



March 2021

## The Climate Leadership and Environmental Action for our Nation's (CLEAN) Future Act

### COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & COMMERCE

**The CLEAN Future Act is ambitious, comprehensive legislation from the House Energy and Commerce Committee to achieve net zero greenhouse gas pollution, combat the climate crisis, put Americans back to work, and rebuild our economy.**

- Sets two strong, national greenhouse gas pollution targets: 1) 50 percent reduction in greenhouse gas pollution from 2005 levels by 2030, and 2) a 100 percent clean economy with net zero greenhouse gas pollution by 2050.
- Dramatically slashes climate pollution by deploying clean energy, rebuilding and modernizing our infrastructure, investing in sustainability and resiliency, and supporting the transition to a clean economy – with significant funding for workers and communities that have historically borne a disproportionate pollution burden.

**The CLEAN Future Act includes sector-specific and economywide solutions to achieve these targets, authorizing \$565 billion over ten years to enable deep decarbonization, including:**

- ✓ **National Clean Electricity Standard:** Requires electricity suppliers to provide an increasing supply of clean energy to consumers starting in 2023, rising to 80 percent clean energy by 2030 and 100 percent by 2035.
- ✓ **Clean Transportation:** Reduces transportation emissions – the largest source of greenhouse gas pollution – by building the infrastructure for a clean transportation system. Invests in transportation electrification, including electric vehicles and charging. Updates financing programs for new domestic manufacturing of advanced automotive technologies.
- ✓ **Efficiency and Clean Energy:** Includes provisions to promote energy efficiency, guarantee consumers' ability to purchase clean energy, and modernize energy transmission infrastructure siting to benefit clean sources.
- ✓ **Buy Clean Program:** Similar to the popular "Buy American" program, Buy Clean will steadily reduce emissions from construction materials and products used in federally-funded projects. Coupled with new Climate Star labeling and federal procurement requirements, it would fundamentally transform and strengthen the United States manufacturing sector, expand markets for cleaner products, and cut emissions from carbon-intensive industries.
- ✓ **Clean Energy & Sustainability Accelerator:** Creates a first-of-its-kind accelerator – modeled after the successful "Green Bank" – to help states, cities, communities, and companies transition to a clean economy. Capitalized with \$100 billion in funding, it makes investments in low- and zero-emissions energy technologies, climate resiliency projects, industrial decarbonization, energy grid modernization, clean transportation, and more.
- ✓ **State Climate Plans:** Grants states flexibility to complete the transition to a net-zero economy based on their own policy preferences, priorities, and circumstances. Each state must submit their climate plan to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). To ensure states have ample guidance and expertise, the bill sets aside \$200 million in funding and directs EPA to develop a menu of greenhouse gas control strategies which states can choose to incorporate into their plans.
- ✓ **Environmental Justice Protections:** Empowers environmental justice communities to protect themselves and participate in the permitting and regulatory process. The bill also implements strong new coal ash disposal requirements, and invests in lead service line replacement, Brownfields cleanups, and Superfund cleanups.
- ✓ **Worker and Community Transition:** Creates an Office of Energy and Economic Transition in the Executive Office of the President responsible for coordinating programs and activities that support impacted workers and communities. As part of the bill's commitment to leave no neighborhood behind during the energy transition, it creates new programs to support workers and provide financial assistance to local governments.