



# FY27 Appropriations

## Carbon Removal Alliance Requests

We are in a pivotal moment for American carbon removal innovation. After a decade of fundamental research, carbon removal has moved out of the lab and into the real world, and our technology is now active on farms, at mine sites, and in industrial facilities across the country.

The Carbon Removal Alliance represents a coalition of 30 member companies dedicated to building a

high-quality carbon removal industry that integrates with existing industries and builds American leadership in the carbon removal space.

If you have any questions, please email Giana Amador at [giana@carbonremovalalliance.org](mailto:giana@carbonremovalalliance.org) or Chris Bowman at [chris@carbonremovalalliance.org](mailto:chris@carbonremovalalliance.org).

## Department of Energy

### Carbon Removal Research, Development, and Demonstration (RD&D)

**Total Funding Level Requested for FY27:**  
\$232 million (across three offices)

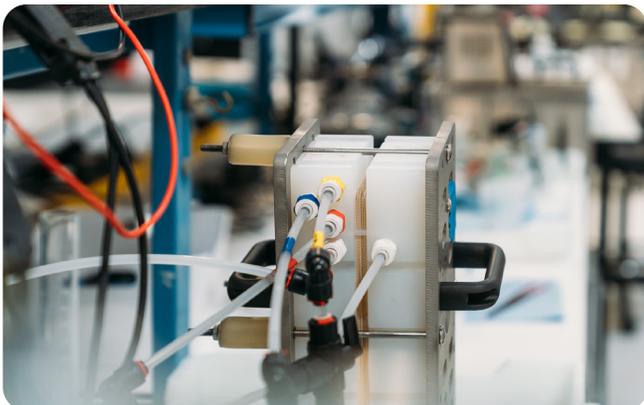
#### 1. Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management (FECM)

**Account:** Office of Fossil Energy / Office of Hydrocarbons and Geothermal Energy

**Funding Level Requested for FY27:** \$132 million

**Report Language Request:** “Carbon Dioxide Removal” — The Committee provides not less than \$132,000,000 to the Office of Fossil Energy & Carbon Management / Office of Hydrocarbons and Geothermal Energy for research, development, and demonstration of diverse carbon dioxide removal technologies and approaches. Within the amount provided, the Committee provides not less than \$60,000,000 for purchasing efforts started by the Carbon Dioxide Removal Purchase Pilot Prize that the Secretary was directed to establish in the fiscal year 2023 Energy and Water joint explanatory statement, consistent with Division D of Public Law 117–328. In carrying out this section, the Committee supports the Secretary’s prioritization of multiple carbon removal technology pathways and emphasizes methods that minimize removal reversibility and maximize storage duration. The Committee also provides not less than \$10,000,000 to improve measurement, monitoring, reporting, and verification. The Office of Fossil Energy & Carbon Management/Office of Hydrocarbons and Geothermal is directed to coordinate with the Office of Science, the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy/Office of Critical Minerals and Energy Innovation and any other relevant program offices or agencies.

**Previous appropriations:** In the FY26 Energy and Water bill, Congress provided \$45 million for the Carbon



Dioxide Removal Purchase Pilot Prize. This followed FY25, where the Office of Fossil Energy (FE) received \$70 million (including \$20 million for the prize).

#### 2. Office of Science

**Funding Level Requested for FY27:** \$80 million

**Report Language Request:** The committee provides not less than \$80,000,000 to the Office of Science for research, development, and demonstration of diverse carbon dioxide removal technologies and approaches. The Office of Science is directed to coordinate with the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy/Office of Critical Minerals and Energy Innovation, the Office of Fossil Energy/Office of Hydrocarbons and Geothermal Energy and any other relevant program offices or agencies.

**Previous appropriations:** The FY26 bill provided up to \$71.5 million to the Office of Science for research, development, and demonstration of diverse carbon dioxide removal technologies and approaches. The Office of Science was directed to coordinate with the Office of Fossil Energy and the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, and any other relevant program offices or agencies. In FY25, the Office of Science received \$25 million for carbon removal RD&D.

#### 3. Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE)

**Account:** Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy / Office of Critical Minerals and Energy Innovation

**Funding Level Requested for FY27:** \$20 million

**Report Language Request:** The committee provides not less than \$20,000,000 to the Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy / Office of Critical Minerals and Energy Innovation for research, development, and demonstration of diverse carbon dioxide removal technologies and approaches. The Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy is directed to coordinate with the Office of Science, the Office of Fossil Energy/Office of Hydrocarbons and Geothermal Energy and any other relevant program offices or agencies.

**Previous appropriations:** In FY25, this work received \$23 million in directed funding.

**Why this matters:** There are currently more than 150 companies in the United States working on advancing carbon removal technologies. Many of these companies support critical American industries like mining, forestry, agriculture, and steel by providing new customers and

revenue sources. In 2024, nearly \$60 million of this funding supported 11 pilot projects across the country and successfully unlocked over \$100 million in additional private sector funding. Robust RD&D funding is crucial to bolster American competitiveness, as a recent Rhodium Group report estimates the industry could generate up to 130,000 lasting jobs across the U.S. in the coming decade.

The U.S. has established itself as a global leader through the DOE's Purchase Pilot Prize, which was the first government innovative purchase program for carbon removal worldwide. This program has already successfully awarded 24 companies across 12 states — including Texas, Louisiana, California, Arkansas, Washington, Colorado, and North Carolina — generating thousands of American jobs and stimulating local economies. This 33% increase over previous levels is a critical driver for the industry, helping to lower technology costs, unlock private capital, and set high standards for carbon removal permanence.

## Environmental Protection Agency

### Carbon Mineralization

**Subcommittee:** Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

**Account:** Hazardous Substance Superfund

**Program:** Environmental Monitoring and Remediation Technology Assessment Initiative (EMRTAI)

**Funding Level Requested for FY27:** \$10 million

**Report Language Request:** “Innovative Mining Technology” — The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 to continue the Environmental Monitoring and Remediation Technology Assessment Initiative for three additional years. The Committee recognizes the importance of advancing technologies with the purpose of critical mineral extraction or stockpiling enriched materials. The Committee supports coordination between the relevant offices at the Environmental Protection Agency, the Environmental Protection Agency Abandoned Mines Land Team, the Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Land Management, the Department of Energy, and the US Forest Service to prioritize sites with high economic potential. In carrying out this section, the Committee supports the prioritization of technologies that create multiple, diverse, revenue streams from the same waste material including carbon sequestration.

**Why this matters:** Today, there are thousands of abandoned mines or mineral processing facilities on federal land

that represent significant environmental liabilities and public health risks. Nearly 100 of these sites are on the EPA's Superfund National Priority List, potentially costing the federal government hundreds of millions of dollars in remediation spending. At the same time, these sites possess untapped economic potential, containing substantial deposits of critical minerals essential to American energy and supply chain security.

The Carbon Removal Alliance represents companies like Arca, Anvil, Karbonetiq, and Travertine that can integrate carbon removal directly into these mining operations. Carbon removal technologies can help turn these environmental cost centers into economic engines by providing mining companies with new, stable revenue streams — estimated at \$100 billion for mafic and ultramafic mines alone. These partnerships can improve operational efficiencies, such as enhanced recovery of nickel, cobalt, and phosphorus, while permanently sequestering carbon dioxide in mineral waste.

Further empowering EMRTAI aligns with current administrative priorities to reduce reliance on foreign supply chains and counteract foreign dominance in rare earth elements. By supporting technical validation and field deployment at Superfund sites, EMRTAI provides a practical mechanism to operationalize President Trump's Executive Order on increasing American mineral production and Secretary Burgum's 2025 Order on streamlining mineral recovery from mine waste. This program serves as a critical bridge for risk-averse mining industries to adopt innovative technologies that transform environmental liabilities into strategic national assets.

**Previous appropriations:** The EMRTAI program was initially launched in 2024 through a competitive solicitation as a public-private partnership with the Battelle Memorial Institute. It was originally designed to run from 2024 – 2027 with a total budget of \$3 million, funded through a cooperative agreement. This funding has already catalyzed four technology assessments focused on critical mineral extraction, but an expansion is necessary to evaluate the hundreds of other viable legacy mine sites across the country.

## United States Department of Agriculture

### Enhanced Rock Weathering (ERW)

**Subcommittee:** Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies

## 1. Agricultural Research Service (ARS)

**Funding Level Requested for FY27:** \$5 million

**Report Language Request:** “Enhanced Rock Weathering Research” — The Committee recognizes the widespread issue of soil acidification in American croplands, and understands the need for expanded access to pH management solutions. The Committee encourages coordinated research across geographically diverse ARS sites on enhanced rock weathering (ERW), a pH management and carbon dioxide removal solution. Research should address scientific questions to advance understanding of ERW’s impacts on agronomics, yield, environmental and human health, carbon sequestration, and farmer profitability. The committee provides \$5,000,000 to support these efforts.

**Previous appropriations:** The National Academies of Sciences has developed a research agenda for carbon mineralization (including but not limited to the potential of enhanced rock weathering on agricultural lands) and suggested that federal agencies invest \$70,000,000 over 10 years in understanding the potential of enhanced rock weathering and this request harnesses the research capacities of the USDA to act on these recommendations.

## 2. National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) / AFRI

**Report Language Request:** “Enhanced Rock Weathering” — The Committee notes that projects researching enhanced rock weathering are eligible for Agriculture and Food Research Initiative [AFRI] awards. The Committee directs NIFA to prioritize funding for projects aimed at understanding and quantifying the soil pH, yield, agronomic, economic, and carbon sequestration benefits of ERW, as well as any potential environmental and human health impacts. NIFA shall report to the Committee 180 days after enactment of this act on grants awarded for such purposes in the previous fiscal year.

**Previous appropriations and related work:** Both the House and Senate FY26 Agricultural Appropriations bills included language emphasizing that enhanced rock weathering projects are eligible for NIFA/AFRI research funding. This language would continue that congressional emphasis that ERW projects are important and a valuable area for federal RD&D with its significant benefit to farmers and our climate.

**Why this matters:** The Carbon Removal Alliance represents a coalition of innovators building an industry ready to reach gigaton scale by bringing real-world solutions to market. Enhanced Rock Weathering (ERW) is one such solution that presents a powerful, multidimensional opportunity for the

American agricultural industry. Currently, soil acidification impedes crop productivity on approximately 50% of U.S. farmland, particularly across the Southeast and the Midwest. While American farmers apply more than 70 million tons of agricultural lime annually to manage soil pH, ERW offers a more efficient and cost-effective alternative.

By replacing traditional agricultural lime with specific silicate minerals, ERW can deacidify soil while potentially saving farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in amendment costs. These partnerships help protect American farmers from rising costs and international competition by increasing crop yields and improving long-term soil health. Despite these benefits, current data on the agronomic impacts of ERW remains early and regionally limited. Coordinated federal research is essential to provide farmers with the geographically diverse information — spanning soil types and crop varieties — needed to make informed operational decisions.

This request aligns with the National Academies of Sciences’ research agenda for carbon mineralization, which recommends that federal agencies invest \$70,000,000 over 10 years to understand the potential of these technologies. Federal support for ERW research will substantiate the economic and environmental co-benefits of the technology, easing engagement with rural communities and positioning the United States as a global leader in agricultural innovation. Consistent investment in these bedrock research programs is the definitive engine for transforming technical innovation into a major economic driver for American workers and industries.

## United States Department of Agriculture

### Biomass Carbon Removal and Storage (BiCRS)

**Subcommittee:** Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies

**Account:** National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA)

**Funding Level Requested for FY27:** Report Language

**Report Language Request:** Biomass for Carbon Dioxide Removal — The Committee recognizes the opportunities for novel approaches to produce and use biomass in ways that optimize carbon storage and encourages NIFA to support research into these applications in a manner consistent with existing food and fiber objectives.

**Why this matters:** Biomass carbon removal and storage is one of the fastest-growing methods of carbon removal, utilizing organic material from American farms and forests — such as corn stover, manure, and forest residues — to durably store carbon dioxide. These technologies represent a pragmatic solution for the United States by helping manage organic waste, reducing wildfire risks, and creating new, stable revenue streams for land managers and rural communities.

Scaling biomass carbon removal and storage is a strategic economic opportunity to secure American leadership in a market projected to someday be worth trillions of dollars. Beyond carbon removal, these projects deliver vital community benefits:

- **Wildfire mitigation:** By utilizing forest residues, our companies partner with local forest management to reduce the severity of wildfires that threaten American communities.
- **Waste management:** Biomass carbon removal companies are creating new options for waste management in the United States, creating a safe receptacle for excess waste — from forest residues to agricultural waste — that could cause community environmental hazards.



Photo courtesy of Vaulted Deep