



Dept. Of Energy Is Spending \$2.5 Billion On Carbon Capture

Description

The biggest lie of the millenium is that carbon is bad and it should be removed from the atmosphere. CO2 is essential to life, and especially to plant growth. Without CO2, photosynthesis cannot take place. Technocrats are attempting to curtail food production and reduce population at the same time... using taxpayer funds to finance it. ? TN Editor

Secretary of Energy Jennifer Granholm takes questions during a media briefing at the White House in Washington, U.S., November 23, 2021.

Evelyn Hockstein | Reuters

The U.S. Department of Energy announced on Thursday it was taking its first steps to disburse more than \$2.3 billion for carbon capture technology included in Biden's Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, [which the president signed in November](#), for carbon capture technology.

Carbon dioxide emissions are a result of burning fossil fuels and are a primary cause of anthropogenic climate change, and the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has been [trending steadily higher for the last 60 years](#).

Carbon capture technology aims to carbon dioxide at the point the emissions are being generated or from the atmosphere more broadly. The industry is still nascent, and critics say the better use of resources is to scale up clean energy infrastructures.

But Energy Secretary Jennifer Granholm thinks there's room for both.

"Certainly our first preference is to make sure that we are powered by clean, zero carbon emitting energy. And we're doing all of that. But you can walk and chew gum," Granholm told CNBC in a video interview on Thursday. (She used the [same metaphor](#) at a conference earlier this year to describe the contradiction between pursuing green energy policies while asking oil and gas companies to up their

production to counter rising prices at the pump.)

Granholm knows there's skepticism about carbon capture technologies. Critics say that it's mainly used by polluting industries as a way to delay the necessary work of reducing emissions.

"There's criticism that something like this — carbon capture and sequestration — merely prolongs assets that the fossil [fuel] industry would be using," Granholm said. "I will say this: Anything we can do to decarbonize is a good thing."

In particular, carbon capture technologies will be important to compensate for hard-to-decarbonize sectors of the economy, like heavy industry and the production of steel and cement, she said.

She also said that fossil fuels will be a part of the global energy infrastructure for a while.

"We have a goal of net zero by 2050. And you know, the IPCC has said that fossil fuels are going to be around during this transition," Granholm said. "So we've got to start now in these technologies."

Carbon capture technology is in its very early stages, and remains quite expensive.

The [Department of Energy aims to help bring down the cost](#) of carbon removal technologies as part of its Carbon Negative Shot, or Earthshot. The goal of the Earthshot is to be able to remove gigatons of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and store it for less than \$100 a ton by 2050.

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