, saying that the shift would remain conditional on progress towards a new international climate treaty. "Are the conditions right now? Would it make sense at this moment? My answer would be 'no'," she said. The Spanish EU Presidency is planning to hold discussions on the issue at a June meeting of environment ministers.
<http://www.euractiv.com/en/climate-environment/hedegaard-presents-30-assessment-news-494533>

U.K. officials arrested 22 people as part of the biggest European crackdown on tax fraud related to emissions trading since carbon permits were first issued in 2005.

Investigators arrested 21 people in England and Scotland on April 28. At least 25 people have been arrested in U.K. and German probes this week, including another person detained by the U.K. on a European arrest warrant. German prosecutors and tax investigators on the same day searched Deutsche Bank AG, HVB Group and RWE AG as part of raids on 230 offices and homes. Carbon prices rose as regulators moved to weed out what was the carbon market's most-rampant form of fraud, tainting about 7 percent of trades in last year's \$125 billion market, according to estimates from Bloomberg New Energy Finance. The German investigation involves 180 million Euros (\$239 million) of possible tax evasion and is targeting 150 suspects at 50 companies, Wittig said. The U.K. Revenue & Customs office, or HMRC, also raided 81 premises in the U.K., said Hall.

On the German side, as many as 1,000 investigators took part in the probe. Frankfurt prosecutors also requested assistance from Finland, Denmark, Austria, the Czech Republic and Cyprus, Wittig said. The investigation is also reviewing money laundering allegations. No bank employees have been targeted in

that part of the investigation, Wittig said. The focus of the probe is value-added tax fraud, he said. Deutsche Bank said that seven employees working in emissions-allowance trading are among the suspects in Germany. The bank said it believes the allegations against its employees can be rebutted. None of the people arrested in Germany work at Deutsche Bank, Wittig said. The investigators were probing two of the 28 companies registered for the trading of emission certificates at the exchange's Greenmarket platform, he said. The two companies were suspended from trading. Munich-based companies Nexis Solar Technologies GmbH and Roter Stern GmbH were suspended from Greenmarket on April 28, according to a note in the exchange's gazette. U.K. customs officials in August arrested seven people in raids in southeast England as part of an investigation into an alleged 38 million-pound (\$58 million) tax fraud related to carbon credits trading. <http://www.businessweek.com/news/2010-04-30/u-k-arrests-22-as-co2-tax-probe-widens-in-europe-update2-.html>

China and CCS

While GHG emissions in many developed nations dropped with the 2008/2009 recession, Reuters reports that China's CO2 emissions increased by 9% in 2009. <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE6581CR20100609>

China may be taking more substantial measures to reduce emissions as these two recent announcements demonstrate. China said it would punish officials who failed to fulfill emissions reduction targets, warning the nation's current environmental situation was extremely serious. "The energy-saving, emissions reduction situation is very grim, particularly since the third quarter of 2009 when high energy, high emissions industries increased rapidly," China's State Council, or cabinet, said. "Energy needs have hugely increased, energy consumption has intensified, the speed of reduction of sulfur dioxide emissions has slowed, and they are even starting to increase again." China, the world's top emitter of greenhouse gases, has pledged to reduce its carbon intensity -- the measure of greenhouse-gas emissions per unit of gross domestic product -- by 40-45% by 2020 based on 2005 levels.

Premier Wen Jiabao, who heads up the State Council, laid out a series of measures to help reverse the trend, including punishing local authorities that did not achieve their targets, according to Xinhua. "Areas that achieve their energy-saving targets must be rewarded; those that haven't must make their main leaders and relevant leaders accountable. Underachievers will be punished accordingly, and might even be dismissed," he said. The State Council also ordered local authorities to cut electricity and water to those projects that violated rules, and financial institutions to stop giving loans to those projects. The government has already said it will spend 83 billion Yuan (12 billion dollars) on promoting emissions cuts in 2010. <http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5hsl7tyRi6DCPQ5lSTj4rgvrO-uRg>

Jiang Kejun, a senior researcher with the Energy Research Institute under the National Development and Reform Commission, recently stated that China may start to levy various taxes only if they are helpful in mitigating greenhouse emissions and developing a low-carbon economy. "I think a carbon tax is likely to be levied during the 12th Five-year plan (2011-15) period," said Jiang. The National Development and Reform Commission is a Cabinet department responsible for the country's mid- and long-term development plan. Apart from a carbon tax, Jiang said the government may begin to levy environmental and resource taxes. Meanwhile, China will greatly boost subsidies to support low-carbon technology research and development. http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2010-05/10/content_9826546.htm

Although not a climate change event, the 2010 World Expo in Shanghai May 1 – October 30 will certainly include global energy concerns. Over 190 countries and 50 international organizations have registered to participate, and China is expecting 70 million people to visit the exhibition. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expo_2010

Norway announced recently that it will spend up to Nkr60 million (\$9.3 million) over the next two years on a CCS project in China. Project Near-Zero Emission Coal is a European-Chinese co-operative program to develop carbon capture plants in China. The plan includes assessing options for technology choice and costs. Two options related to various types of power generation based on coal have been identified so far. Phase two of the project will be to carry out feasibility studies before the final construction phase. Norway's contribution to the project will be shared between the Energy Ministry and the Foreign Ministry. <http://www.upstreamonline.com/live/article216294.ece>

Indonesia and CCS

In keeping with its intent to reduce carbon emissions by 26%, Indonesia is considering plans to phase out open pit coal mining. The country expects its total coal production to decline in the near future. The news may present difficulties for India which purchases a significant amount of its thermal coal from Indonesia. Indonesia is the third largest coal producer in the world with annual production exceeding 250 million metric tons. In a discussion with visiting Jefferson Fellows, Mr. Emil Salim, member of the Presidential advisory council for environment and a former environment minister of the country, said Indonesia was determined to cut emissions as part of the President, Mr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's, promise to save the archipelago from the impact of climate change. "All of the major industrial sectors, including palm oil plantation and mining, would have to shoulder their share of the responsibility to cut emissions. As part of this initiative, we have decided to phase out open-cast coal mining activities," he said. Mr., Salim admitted that such actions may bring down the country's coal production in the near future. Indonesia has major coal reserves in Kalimantan (in the Borneo Island shared with Malaysia) and Sumatra. Of the two, the country is currently exploiting 8-10 billion tons of reserves in Kalimantan. Most of the coal available in the country is of low-ash, low calorific value with high moisture content.

India and CCS

In India, emissions of greenhouse gases from electricity, cement and waste have more than doubled since 1994, making it the world's fifth biggest emitter. India proclaimed itself a front-runner among developing nations in making a disclosure of emissions disclosure when it recently released its first national survey of greenhouse gases in more than a decade. The government study based on 2007 data showed a sharp increase in industrial activity since the last assessment in 1994 has made India the world's fifth biggest emitter after China, the U.S., Europe and Russia. Since then, emissions from electricity, cement and waste have more than doubled, in addition to substantial rises in the transport and residential sectors. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2010/may/25/india-carbon-emissions>

Climate and CCS Related Reports

Bloomberg New Energy Finance has published "Crossing the Valley of Death", a report on financing issues related to new, relatively high risk, low emission technologies. <http://bnef.com/free-publications/white-papers/> Bloomberg has also published a graphical "supply curve" with the relative cost of options to reduce US GHG emissions, up to about 35% below 2005 levels.

RFF has published a report, Toward a New National Energy Policy: Assessing the Options, which assesses options for a new energy policy. The report views the problems of excessive oil imports and climate change through an economist's prism, and offers a range of measures to reduce these problems, including a number of tax options. RFF appears to favor a C&T approach to climate, but states that a "Clean Energy Portfolio Standard" [perhaps similar to S.3464 cited above] "does reasonably well." Options for the transportation sector include LNG for heavy trucks. Each option is explained and scored in terms of carbon reduction, cost, and cost-effectiveness. The report is valuable because it encourages

the reader to think beyond his preconceived (and probably limited) scope of policy options.
<http://www.rff.org/toward-a-new-energy-policy>

The IEA has published Carbon Capture and Storage: Progress and Next Steps, a report to support the June 26 G8 Summit in Muskoka. The report cites \$26 billion in government support for CCS demonstration projects, and states that greater support is needed to meet the G8's goals for CCS deployment by 2020. The Muskoka meeting is expected to focus on nuclear terrorism issues, and possibly Iran's nuclear ambitions. http://www.iea.org/papers/2010/ccs_g8.pdf

BP published its 2010 report on world energy use (covering 1999-2009). It is available at http://www.bp.com/liveassets/bp_internet/globalbp/globalbp_uk_english/reports_and_publications/statistical_energy_review_2008/STAGING/local_assets/2010_downloads/statistical_review_of_world_energy_full_report_2010.pdf

EIA has released a new report, U.S. Carbon Dioxide Emissions in 2009: A Retrospective Review. The report states that U.S. CO₂ emissions dropped 7% last year, the largest decrease since EIA began estimating data in 1949. The report disaggregates the various drivers for the drop (reduced GDP, reduced energy intensity, reduced carbon intensity of energy).
<http://www.eia.doe.gov/oiaf/environment/emissions/carbon/>



The U.S. Carbon Sequestration Council (www.uscsc.org) is a not-for-profit, 501(c)(3), organization established as an authoritative source of information to inform and to educate on all matters pertaining to carbon sequestration.