The Biden-Harris Administration is taking unprecedented action to address the climate crisis. Climate impacts are being felt every day across the nation and President Biden understands that U.S. leadership is absolutely crucial. The President's Inflation Reduction Act is the world's largest-ever investment in clean energy and climate action, and EPA has finalized strong, achievable standards to drastically reduce the greenhouse gas (GHG) pollution that is fueling the crisis.

Investing in America

President Biden's Investing in America agenda combines Inflation Reduction Act and Bipartisan Infrastructure Law funds to make generational investments in America's future.

- **Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund**—The Inflation Reduction Act created a first-of-its-kind, national-scale program at EPA: the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund—a $27 billion investment to mobilize financing and private capital to address the climate crisis, ensure our country's economic competitiveness, and promote energy independence while delivering lower energy costs and economic revitalization to communities that have historically been left behind.

- **Climate Pollution Reduction Grants**—The Act makes available $5 billion to provide financial support to state, local, and tribal governments to develop and implement strategies to reduce climate pollution. $250 million has been made available for planning grants, with $4.75 billion for implementation grants.

- **Clean School Buses**—with funding from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, the EPA Clean School Bus Program provides $5 billion over five years (FY 2022-2026) to replace existing school buses with zero-emission and clean school buses.

- **Clean Ports**—the Inflation Reduction Act provides EPA with $3 billion to fund zero-emission port equipment and infrastructure as well as climate and air quality planning at U.S. ports. This new funding program builds on EPA's Ports Initiative that helps our nation's ports, a critical part of our infrastructure and supply chain, address public health and environmental impacts on surrounding communities.

- **Methane Emission Reduction Program**—$1.36 billion is available to help monitor, measure, quantify and reduce methane emissions from the oil and gas sectors as part of President Biden's Investing in America agenda. Oil and natural gas facilities are the nation's largest industrial source of methane, a climate "super pollutant" that is many times more potent than carbon dioxide and is responsible for approximately one third of the warming from greenhouse gases occurring today.

Cleaner Cars, Trucks, and Heavy-Duty Vehicles

EPA finalized national pollution standards for passenger cars, light-duty trucks, and medium-duty vehicles for model years 2027-2032 that will avoid 7.2 billion tons of CO2 emissions through 2055. EPA projects in 2055 alone, the rule will avoid emissions of 8,700 tons of particulate matter, 36,000 tons of nitrogen oxides, and 150,000 tons of volatile organic compounds, and avoid 2,500 premature deaths, 110,000 lost workdays, and more than a million asthma attacks.

EPA also finalized national greenhouse gas pollution standards for heavy-duty vehicles, such as freight trucks and buses, for model years 2027-2029, that are expected to avoid 1 billion tons of greenhouse gas emissions through 2055, and achieve $13 billion in net climate and health benefits each year.

Reducing Methane and other Pollutants

EPA finalized rules that will sharply reduce methane and other harmful air pollutants from new and existing oil and natural gas operations, promote the use of cutting-edge methane detection technologies, and deliver significant economic and public health benefits.

These rules are expected to reduce methane emissions from covered sources by 80 percent through 2038, avoiding an equivalent of 1.5 billion metric tons of CO2 — nearly as much as all the carbon dioxide emitted by the power sector in 2021. The rules will also avoid 16 million tons of VOCs and 590,000 tons of toxic air pollutants; and provide net climate and ozone health benefits of more than $7 billion each year.

Reducing HFCs

EPA has made great advances in implementing the American Innovation and Manufacturing Act and phasing down the production and import of climate-damaging hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) in the United States. This includes establishing a comprehensive program to achieve an 85% reduction from baseline levels by 2036, promoting a transition program to drive certain subsectors to use climate-friendly alternatives, and working to establish a program to maximize reclamation and minimize releases of HFCs from refrigeration and fire suppression equipment. These actions are expected to avoid more than 4.6 billion tons of CO2 equivalent through 2050.

Cutting Pollution from Power Plants

As a part of a comprehensive strategy for reducing pollution from power plants, EPA finalized standards for existing coal-fired and new natural-gas fired power plants that will avoid 1.38 billion metric tons of carbon pollution systemwide through 2047, nearly an entire year of emissions from the entire U.S. electric power sector, and achieve up to $370 billion in climate and public heath net benefits over the next two decades. In 2035 alone, the rule is expected to achieve substantial heath benefits including avoiding up to 1,200 premature deaths, 360,000 asthma attacks, and tens of thousands of lost work or school days.

ENERGY STAR

By creating a market for energy efficient products, homes, and buildings, EPA's ENERGY STAR program has helped grow the production and adoption of energy-efficient technologies and practices since 1992. Throughout ENERGY STAR's history, its partners have avoided more than 5 billion tons of avoided greenhouse gases, while launching new programs under the Inflation Reduction Act, such as NextGen Certification and the Industrial Assistance Network to help small and medium-sized manufacturers gain access to local energy management support, tools and expertise.