



INFLATION REDUCTION ACT OVERVIEW

JANUARY 2023

IRA OVERVIEW

- **The Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) makes historic investments in climate action** that are expected to reduce U.S. emissions ~40% by 2030 while supporting disadvantaged communities and the clean energy industrial base.
- **IRA investments will drive significant emissions reductions** over the next decade while also laying the groundwork for long-term decarbonization of hard-to-abate sectors.
- **EPA will play a major role in delivering these programs.** The Agency received \$41.5 billion in appropriated funds and expects to receive an additional \$11.7 billion in future revenue from reinstating the Superfund Tax on oil and gas production. Funds from methane waste emissions charges will go to the general Treasury.

OFFICE OF AIR INFLATION REDUCTION ACT PROGRAMS

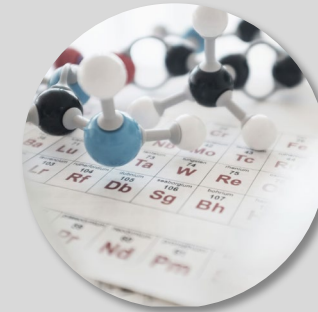
**Climate Pollution
Reduction Grants**



**Methane Emissions
Reduction Program**



**Funding for
American Innovation
and Manufacturing Act**



**Transportation
Programs**

**Funding to Address
Air Pollution**

**Low Emission
Electricity Program
and Greenhouse Gas
Corporate Reporting**



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<https://tinyurl.com/26esdbs6>

OFFICE OF AIR INFLATION REDUCTION ACT PROGRAMS



Theme	IRA Provisions	Exp. ¹ Year	Use of Funds	Funding
Climate Pollution Reduction Grants	Climate Pollution Reduction Grants	2031 / 2026	\$250 million for Greenhouse Gas Air Pollution Planning Grants with at least one grant to an eligible entity in every state. \$4.75 billion for grants to implement select Planning Grants.	\$5B
Funding to Address Community Air Pollution	Air Monitoring & Screening	2031	Grants and other activities to support air monitoring and screening.	\$205.5M
	Clean Air Act Grants	2031	Funding for Clean Air Act's research, development, and grants program.	\$25M
	Funding to Address Air Pollution at Schools	2031	Grants and other activities to monitor and reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions at schools.	\$50M
Mobile Source Programs	Grants to Reduce Air Pollution at Ports	2027	Competitive grants and rebates to reduce air pollution at ports.	\$3B
	Clean Heavy-Duty Vehicles	2031	Grants, rebates, and contract support to help cover costs of replacing dirty heavy-duty vehicles with clean zero emission vehicles.	\$1B
	Diesel Emissions Reductions	2031	Funding for Diesel Emissions Reduction Act program.	\$60M
	Mobile Source Grants	2031	Grants for States to adopt and implement zero-emission standards for mobile sources per Section 177 of the Clean Air Act (i.e., adopt / implement California's mobile source standards).	\$5M
Methane Emissions Program	Methane Emissions Reduction	2028	Financial (grants, rebates, contracts, loans, etc.) and technical assistance to reduce methane emissions and implement a methane fee.	\$1.55B

1. Year funding expires

Note: Table does not include: Low Emissions Electricity Program, GHG Corporate Reporting, Funding for section 211(o) of the Clean Air Act, and Funding for implementation of the American Innovation & Manufacturing Act.

APPENDIX

CLIMATE POLLUTION REDUCTION GRANTS [60114]



	Planning Grants	Implementation Grants
Funding	\$250,000,000	\$4,750,000,000
Use of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop plans for reducing greenhouse gas air pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the plans developed under the Planning Grants
Eligible recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States, Territories, District of Columbia; air pollution control agencies; municipalities; Tribes; or groups of such eligible entities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those states, territories, District of Columbia; air pollution control agencies; municipalities; Tribes; or groups of such eligible entities that are covered by a plan developed with funding from a planning grant awarded under this section
Conditions and Carve-Outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grants should be made to at least one eligible entity in each State for the costs of developing a plan for reduction of greenhouse gas air pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.A.
Statutory deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding opportunity is to be published no later than 270 days after enactment of the IRA Funding expires September 30, 2031 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding expires September 30, 2026

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS (1/2)

CLIMATE POLLUTION REDUCTION GRANTS

1. What are the **most promising greenhouse gas (GHG) planning and reduction opportunities** that could be catalyzed by the Climate Pollution Reduction grants, taking into consideration:
 - a. Total potential for GHG reductions and other co-benefits;
 - b. Gaps in existing resources, programs, or policies;
 - c. Availability of other government funding streams?
2. How should the EPA integrate the **needs of underserved communities** into the design of this program, taking into consideration:
 - a. What equity and justice concerns, opportunities, or priorities are most relevant for this program and how can EPA best help address them?
 - b. How can EPA best address the statutory requirement to consider the “degree to which greenhouse gas air pollution is projected to be reduced in total and with respect to low-income and disadvantaged communities”?
3. This program consists of \$250 million in planning grants, \$4.607 billion in climate implementation grants, and \$142.5 million for administrative funding. How should EPA implement and **coordinate planning and implementation funding** to make the greatest impact with the funds as a whole?
4. EPA plans to provide **technical assistance** to grant recipients.
 - a. What technical assistance would be most helpful to eligible entities as they develop climate plans under the Climate Pollution Reduction Program?
 - b. What technical assistance would be most helpful as applicants prepare for the implementation phase of the program?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS (2/2)

CLIMATE POLLUTION REDUCTION GRANTS

5. How can EPA facilitate coordination and leveraging of other available funding and planning efforts to **maximize effectiveness** of the program (e.g., timing of implementation grant solicitations, time needed to complete a plan, guidance on program interactions, etc.)?
6. What **internal capacity challenges** do you face regarding the development and implementation of GHG reduction plans? How can EPA help address those challenges?
7. What **metrics** should this program use for measuring success and ensuring accountability?
8. How can EPA **structure** this program to facilitate cooperation and coordination within and across tribal, local, regional, and state agencies to implement climate policies?
9. What should EPA consider in the design of the program to encourage grantees to **support high quality jobs** and adhere to best practices for labor standards, consistent with guidance such as Executive Order 14063 on the Use of Project Labor Agreements and the Department of Labor's Good Jobs Principles?
10. How could EPA design this program to align with any legal, regulatory, or voluntary obligations state, local and tribal governments – or regional planning bodies -- may have to **quantify and reduce emissions** including potential requirements from proposed rulemakings?
11. EPA wants to ensure applicants have adequate time and funding to develop their climate action plans before the deadline to apply for implementation funds. In your experience, **how much time and funding is required** to complete a state, municipal, or tribal climate action plan?

CLEAN HEAVY-DUTY VEHICLES [60101]

	In General	Nonattainment Area
Funding	\$600,000,000	\$400,000,000
Use of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund grants and rebates to cover up to 100 percent of costs for (1) incremental cost of replacing an existing heavy-duty vehicle with a zero-emission vehicle; (2) purchasing and operating associated infrastructure; (3) workforce development and training; (4) planning and technical 	
Eligible recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States¹ • Municipalities • Indian Tribes • Nonprofit school transportation associations 	
Conditions and carve-outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N.A. 	
Statutory deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To start within 180 days of bill enactment • Funding expires September 30, 2031 	

1. The Clean Air Act defines “state” to mean a state, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa and includes the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS: CLEAN HEAVY-DUTY VEHICLES



1. How do you see this program working in conjunction with the existing Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (**DERA**), the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) **Clean School Bus program**, and programs at other agencies given the overlap in vehicles that could be funded?
2. For which significant **Class 6/7 vehicle sectors** should EPA prioritize funding?
3. How can EPA ensure the benefits of this program reach **low-income and disadvantaged communities**?
4. What should EPA consider in the design of the program to encourage grantees to support **high quality jobs** and adhere to best practices for labor standards, consistent with guidance such as Executive Order 14063 on the Use of Project Labor Agreements and the Department of Labor's Good Jobs Principles?
5. What **metrics** should this program use for measuring success and ensuring accountability?

GRANTS TO REDUCE AIR POLLUTION AT PORTS [60102]



	General Assistance	Nonattainment Areas
Funding	\$2,250,000,000	\$750,000,000
Use of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase and install zero-emission port equipment and technology for use at, or to directly serve, one or more ports • Conduct any relevant planning or permitting in connection with the purchase or installation of such zero-emission port equipment or technology • Develop qualified climate action plans (i.e., a detailed and strategic plan that establishes goals, implementation strategies, and accounting and inventory practices to reduce GHG and other air pollutants at one or more ports) 	
Eligible recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A port authority • A state¹, regional, local, or Tribal agency that has jurisdiction over a port authority or a port • An air pollution control agency • A private entity (including a nonprofit organization) that applies for a grant in partnership with an entity described above and owns, operates, or uses the facilities, cargo-handling equipment, transportation equipment, or related technology of a port 	
Conditions and carve-outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N.A. 	
Statutory deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding expires September 30, 2027 	

1. The Clean Air Act defines “state” to mean a state, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa and includes the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS: PORTS



1. How can EPA **structure** this program to reduce air pollution in port communities and accelerate long-term trends to decarbonize the nation's ports?
2. How do you see the IRA ports program complementing **other programs** (e.g., at EPA and the Department of Transportation) that can support efforts to reduce emissions at ports? What **funding gaps** can this program fill (e.g., specific zero emissions technologies or related planning support)?
3. The IRA ports program can fund the development of climate action plans as well as zero emissions port technology, equipment and related planning and permitting. How would you like to see the **action plans and infrastructure funding** work together? Should they be sequenced or combined?
4. What types of zero-emission port **technologies** or related **planning support** do you see as most critical for delivering emissions reductions?
5. What do you see as the biggest **hurdles** to transitioning to zero-emission port equipment?
6. How can we help ensure this program addresses concerns of near-port communities and advances **environmental justice**?
7. What should EPA consider in the design of the program to encourage grantees to support **high quality jobs** and adhere to best practices for labor standards, consistent with guidance such as Executive Order 14063 on the Use of Project Labor Agreements and the Department of Labor's Good Jobs Principles?
8. What **metrics** should this program use for measuring success and ensuring accountability?

METHANE EMISSIONS REDUCTION PROGRAM [60113]



	Incentives For Methane Mitigation and Monitoring	Incentives For Methane Mitigation From Conventional Wells	Waste Emissions Charge
Funding	\$850,000,000	\$700,000,000	N.A.
Use of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide funding for financial and technical assistance for preparing and submitting greenhouse gas reports, monitoring methane emissions, and reducing methane and other greenhouse gas emissions from petroleum and natural gas systems, including improving and deploying equipment to reduce emissions, supporting innovation, permanently shutting in and plugging wells, mitigating health effects in low-income and disadvantaged communities, improving climate resiliency, and supporting environmental restoration \$700,000,000 allocated to the above activities for methane mitigation at marginal conventional wells 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes a waste emissions charge for applicable facilities that report more than 25,000 metric tons of CO2 equivalent per year (to the petroleum and natural gas systems source category of the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program) and that exceed statutorily specified waste emissions thresholds.
Eligible recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States, Counties, Cities/Townships, Special Districts, Territories, Tribal Governments (federally recognized), Tribal Governments (other than federally recognized), Public Higher Education Institutions, Private Higher Education Institutions, Nonprofits with 501(c)(3) status, Nonprofits without 501(c)(3) Status, Small Businesses, Businesses (other than small businesses), and Individuals 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owner or operator of an applicable facility pays the charge
Conditions and carve-outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.A. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unlike prior versions of this provision that have been introduced in Congress, this statute does not allow EPA to retain the collected fees for Agency use
Statutory deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding expires September 30, 2028 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not later than 2 years after enactment, the Administrator shall revise the requirements of subpart W of part 98 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS (1/2): METHANE EMISSIONS REDUCTION



1. The **Methane Emissions and Waste Reduction Incentive Program** provides up to \$1.55 billion to EPA to issue grants, rebates, contracts, loans, and other activities for a number of statutorily specified purposes. How can EPA structure the financial and technical assistance to ensure the greatest possible public health and environmental impact?
2. How can EPA ensure that the **financial and technical assistance** provided under the Methane Emissions and Waste Reduction Incentive Program **complements rather than duplicates** other federal and state programs, including funding through other IRA programs?
3. The Methane Emissions and Waste Reduction Incentive Program can provide **technical assistance** to owners and operators of facilities. What **kinds of technical assistance** would be most valuable? How might technical assistance **evolve** over time?
4. The Methane Emissions and Waste Reduction Incentive Program has funding that is allocated for marginal conventional wells. For the purposes of financial and technical assistance specified in the IRA, are there **unique considerations related to marginal conventional wells** that EPA should consider? How can EPA ensure that **relevant stakeholders** are engaged, including owners and operators of marginal conventional wells and those affected by marginal wells and their emissions?
5. What should EPA consider in the design of the program to encourage grantees to support **high quality jobs** and adhere to best practices for labor standards, consistent with guidance such as Executive Order 14063 on the Use of Project Labor Agreements and the Department of Labor's Good Jobs Principles?
6. What **metrics** should this program use for measuring success and ensuring accountability?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS (2/2): METHANE WASTE EMISSIONS CHARGE



7. The IRA establishes a **waste emissions charge for methane** from applicable facilities that report more than 25,000 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent per year to the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP) petroleum and natural gas systems source category (GHGRP Subpart W) and that exceed statutorily specified waste emissions thresholds. The IRA specifies certain exemptions and flexibilities related to the charge. What issues should EPA consider related to **waste emissions charge implementation**?
8. The IRA requires EPA to revise the requirements of **GHGRP Subpart W** to ensure that reporting is based on empirical data and accurately reflects total methane emissions. What **revisions** should EPA consider related to GHGRP Subpart W?

FUNDING TO ADDRESS AIR POLLUTION [60105] (1/3)



	Fenceline Air Monitoring and Screening Air Monitoring (a)	Multipollutant Monitoring Stations (b)	Air Quality Sensors in LI/DAC (c)	Emissions from Wood Heaters (d) ¹	Methane Monitoring (e)
Funding	\$117,500,000	\$50,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$20,000,000
Use of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deploy, support, and maintain community and state, local, and Tribal air agency monitoring at or near the fenceline Improve fenceline and emerging air toxics monitoring methods Enhance mobile monitoring capabilities to address local air toxics concerns especially in low-income and disadvantaged communities and on Tribal lands Expand national air toxics trend stations and community monitoring efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the national ambient air quality monitoring network through establishment of new, additional multipollutant monitoring stations Upgrade existing air quality monitoring sites via replacement, repair, operation, and maintenance of monitors and other equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchase, deploy, integrate, and operate air quality sensors in low-income and disadvantaged communities and on Tribal lands Support the EPA Regional Sensor Loan program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete the ongoing wood heater test method development Continue research on emissions from residential wood combustion to better understand key elements including fuel species, wet fuel impacts, emissions of air toxics and other criteria pollutants, and emission factors and control options Provide grants eligible recipients to better understand how this sector impacts their airsheds and how they may choose to manage those emissions including certified model re-testing Support enhancement and improvement of EPA's certification process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance and expand the method development of new technologies capable of real time flare measurement and monitoring Develop methods to measure fugitive sources of methane (e.g., landfills) Provide grants to state, local, and Tribal air agencies to develop methane monitoring capabilities to determine effectiveness of emission mitigation efforts
Eligible recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State²/local/Tribal air agencies and other public or private nonprofit institutions or organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State²/local/Tribal air agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State²/local/Tribal air agencies and other public or private nonprofit institutions or organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TBD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State²/local/Tribal air agencies
Conditions and carve-outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.A. 				
Statutory deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding expires September 30, 2031 				

1. Activities to mitigate emissions from wood heaters also are eligible under sections 60201 and 60114 | 2. The Clean Air Act defines “state” to mean a state, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa and includes the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

FUNDING TO ADDRESS AIR POLLUTION [60105] (2/3)



	Clean Air Act Grants (f)
Funding	\$25,000,000
Use of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• General funding for Clean Air Act’s research, development, and grants program
Eligible recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Air pollution control agencies as defined by the Clean Air Act, which includes states, local governments, and tribal agencies responsible for the control of air pollution
Conditions and carve-outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• N.A.
Statutory deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Funding expires September 30, 2031

1. The Clean Air Act defines “state” to mean a state, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa and includes the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

FUNDING TO ADDRESS AIR POLLUTION [60105] (3/3)



	Greenhouse Gas and Zero-Emission Standards for Mobile Sources (g)
Funding	\$5,000,000
Use of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide grants to States to adopt and implement California's greenhouse gas and zero-emission standards for mobile sources
Eligible recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• States¹ and others TBD
Conditions and carve-outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• N.A.
Statutory deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Funding expires September 30, 2031

1. The Clean Air Act defines “state” to mean a state, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa and includes the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS: FUNDING TO ADDRESS AIR POLLUTION - CROSS CUTTING

1. How can EPA **design** these programs to most effectively benefit low-income and disadvantaged communities that face disproportionate impacts from air pollution?
2. How can EPA (or the federal government generally) incentivize/facilitate **cooperation/coordination across state agencies** to implement the IRA (to facilitate communication between a state's or tribe's Department of Environmental Protection/Quality, utilities commission, and Department of Transportation and promote coordination among them)?
3. What **metrics** should this program use for measuring success and ensuring accountability?
4. What EPA **technical assistance** (training, tools) or other support is needed by low-income and disadvantaged communities especially for successful application for and implementation of the IRA programs?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS: MULTIPOLLUTANT MONITORING



1. What are the most important **considerations and needs** for expanding the national ambient air quality network with **new multipollutant monitoring stations**?
2. What should EPA consider when thinking about the **existing and future needs** for replacing, repairing, operating, and maintaining the national air quality monitoring network through September 30, 2031?
3. How should EPA use these funds to support national multipollutant air quality monitoring networks (e.g. the Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET)) in **underserved rural communities** where gaps in air monitoring data frequently exist?
4. How can **ambient monitoring enhancements in disadvantaged** communities be best used to prioritize and accelerate improvements in air quality?
5. What **training and technical assistance** would best help communities engage in multi-pollutant air quality planning processes to achieve community benefits of multi-pollutant emission reductions?
6. To what extent **has your organization/community integrated a multi-pollutant reduction approach** into your air quality planning process or conversations with local stakeholders? Should EPA conduct additional analysis to help refine current plans, or should EPA first provide foundational information on how to approach this topic in your area?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS: AIR QUALITY SENSORS & WOOD HEATERS

Air Quality Sensors:

1. What are the **existing and future needs** for air quality sensors in low-income and disadvantaged communities?
2. How can EPA best support the **deployment, integration, and operation** of air quality sensors?

Emissions from Wood Heaters:

1. Beyond measuring for particle emissions from these appliances, what **other air pollutants** are essential to measure from residential wood heating appliances?
2. What **benefits to public health** and air quality management are gained by improving the testing methods EPA uses to address emissions from wood heaters?
3. What value do you place on **data and emissions information related to cord wood fuel species** burned in your area(s)?
4. Do you feel that it is important for EPA to research the impact of **flue draft** on particulate matter emissions in relation to residential wood heating?
5. Are there other **technological advances** that EPA should be considering to address air emissions from wood heaters?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS: METHANE MONITORING



1. What **methane sources** might need to be addressed with measurement technology?
2. What **way of presenting methane data** (frequency, resolution, site specificity, etc.) would be most beneficial to addressing methane measurements? Does this vary by geography?
3. What are the existing **knowledge gaps** in methane measurement, and how can training help address these gaps?
4. For methane monitoring, why do **bottom-up sensor estimates** differ so much from **broader scale (e.g., satellite) estimates**? Can this funding help address this fundamental mismatch?

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS: CLEAN AIR ACT GRANTS



1. How could EPA funding best support **multi-pollutant air quality planning and analysis** for municipalities, States, regional planning organizations, and Tribal governments, particularly toward targeting/prioritizing action in overburdened communities?

FUNDING TO ADDRESS AIR POLLUTION AT SCHOOLS [60106]



	In General	Technical Assistance
Funding	\$37,500,000	\$12,500,000
Use of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address environmental issues affecting air quality in schools • Develop school air and environmental quality plans that include standards for school building, design, construction, or renovation • Identify and mitigate ongoing air pollution hazards in schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance addressing air quality to schools in low-income and disadvantaged communities
Eligible recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State¹, local, Tribal agencies, not for profit organizations and others for projects supporting schools in low-income and disadvantaged communities 	
Conditions and carve-outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N.A. 	
Statutory deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding expires September 30, 2031 	

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DISCUSSION QUESTIONS: AIR POLLUTION AT SCHOOLS



1. What **barriers** might eligible applicants face in applying for these grants? What kind of support would organizations need to apply?
2. What **specific approaches** do you recommend to promote the successful award of these grants to low income and disadvantaged communities most in need of such support? What energy efficiency/greenhouse gas emission reduction technologies or approaches do you think would be the most successful in school buildings?
3. What are the **obstacles to integrating indoor air quality improvements** with energy efficiency upgrades in school buildings, and what ideas do you have to address those challenges?
4. What **technical assistance, guidance and other non-financial support** is most needed to help schools in low-income and disadvantaged communities implement effective and sustainable IAQ and energy efficiency programs?

FUNDING FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AMERICAN INNOVATION AND MANUFACTURING ACT [60109]

	Competitive Grants	In General	Implementation and Compliance Tools
Funding	\$15,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$3,500,000
Use of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund competitive grants for reclaim and innovative destruction technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide funding for EPA for AIM¹ Act implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deploy new implementation and compliance tools to carry out AIM¹ Act implementation
Eligible recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States, Counties, Cities/Townships, Public Higher Education Institutions, Private Higher Education Institutions, Nonprofits with 501(c)(3) status, Nonprofits without 501(c)(3) status, Small Businesses, Businesses (other than small businesses), Individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.A. (Direct Federal Spending) 	
Conditions and carve-outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.A. 		
Statutory deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding expires September 30, 2026 		

1. The American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) Act is a bipartisan law to phase down the production and consumption of listed hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), maximize reclamation and minimize releases from equipment, and facilitate the transition to next-generation technologies through sector-based restrictions

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AIM ACT



1. What **innovative destruction technologies** listed under 40 CFR 84.29 are commercially available or under development?
2. What do you see as **important components of a grant program** consistent with Section 60109 (a)(3) to support reclaim and innovative destruction technologies?
3. What sort of new **implementation and compliance tools** should EPA deploy to maximize the benefits of the AIM Act?

LOW EMISSIONS ELECTRICITY PROGRAM [60107]



	Appropriations for Outreach, Education, Technical Assistance, and Partnerships	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Assessment	Ensuring Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions
Funding	\$68,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$18,000,000
Use of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide funding to EPA to do a variety of activities related to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from electricity generation and use, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For consumer-related education and partnerships (\$17,000,000) For education, technical assistance, and partnerships within low-income and disadvantaged communities (\$17,000,000) For industry-related outreach, technical assistance, and partnerships (\$17,000,000) For outreach and technical assistance to, and partnerships with, state, Tribal, and local governments (\$17,000,000) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the reductions in greenhouse gas emissions that result from changes in domestic electricity generation and use that are anticipated to occur on an annual basis through fiscal year 2031 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that reductions in greenhouse gas emissions are achieved through use of the existing authorities of the Clean Air Act, incorporating the GHG Emissions Assessment
Eligible recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.A. (Direct Federal Spending) 		
Conditions and carve-outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.A. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be completed not later than 1 year after the date of enactment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.A.
Statutory deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding expires September 30, 2031 		

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS : LOW EMISSIONS ELECTRICITY PROGRAM

1. What types of education, technical assistance, and partnerships that EPA could provide would best support **low-income and disadvantaged communities** in reducing GHGs associated with electricity generation and use?
2. What types of education, technical assistance, and partnerships that EPA could provide would best incentivize efficient electrification in the **buildings, transportation, and industrial sectors** to reduce GHG emissions?
3. What types of education, technical assistance, and partnerships that EPA could provide would be most beneficial to **your efforts to advance GHG emission reductions** related to electricity generation and use?
4. Do you see any **analytic or data gaps** that EPA could address through this program to both accurately identify mitigation measures delivering the most significant emission reductions for electricity generation and use as well as measure success to ensure accountability?

GREENHOUSE GAS CORPORATE REPORTING [60111]



	In General
Funding	\$5,000,000
Use of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide funding for EPA to support enhanced standardization and transparency of corporate climate action commitments and plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions• Support enhanced transparency regarding progress toward meeting such commitments and implementing such plans• Support progress toward meeting such commitments and implementing such plans
Eligible recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• N.A. (Direct Federal Spending)
Conditions and carve-outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• N.A.
Statutory deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Funding ends September 30, 2031

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS : GREENHOUSE GAS CORPORATE REPORTING

1. What are the **areas where EPA could provide the most value** to corporate target setting and tracking?
2. What, if any, **enhanced standardization** around setting corporate climate commitments would be of value?
3. How can EPA help **transparently track progress** towards companies' stated climate commitments?
4. How can EPA help support companies in **meeting their commitments and implementing their plans**?

DIESEL EMISSIONS REDUCTION [60104]

Goods Movement	
Funding	\$60,000,000
Use of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify and reduce diesel emissions resulting from goods movement facilities and vehicles servicing goods movement facilities in low-income and disadvantaged communities to address the health impacts of such emissions on such communities
Eligible recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) Regional, state, local, or Tribal agency or port authority with jurisdiction over transportation or air quality (B) Nonprofit organization or institution that (i) represents or provides pollution reduction or educational services to persons or organizations that own or operate diesel fleets; or (ii) has, as its principal purpose, the promotion of transportation or air quality (C) Any private individual or entity that (i) is the owner of record of a diesel vehicle or fleet operated pursuant to a contract, license, or lease with a Federal department or agency or an entity described in (A); and (ii) meets such timely and appropriate requirements as the Administrator may establish for vehicle use and for notice to and approval by the Federal department or agency or entity described in (A) with respect to which the owner has entered into a contract, license, or lease as described in (C)(i)
Conditions and carve-outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.A.
Statutory deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding expires September 30, 2031

1. The Clean Air Act defines “state” to mean a state, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa and includes the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

FUNDING FOR SECTION 211(O) OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT [60108]



	Investment in Advance Biofuels	Test and Protocol Development
Funding	\$10,000,000	\$5,000,000
Use of funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Award grants to industry and other related activities to support investments in advanced biofuels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop tests and protocols regarding effects of fuel and fuel additives Update analyses of lifecycle greenhouse gases of a fuel Review impacts of transportation fuels on the general public and on low-income and disadvantaged communities
Eligible recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced biofuel industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.A. (Direct Federal Spending)
Conditions and carve-outs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.A. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N.A.
Statutory deadlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding expires September 30, 2031 	