



Bipartisan Policy Center

Economic Opportunities from Investing in CO₂ Infrastructure

Overview of the SCALE Act

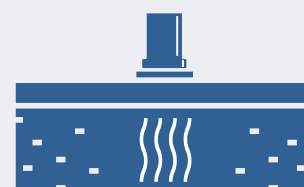
The bipartisan Storing CO₂ and Lowering Emissions Act (S. 799/H.R. 8995) – introduced by Sens. Coons (D-DE) and Cassidy (R-LA) as well as Reps. Veasey (D-TX) and McKinley (R-WV) – supports the development of infrastructure for carbon dioxide transportation and storage through grants, loan guarantees, and enhanced permitting. This legislation is designed to facilitate private-sector investment in the infrastructure needed to scale up carbon capture, utilization, and storage.

Carbon dioxide capture, removal, transport, and storage is critical for decarbonizing hard-to-abate industries such as the chemical, cement, and steel industries. Federal investment in carbon dioxide transport and storage would enable companies to build low-carbon infrastructure while creating jobs across the country.

Carbon Capture, Transport, and Storage Process



CO₂ Captured through CCUS or DAC



CO₂ Stored Underground in Geologic Formations

BPC assessed the economic impacts of investing in CO₂ transport and geologic storage infrastructure as part of a broader energy and infrastructure economic modeling analysis.¹ The following results are based on the levels of investment specified in the SCALE Act.

¹ <https://decarbamerica.org/technical-results/>

National Economic Impact: The SCALE Act could

Support over
25,000 jobs*
per year



EMPLOYMENT

Contribute
\$4.6 billion
per year to GDP



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

State	Average Annual Jobs* Supported	Average Annual Contribution to GDP
Alabama	683	\$155,674,329
Alaska	33	\$5,253,125
Arizona	337	\$40,362,417
Arkansas	146	\$15,051,394
California	2,898	\$551,979,480
Colorado	783	\$175,513,233
Connecticut	202	\$33,972,134
Delaware	54	\$9,272,658
Dist. of Col.	81	\$13,784,678
Florida	1,540	\$256,999,514
Georgia	987	\$203,086,243
Hawaii	75	\$9,795,076
Idaho	84	\$9,022,795
Illinois	1,503	\$290,451,266
Indiana	354	\$42,265,581
Iowa	644	\$154,219,972
Kansas	623	\$151,313,240
Kentucky	216	\$22,943,444
Louisiana	999	\$213,675,306
Maine	71	\$7,247,012
Maryland	303	\$42,635,955
Massachusetts	458	\$71,058,962
Michigan	507	\$60,260,263
Minnesota	359	\$46,334,195
Mississippi	903	\$197,925,449
Missouri	800	\$170,402,012

State	Average Annual Jobs* Supported	Average Annual Contribution to GDP
Montana	51	\$5,407,601
Nebraska	897	\$200,357,776
Nevada	169	\$21,014,059
New Hampshire	80	\$10,229,680
New Jersey	494	\$74,491,693
New Mexico	87	\$9,506,283
New York	1,140	\$211,014,890
North Carolina	516	\$65,532,809
North Dakota	46	\$5,909,952
Ohio	651	\$80,364,462
Oklahoma	643	\$153,763,417
Oregon	232	\$30,118,668
Pennsylvania	740	\$95,308,878
Rhode Island	60	\$6,990,961
South Carolina	238	\$25,148,147
South Dakota	49	\$6,237,878
Tennessee	356	\$42,423,701
Texas	2,229	\$395,508,078
Utah	171	\$20,397,595
Vermont	36	\$3,702,415
Virginia	445	\$56,898,523
Washington	380	\$60,308,456
West Virginia	73	\$8,118,153
Wisconsin	343	\$39,626,944
Wyoming	26	\$3,831,485

*includes direct, indirect, and induced jobs

