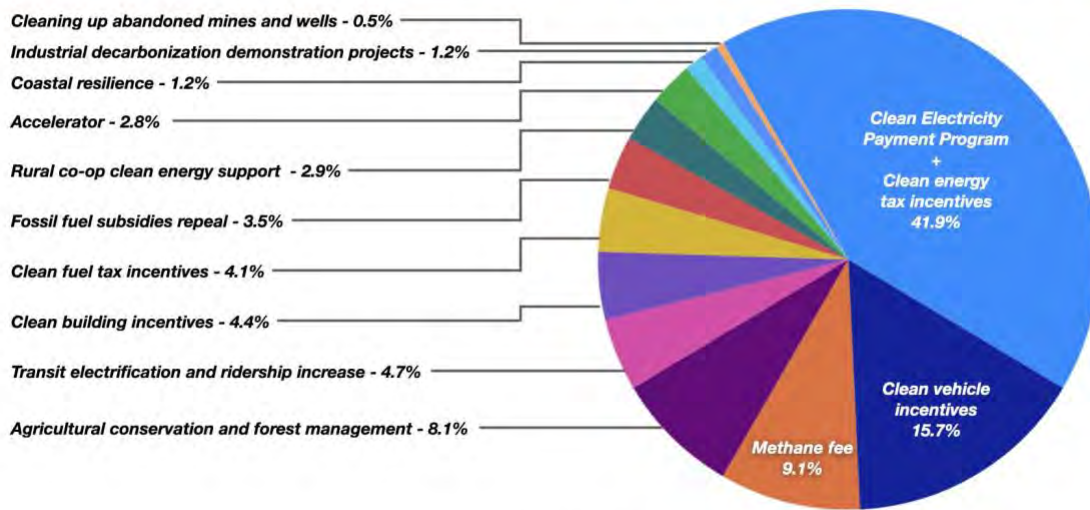


Summary of 10-Year Climate Investments in Reconciliation and Importance for U.S. Climate Action

The climate investments in the Build Back Better budget reconciliation package outlined below get the United States to 45% emissions reductions by 2030 compared to 2005 levels. That is 90% of the U.S. NDC as part of re-entry into the Paris Agreement (50-52% emissions reduction by 2030 compared to 2005 levels, [supported by more than 400 companies](#)). Per the chart below, more than two-thirds of those reductions come from three provisions: the Clean Electricity Payment/Performance Program ([supported by more than 100 businesses](#)), clean energy and vehicle tax incentives, and a methane fee. The ~\$70 billion/year climate investments in reconciliation are equivalent to 0.3% of U.S. GDP, compared to the average \$125 billion/year climate-related disasters have cost the U.S. the past five years, and will create millions of jobs.

HOW DO WE GET TO 45 PERCENT?



Note: These numbers are preliminary and are subject to change as our analysis is ongoing. For ease of reading, multiple policies have been combined into relevant buckets.

Source: Majority Leader's Dear Colleague Letter, Aug. 25, 2021

1. Clean Electricity Performance Program (CEPP) - \$150 billion

- Incentive/penalty program to get utilities from 40% to 80% clean electricity by 2030
- "Reconcilable" version of a Clean Electricity Standard

2. Clean Energy and Vehicle Tax Incentives - \$250-320 billion

- Extend most existing clean energy tax incentives for 10 years and restore them to full value
- Expand technologies eligible for tax incentives (storage, transmission, hydrogen, etc.)
- Make tax incentives directly payable regardless of tax liability
- Tie tax incentives to labor standards and domestic content requirements (for direct pay)

- Expand tax incentives for purchasing EVs - driving EV sales to up to 61% of new vehicle sales by 2030
- Create new tax incentives for commercial EV fleets, charging infrastructure, and purchasing used EVs
- Expand and extend traditional alternative fuels incentives, and add incentive for Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF)

3. EV Charging and Clean Vehicles - \$18.5 billion

- Build EV charging infrastructure in publicly accessible locations, at multi-family housing, workplaces, and underserved areas
- Invest in charging infrastructure for industrial and medium-heavy duty vehicles
- Replace heavy-duty vehicles such as refuse trucks and school buses with zero emission vehicles

4. DOE Clean Energy and Efficiency Programs - \$59 billion

- Innovation and domestic manufacturing of clean transportation technologies
- State transmission siting, DOE transmission planning and modeling, and construction and modernizing grid infrastructure
- Green federal procurement and decarbonize federal buildings and fleets
- Home energy efficiency and appliance electrification rebates
- Environmental and Climate Justice Block Grants
- Low Income Solar - solar facilities and community solar projects that serve low-income households or multi-family affordable housing

5. EPA Climate Programs

- Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (Clean Technology Accelerator) - \$27.5 billion - rapid deployment of low-/zero-emission technologies with at least 40% of investments in low-income and disadvantaged communities
- Methane fee of \$60 per ton of CO₂-equivalent emissions for the oil and gas industry

6. Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Oceans - \$116 billion

- Climate smart forestry, conservation, and rural clean energy - forest restoration, climate smart agriculture, incentives to reduce carbon emissions, rural development and clean energy, and forestry and agricultural research including climate and resiliency.
- Coastal community resiliency to sea level rise and hurricanes
- Natural resources conservation programs

7. Civilian Climate Corps - \$10-30 billion

- Put Americans from diverse backgrounds to work conserving public lands and waters, bolstering community resilience, and advancing environmental justice

8. Oil, Gas, and Fossil Fuels - \$63 billion in revenue

- Repeal long-standing tax incentives for fossil fuel production
- Reinstate and double Superfund fee on crude oil and imported petroleum products