



March 2021

Summary of the Climate Leadership and Environmental Action for our Nation's (CLEAN) Future Act

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & COMMERCE

Section 1. SHORT TITLE.

The title of this Act is the “Climate Leadership and Environmental Action for our Nation’s Future Act” or the “CLEAN Future Act”.

Sec. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Lists the titles, subtitles, and sections in this Act.

TITLE I—NATIONAL CLIMATE TARGET

Subtitle A—National Target

Sec. 101. NATIONAL GOALS.

Declares a national interim goal to reduce greenhouse gas pollution by no less than 50 percent below 2005 levels by no later than 2030, and a national goal for the United States to achieve a 100 percent clean economy by no later than 2050.

Sec. 102. FEDERAL AGENCY PLANS.

Directs the head of each federal agency to develop a plan for that agency, using existing authorities, to achieve the national goals in combination with all other federal agency plans. Establishes criteria for the Federal agency plans and creates a process for public review and review by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) before submission to Congress and implementation. Further requires each agency to review its plan at least every two years and to submit an annual report to Congress.

Sec. 103. ACCOUNTABILITY.

Requires EPA to monitor the nation’s progress toward the national goals and to submit a report to Congress annually that includes recommendations regarding the rate of progress toward the national goal.

Sec. 104. CLEAN ECONOMY FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Establishes a Clean Economy Federal Advisory Committee and delineates requirements for its membership and operation. Directs the Committee to prepare recommendations on one or more interim greenhouse gas emission (GHG) reduction goals and authorizes it to make recommendations to include in the annual report required by section 103.

Sec. 105. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INTERIM GOALS.

Directs EPA to recommend to Congress one or more interim GHG emission reductions goals for the United States to achieve on the path to meeting the national goal.

Sec. 106. DEFINITIONS.

Defines terms used in this subtitle.

Subtitle B—National Academy of Sciences Review

Sec. 111. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES REVIEW.

Directs the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to evaluate how EPA should measure progress toward the net-zero emissions target. Requires the NAS study propose best practices for quantifying sector- and subsector-specific lifecycle GHG emissions, metrics for assessing progress toward the net-zero target, and a methodology for determining whether the United States has reached that target.

TITLE II—POWER

Subtitle A—Federal Clean Electricity Standard

Sec. 201. DEFINITIONS.

Defines terms used in this subtitle.

Sec. 202. ZERO-EMISSION ELECTRICITY REQUIREMENT.

Requires retail electricity suppliers provide an increasing percentage of clean electricity each year starting in 2023, rising to 80 percent in 2030 and 100 percent in 2035. Also creates an alternative compliance payment (ACP) mechanism for retail electricity suppliers to satisfy the requirements laid out in this section. Suppliers may submit ACPs, the price of which increases each year, in lieu of zero-emission electricity credits. Requires the EPA Administrator to defer the percentage increases, beginning with calendar year (CY) 2031, for any retail electricity supplier that submits an ACP for more than 10 percent of its compliance obligation for two consecutive calendar years, up to a maximum of five years' deferral. If such a deferral is issued, the Administrator shall use 25 percent of such ACP funds to assist the supplier's consumers with their electric utility bills.

Sec. 203. ZERO-EMISSION ELECTRICITY CREDIT TRADING PROGRAM.

Establishes a trading program in which entities can buy, sell, and trade credits to demonstrate compliance with their obligations established in section 202.

Sec. 204. DETERMINATION AND ISSUANCE OF QUANTITY OF ZERO-EMISSION ELECTRICITY CREDITS.

Establishes a formula for determining the issuance of credits based on the carbon intensity of electricity generation compared to a carbon intensity baseline, which through 2030 is 0.82 metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) per megawatt-hour and declines to 0.4 in 2035. Non-emitting generators receive full credit for electricity they provide, whereas GHG-emitting generators below the carbon intensity threshold may receive partial credit. Specifies adjustments that must be made when calculating each electricity generator's carbon intensity, including for upstream GHG emissions associated with fossil fuel powered electricity generation. Prohibits the issuance of zero-emission electricity credits for any generation from generating units built six months after enactment of this subtitle unless prevailing wages were paid for the construction of the generating unit. Additionally, prohibits the issuance of zero-emission electricity credits to any generator which does not remain neutral with respect to the exercise of employees and labor organizations of the right to organize and bargain under the National Labor Relations Act. Requires that the Administrator conduct a study to evaluate any potential need to account for line losses in electricity from transmission and submit a report to Congress with the results.

Sec. 205. CARBON MITIGATION FUND.

Establishes a carbon mitigation program funded by ACPs made under section 202 and civil penalties under section 209. The EPA Administrator may award funds for activities that: improve energy efficiency; promote electrification; replace fossil fuel-powered vehicles owned by state and local governments with electric or

other low-carbon fuel vehicles; replace fossil fuel-powered ground airport and seaport vehicles with electric or other low-carbon fuel vehicles; install fast charging electric vehicle infrastructure along urban and rural highways and public roads; or promote direct air capture and permanent sequestration or utilization of CO₂.

Sec. 206. STATE PROGRAMS.

Includes a savings clause that nothing in this Act prevents states from adopting or enforcing their own clean or renewable energy standards or regulation of retail electricity suppliers. Further specifies that retail electricity suppliers in a state with a more stringent clean energy program are deemed compliant with the federal standard, so long as they are compliant with the state standard.

Sec. 207. REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Requires the EPA Administrator to report to Congress by January 1, 2030, with an evaluation and forecast of barriers to achieving 100 percent carbon-free electricity generation by 2035.

Sec. 208. INFORMATION COLLECTION.

Allows the EPA Administrator to require any retail electricity supplier, generator, or other entity (as the Administrator deems appropriate) to submit to the Administrator any information needed to carry out this subtitle.

Sec. 209. CIVIL PENALTIES.

Allows the EPA Administrator to assess civil penalties on regulated entities for failure to comply with the requirements of this subtitle.

Sec. 210. REGULATIONS.

Directs the EPA Administrator to promulgate regulations to implement this subtitle.

Subtitle B—Federal Energy Regulatory Reform

PART 1—ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION

Sec. 211. NATIONAL POLICY ON TRANSMISSION.

Establishes that it is the policy of the United States that a modern transmission system should facilitate a decarbonized electricity supply to enable GHG emissions reductions, and that the public interest is served by reducing barriers to transmission investments that enable clean energy resources deployment.

Sec. 212. REVIEW OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICIES AND INCENTIVES TO ENCOURAGE DEPLOYMENT OF ADVANCED TRANSMISSION TECHNOLOGIES.

Requires the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to review and report on its progress in encouraging deployment of transmission technologies that increase the capacity and efficiency of existing transmission infrastructure.

Sec. 213. SITING OF INTERSTATE ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION FACILITIES.

Requires the Department of Energy (DOE) to consider the integration of renewable energy resources and lower costs to consumers when designating High Priority Interstate Transmission Corridors. Adds a provision indicating that FERC may issue permits for construction or modification of certain interstate transmission facilities if a state commission denies an application seeking approval for the siting of such transmission facilities. Adds that FERC may only issue permits for construction or modification of certain interstate transmission facilities if an applicant for a permit demonstrates that it considered the use of non-transmission alternatives in addressing the needs intended to be met by the transmission facilities.

Sec. 214. NON-TRANSMISSION ALTERNATIVES.

Clarifies that FERC has jurisdiction over the allocation of costs associated with non-transmission alternatives for the purposes of permitting cost recovery through transmission rates. Proposes a definition for non-transmission alternatives.

Sec. 215. OFFICE OF TRANSMISSION.

Requires FERC to establish an Office of Transmission to help oversee transmission-related activities subject to its jurisdiction, including actions taken under section 216 of the Federal Power Act (FPA).

Sec. 216. IDENTIFYING REGIONAL TRANSMISSION NEEDS.

Directs FERC to convene a technical conference to explore, among other things, how to improve the transparency of the identification of transmission planning needs, and how to update methodologies used to identify transmission planning needs. Directs FERC to promulgate a rule that addresses the issues identified in the technical conference.

Sec. 217. INTERREGIONAL TRANSMISSION PLANNING.

Directs FERC to convene a technical conference to explore, among other things, how transmission providers can plan for interregional transmission projects, how interregional transmission planning can facilitate the integration of renewable energy resources, and how to develop appropriate cost allocation methodologies for interregional transmission projects. Directs FERC to promulgate a rule addressing the issues identified in the technical conference.

Sec. 218. TRANSMISSION SITING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

Requires DOE to establish a program to provide assistance to state, local, and tribal governments for the evaluation, permitting, and siting of interstate transmission lines. Authorizes \$75 million per fiscal year (FY) from 2022-2031.

PART 2—PUBLIC INTEREST AND ENERGY MARKET REFORMS

Sec. 220. MARKET BARRIERS TO CLEAN ENERGY DEVELOPMENT.

Clarifies that nothing in the FPA limits FERC's ability to approve a carbon pricing regime to set rates under sections 205 and 206; disallows state interference in a customer's right to purchase clean electricity in interstate commerce; and requires all public utilities to place transmission facilities under the control of an independent system operator (ISO) or regional transmission organization (RTO) within two years.

Sec. 220A. OFFICE OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.

Amends FPA section 319 to facilitate communication with the public relating to, and participation by, the public in matters under FERC's jurisdiction. Requires the Office of Public Participation to advocate for, and act as a liaison with, environmental justice communities on matters under FERC's jurisdiction. Specifies that Office funding shall be derived from fees and charges collected under section 3401 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986.

Sec. 220B. PUBLIC INTEREST UNDER THE NATURAL GAS ACT.

Defines the public interest under Sections 3 and 7 of the Natural Gas Act (NGA). Clarifies that FERC must consider climate change in its decision-making, resolving any ambiguity and arguments surrounding the District of Columbia Circuit Court's holding in Sabal Trail.

Sec. 220C. MODIFICATIONS TO EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT OF EMINENT DOMAIN BY HOLDER OF A CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY.

Amends the NGA to prevent pipeline companies from using eminent domain until they have obtained all federal and state permits necessary for the construction and operation of a pipeline project. Prohibits use of eminent domain for pipelines attached to liquified natural gas facilities.

Subtitle C—Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act Reform

Sec. 221. CONSIDERATION OF ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS.

Establishes a standard under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA) requiring states to consider investment in energy storage systems.

Sec. 222. COORDINATION OF PROGRAMS.

Requires coordination and streamlining of the funding and administration of the offices within DOE's Grid Modernization Initiative, along with other programs conducting energy storage research.

Sec. 223. PROMOTING CONSIDERATION AND UTILIZATION OF NON-WIRES SOLUTIONS.

Establishes a standard under PURPA that electric utilities consider implementation of non-wires solutions, or alternatives to traditional transmission infrastructure, when appropriate. Additionally, provides that costs be recovered in the same manner as transmission upgrades.

Sec. 224. CONTRACT OPTIONS FOR QUALIFIED FACILITIES.

Requires that qualifying facilities under PURPA have the option to enter into a fixed price contract for energy.

Sec. 225. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY SOLAR PROGRAMS.

Establishes a standard under PURPA that electric utilities offer a community solar program to all ratepayers.

Sec. 226. RURAL AND REMOTE COMMUNITIES ELECTRIFICATION GRANTS.

Reauthorizes and updates rural and remote communities electrification grants in PURPA Section 609 to include Indian tribes and to increase the size of a rural area from 10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. Expands grant eligibility to areas impacted by the closure of a coal generating unit. Reauthorizes the program at \$50 million per year from FY 2022-2031.

Subtitle D—Electricity Infrastructure Modernization and Resilience

Sec. 230. 21ST CENTURY POWER GRID.

Directs the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to provide funding to eligible partners for projects that improve resiliency, performance, or efficiency of the electricity grid. Partnerships may include: (a) a state or local government, a National Laboratory, an institution of higher education, an Indian tribe, a federal power marketing administration, or an entity that develops or provides grid technology; and (b) either an electric utility, an RTO, or an ISO. Authorizes \$700 million per year from FY 2022-2031.

Sec. 231. MICROGRIDS.

Requires the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to promote development of microgrids for isolated communities and improve the resilience of critical infrastructure.

Sec. 232. STRATEGIC TRANSFORMER RESERVE PROGRAM.

Directs the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to ensure that large power transformers and other critical electric grid equipment can be replaced in response to an event that damages and disables such

equipment. Requires the program to facilitate technological and design improvements to equipment that will reduce their vulnerabilities to attack or damage. Authorizes the Secretary to establish one or more federally-owned equipment reserves to ensure nationwide access to replacement equipment. Directs the Secretary to consult with FERC, the Electricity Subsector Coordinating Council, the Electric Reliability Organization, and owners and operators of critical electric infrastructure in the establishment and conduct of the program. Authorizes \$75 million per year from FY 2022-2031.

Sec. 233. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY SUPPORT TO REPOWER COMMUNITIES.

Establishes a DOE program to provide information and technical assistance to support the siting of clean energy resources at sites formerly home to fossil fuel-powered generating units. Authorizes \$10 million per year from FY 2022-2031.

Sec. 234. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY SUPPORT TO REPOWER COMMUNITIES.

Establishes an EPA grant program to remediate sites formerly home to a fossil fuel-powered generating unit. Authorizes \$10 million per year from FY 2022-2031.

Sec. 235. DAM SAFETY.

Amends FPA section 10 to require that dam and project works meet FERC's dam safety requirements and that the licensee manage, operate, and maintain the dam and other project works in a manner that ensures dam safety and public safety as part of the project license conditions. Amends FPA section 15 to require FERC to issue a new license only if the Commission determines the dam and other project works meet the Commission's dam safety requirements and that the operating conditions of the license are consistent with those requirements. Requires FERC establish procedures for evaluating the financial health of prospective hydropower licensees. Requires FERC to convene a technical conference with state representatives to examine best practices for dam safety. Authorizes \$1 million for FY 2022 for the technical conference. Establishes requirements for FERC to inform a state in which a project is located when a licensee is required to take actions to repair a dam or other project works following a dam safety inspection, if a licensee who has been so notified fails to take actions to make repairs for a period of five years, or if the Commission takes steps to revoke a license for failure to make such repairs. Requires FERC provide specific documents to the state if the Commission issues an order to revoke or approve the surrender of a license.

Sec. 236. CLEAN ENERGY MICROGRID GRANT PROGRAM.

Establishes a program to provide funding for technical assistance, community outreach, and project development for projects that support and increase resiliency to climate change hazards, including through the development of clean energy microgrids. Authorizes \$50 million for technical assistance and outreach grants per year from FY 2022-2031. Authorizes \$1.5 billion for grants for projects per year from FY 2022-2031.

Subtitle E—Clean Electricity Generation

Sec. 241. DISTRIBUTED ENERGY RESOURCES.

Directs the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to provide loans to eligible entities to support deployment of distributed energy systems. Defines eligible entities and establishes requirements for the Secretary to consider when selecting entities that will receive loans. Directs the Secretary to make loans that achieve specific objectives related to improving grid security and resiliency, increasing use of local renewable energy resources, and enhancing peak load management and lowering energy costs for rural consumers. Restricts the use of loan funds to projects related to distributed energy systems deployment. Sets terms and conditions for the loans provided to eligible entities. Establishes a technical assistance and grant program to provide technical assistance and disseminate information related to distributed energy resources. Authorizes \$250 million over the period from FY 2022-2031, to remain available until expended.

Sec. 242. GRANT PROGRAM FOR SOLAR INSTALLATIONS LOCATED IN, OR THAT SERVE, LOW-INCOME AND UNDERSERVED AREAS.

Defines terms used in the section. Directs the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to provide loans and grants to eligible entities to construct or install community solar facilities or solar generating facilities to serve multi-family affordable housing. Sets conditions for loan and grant applications. Requires funding received through the program to be used for solar generating equipment, job training, deployment support, or administrative expenses. Authorizes \$250 million per year from FY 2022-2031.

Sec. 243. HYDROPOWER LICENSING AND PROCESS IMPROVEMENTS.

Adds a new section to the FPA to improve the hydropower licensing process. Directs FERC and the federal resource agencies to convene a negotiated rulemaking within 90 days of enactment and requires participants include state and local government representatives, tribes, and other relevant stakeholders. The rulemaking will develop a process to coordinate all necessary federal authorizations and enable FERC to make a final decision on a license not later than three years after receiving a completed license application.

Permits FERC, federal, state, or local government agencies, and tribes to accept funding from a license applicant for a third-party contractor to assist in reviewing the application. Adds a new section on license studies. Authorizes FERC to implement an expedited process for consideration of applications for qualifying license amendments and upgrades. Creates a voluntary option allowing license applicants located within the same watershed to work as a group during the licensing process and to rely on jointly prepared watershed studies to support their individual applications for a new license. Includes language to qualify FERC's *ex parte* regulations to encourage greater cooperation among all parties to the license process. Makes a technical correction to Section 4(e) of the FPA related to trial-type hearings.

Requires FERC and the Secretary of the Interior to issue guidance on best practices for engagement with Indian tribes in the hydropower licensing process for applicants, federal and state agencies, Indian tribes, and the public. Provides delegated authority to tribes to apply mandatory conditions to hydropower licenses that would otherwise be applied by the Secretary. The section also directs the Secretary to consider the threat of invasive species when prescribing fishways under Section 18.

Sec. 244. LONG-TERM NUCLEAR POWER PURCHASE AGREEMENT PILOT PROGRAM.

Establishes a pilot program requiring DOE to enter into at least one long-term power purchase agreement to purchase electricity generated from advanced nuclear power technologies.

Sec. 245. DISTRIBUTED RENEWABLE ENERGY.

Defines the terms used in the section. Requires the Secretary of Energy to establish a non-profit corporation, the Distributed Energy Opportunity Board, in consultation with non-federal stakeholders engaged in distributed energy installation and permitting. Designates the composition and activities of the Board. Authorizes the Board to assess fees for the provision of its services. Directs the Secretary to provide technical and financial assistance to the Board. Requires the Secretary designate certain communities as "Distributed Energy Opportunity Communities" and establish a program to award grants to these communities on a competitive basis. Authorizes \$20 million per year from FY 2022-2031.

Sec. 246. POWER PURCHASE AGREEMENTS.

Amends existing law to extend the maximum length of federal power purchase agreements from 10 to 40 years for zero-emission power generation technologies.

Sec. 247. HYDROPOWER REGULATORY IMPROVEMENTS.

Amends the definition of renewable energy in section 203 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPACT05) to include all hydropower production. Sets the goals for federal purchase of renewable power at 25 percent in FY 2022, increasing to 50 percent in FY 2032 and beyond.

Sec. 248. STUDY ON EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFITS OF CLEAN ENERGY.

Requires the Secretary of Energy to study the technical and non-technical barriers to, and solutions for, ensuring equitable distribution of the benefits associated with clean energy in frontline communities.

Subtitle F—Low-Income Assistance

Sec. 251. LIHEAP AUTHORIZATION.

Reauthorizes the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) through FY 2031.

TITLE III—EFFICIENCY

Subtitle A—Energy Saving Building Codes

Sec. 301. ENERGY SAVING BUILDING CODES.

Amends section 307 of the Energy Conservation and Production Act of 1976 (ECPA) to establish national energy savings targets for model building energy codes, enabling adoption of codes that would require zero energy ready buildings by 2030. Directs the Secretary of Energy to provide timely technical assistance and propose amendments to the model codes or standards organization, consistent with the national energy savings targets. Subsequently directs the Secretary to evaluate each revision of a model building energy code to determine whether the revision will meet the national energy savings targets. If a revision of a model building energy code does not meet the appropriate target, DOE must either designate a model code that meets the target, issue amendments, or develop an alternative model building energy code. Directs the Secretary to provide technical and financial support for development of stretch codes and advanced standards. Replaces the term “voluntary building energy code” with “model building energy code” in each place it appears in ECPA section 305 and amends ECPA section 303 to add definitions.

Amends ECPA section 304 to direct the Secretary to encourage and support the adoption of, and full compliance with, building energy codes by states, tribes, and local governments. States and Indian tribes must certify to the Secretary whether they have adopted a revised building energy code, which must then be validated by the Secretary. Starting in 2024 and every three years thereafter, the Secretary must analyze and validate compliance with validated building energy codes in each state and tribal nation. Federal financial support related to energy or buildings may be withheld from states or Indian tribes without validated certification or compliance. Provides incentive funding and technical assistance to states and Indian tribes to aid with adoption and compliance.

Also amends section 327 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 (EPCA) to clarify that states may reference more stringent appliance standards in their building codes under certain specific circumstances. Allows a more stringent appliance standard to be included in a state code if it is included in a national model building code issued by a model codes or standards organization or DOE.

Subtitle B—Existing Building Retrofits

Sec. 311. ENERGY EFFICIENT PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Amends section 125 of EPACT05 by adding a reference to Standard 90.1 of the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers and by adding benchmarking programs to enable monitoring and use of energy performance data in buildings as an eligible use of grant funds. Also adds a new subsection that includes a requirement for any local government receiving a grant to obtain third-party verification of the energy efficiency improvements obtained using grant funds. Authorizes the Secretary of Energy to provide guidance to state agencies to enable compliance with the requirement to obtain third-party verification and directs the Secretary to consider available third-party verification tools in preparation of guidance. Subsection 312(c) adds a requirement that all state energy offices receiving grants ensure contractors and subcontractors performing work with grant funds are paid prevailing wage rates. Authorizes \$100 million per year from FY 2022-2031.

Sec. 312. GRANTS FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS AND RENEWABLE ENERGY IMPROVEMENTS AT PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES.

Requires DOE establish a competitive grant program to award funding for energy improvements in public school facilities. Qualifying improvements include measures that reduce school energy costs, improve student and teacher health (such as improved air quality, daylighting, ventilation, electrical lighting, and acoustics), and facilitate installation of renewable energy technologies. Eligible recipients must include a consortium of one local educational agency and one or more schools, nonprofit organizations, for-profit organizations, or community partners with expertise in energy improvements. In awarding funds, DOE must prioritize grants to either high-need local educational agencies or rural educational agencies. Authorizes \$100 million per year from FY 2022-2031.

Subtitle C—Promoting Energy Efficiency

Sec. 321. REMOVING BARRIERS TO EFFICIENCY.

Suspends preemption for federal appliance and equipment efficiency standards when DOE misses deadlines to update such standards.

Sec. 322. ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM.

Amends section 542 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA) to add the additional purpose of diversifying energy supplies by facilitating and promoting the use of alternative fuels to the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program's (EECBG) purposes. Clarifies that funds provided under the EECBG program may be used to deploy infrastructure for delivering alternative fuels, and that projects to expand use of alternative fuels are eligible for competitive grants awarded through the program. Authorizes \$3.5 billion per year from FY 2022-2031. Authorizes \$35 million per year from FY 2022-2031 for administrative expenses.

Sec. 323. NONPROFIT ENERGY EFFICIENCY PILOT PROGRAM.

Requires DOE establish a pilot program to award grants of up to \$200,000 to nonprofit organizations to purchase energy efficiency materials for installation in nonprofit buildings. Eligible facilities include hospitals, youth centers, schools, social-welfare program facilities, faith-based organization facilities, and other nonresidential and noncommercial structures. DOE must give priority to applicants based on performance-based criteria, including energy savings from the proposed project; the cost-effectiveness of the proposed materials; inclusion of a plan to evaluate, measure, and verify energy savings; and the financial need of the applicant. Authorizes \$10 million per year from FY 2022-2031.

Sec. 324. HOME WILDFIRE RISK REDUCTION REBATE PROGRAM.

Establishes a rebate program to homeowners to defray the costs of retrofitting an existing home to be wildfire-resistant. Authorizes \$500 million per year from FY 2022-2031.

Sec. 325. STATE ENERGY-EFFICIENT APPLIANCE REBATE PROGRAM.

Amends EPACT05 to reauthorize the State Energy-Efficient Appliance Rebate Program and update the language for eligibility. Authorizes \$300 million per year from FY 2022-2031.

Subtitle D—HOPE for HOMES

Sec. 331. DEFINITIONS.

Defines terms used in this subtitle.

PART 1—HOPE TRAINING

Sec. 332. NOTICE FOR HOPE QUALIFICATION TRAINING AND GRANTS.

Requires the Secretary of Energy to issue a notice of established criteria for courses eligible for HOPE Qualification credits, a list of such courses, and information on grant applications within 30 days of enactment of this Act.

Sec. 333. COURSE CRITERIA.

Establishes criteria for approval of courses qualifying for HOPE training task and supplemental credits. Requires the Secretary of Energy to approve one or more courses which meet established criteria.

Sec. 334. HOPE QUALIFICATION.

Authorizes the Secretary of Energy or other entities to issue credits. Establishes that the Secretary, or a state energy office, may certify that an individual has achieved a HOPE Qualification.

Sec. 335. GRANTS.

Directs the Secretary of Energy to provide grants supporting the training of individuals towards the completion of HOPE Qualification. Establishes eligible grant recipients and criteria for receiving grants.

Sec. 336. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Authorizes \$500 million for this part from FY 2022-2031, to remain available until expended.

PART 2—HOME ENERGY SAVINGS RETROFIT REBATE PROGRAM

Sec. 337. ESTABLISHMENT OF HOME ENERGY SAVINGS RETROFIT REBATE PROGRAM.

Requires DOE establish a Home Energy Savings Retrofit Rebate Program to provide rebates to homeowners for retrofits that achieve home energy savings.

Sec. 338. PARTIAL SYSTEM REBATES.

Specifies rebate amounts for partial system rebates, including \$800 for installation of insulation and air sealing and \$1,500 for installation of insulation, air sealing, and replacement of a heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system.

Sec. 339. STATE ADMINISTERED REBATES.

Establishes minimum criteria for states to receive grant funding under the program. Homeowners performing retrofits projected to save at least 20 percent of energy usage would be eligible for a \$2,000 rebate; those performing retrofits projected to save at least 40 percent would be eligible for a \$4,000 rebate.

Sec. 340. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR MODERATE INCOME HOUSEHOLDS.

Establishes procedures for certifying that the household of a homeowner is moderate income for purposes of this subtitle.

Sec. 341. EVALUATION REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

Requires a report to Congress evaluating the use of funds for the program.

Sec. 342. ADMINISTRATION.

Requires DOE provide technical support to contractors, rebate aggregators, states, and Indian tribes to assist in carrying out the program.

Sec. 343. TREATMENT OF REBATES.

Specifies that rebates received under the program shall not be treated as taxable income.

Sec. 344. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Authorizes \$1.6 billion per year from FY 2022-2031.

PART 3—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 345. APPOINTMENT OF PERSONNEL.

Establishes that the Secretary of Energy may appoint such personnel as the Secretary considers necessary to carry out this subtitle notwithstanding the provisions of title 5, United States Code.

Sec. 346. MAINTENANCE OF FUNDING.

Requires that federal funds provided under this subtitle be used to supplement, not supplant, state and local funds.

Subtitle E—Investing in State Energy

Sec. 351. INVESTING IN STATE ENERGY.

Amends ECPA to require the Secretary of Energy provide weatherization assistance funds to a state within 60 days of DOE receiving the funds. Further requires the Secretary to provide state energy program funds to a state within 60 days of the Department receiving the funds.

Sec. 352. STATE ENERGY SECURITY PLANS.

Amends EPCA to authorize states' use of federal financial assistance received through the State Energy Program (SEP) to implement, revise, and review, a State Energy Security Plan. The section also establishes requirements for the contents of a State Energy Security Plan. Additionally, requires the governor of a state to submit a plan, revision to a plan, or certification of no revisions being necessary to a plan to the Secretary of Energy annually.

Subtitle F—FEMP

Sec. 361. ENERGY AND WATER PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENT FOR FEDERAL FACILITIES.

Amends the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (NECPA) to direct each federal agency to reduce each year average building energy intensity by 2.5 percent relative to their respective energy intensities in 2018. Additionally, each agency must improve water use efficiency and management through a number of prescribed actions. These actions include reducing potable water consumption; lowering industrial, landscaping, and agricultural water consumption; and installing infrastructure features on federally-owned properties to improve stormwater and wastewater management.

Subtitle G—Open Back Better

Sec. 371. FACILITIES ENERGY RESILIENCY.

Requires the Secretary of Energy to distribute grants to States under SEP for technical assistance, project facilitation, and administration for building projects that increase resiliency, energy efficiency, renewable energy, grid integration at public facilities. Authorizes \$3.6 billion per year from FY 2022-2031. Also directs the Secretary to distribute grants under the AFFECT program for covered projects. Authorizes \$500 million for the AFFECT program under the Federal Energy Management Program for covered projects. Directs the Secretary to distribute grants to tribal organizations for covered projects and authorizes \$1.5 billion for this purpose.

Sec. 372. PERSONNEL.

Directs the Secretary of Energy to hire personnel to carry out Section 381. Authorizes \$84 million per year from FY 2022-2031.

Subtitle H—Benchmarking

Sec. 381. DEFINITIONS.

Defines terms used in this subtitle.

Sec. 382. COMMERCIAL AND MULTIFAMILY BUILDING BENCHMARKING AND TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE.

Directs the EPA Administrator to develop and carry out a benchmarking and transparency initiative for commercial and multifamily properties to advance knowledge about building energy and water performance and inform efforts to reduce related greenhouse gas emissions.

Sec. 383. NATIONAL BENCHMARKING REQUIREMENT.

Requires the EPA Administrator to collect data from owners of covered properties regarding building energy and water consumption. Establishes data requirements for benchmarking submissions.

Sec. 384. EXEMPTIONS AND EXTENSIONS.

Provides an exemption for covered properties that meet an approved State or local benchmarking requirement.

Sec. 385. DATA TRANSPARENCY AND SHARING.

Directs the EPA Administrator to make a subset of collected data publicly available.

Sec. 386. FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION AND SUPPORT.

Requires the EPA Administrator to improve the Energy Star Portfolio Manager and enhance implementation of the initiative. Authorizes \$5 million to remain available until expended. Requires the Administrator to provide technical and financial assistance for state or local government benchmarking implementation. Authorizes \$50 million per year from FY 2022-2031.

TITLE IV—TRANSPORTATION

Subtitle A—Greenhouse Gas Pollution Emission Standards

Sec. 401. TRANSPORTATION CARBON MANAGEMENT.

Requires EPA to promulgate GHG emission standards for new nonroad engines and new nonroad vehicles, including new locomotives and new engines used in locomotives. Additionally, EPA must promulgate tiered emission standards for GHG emissions from existing in-service aircraft engines within 12 months of

enactment. Further directs EPA to promulgate emission standards for GHG emissions for new aircraft delivered on or after January 1, 2030, and to consider all currently or potentially available technologies and flexibility mechanisms that enable increased emission reduction ambition. For all standards under this section, EPA must promulgate successive emission standards to ensure there are no gaps in regulation, that emission reductions increase, and that set the level of successive standards based on the degree of reductions needed to achieve the national goals established in section 101.

Directs the Administrator to conduct a study of methane slip in engine exhaust, and report to Congress the findings and policy recommendations for addressing emissions from methane slip in engine exhaust. Lastly, this section amends section 177 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) to allow all states, not just those with nonattainment areas, to adopt and enforce California motor vehicle emission standards.

Subtitle B—Cleaner Fuels

Sec. 411. ACCELERATING APPROVAL OF CLEAN FUELS.

Directs the EPA Administrator to take final action on petitions for renewable fuel pathways if 90 days or more have passed since the date of the petition's submission and when the fuel type, production process, and feedstock submitted have been approved for sale in at least one state under a program to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuel.

Sec. 412. ANNUAL DEADLINE FOR PETITIONS BY SMALL REFINERIES FOR EXEMPTIONS FROM RENEWABLE FUEL REQUIREMENTS.

Sets a deadline of June 1 for submission of a petition for a small refinery exemption under the renewable fuels program and disqualifies any late-submitted petition.

Sec. 413. INFORMATION IN PETITION SUBJECT TO PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.

Provides, beginning in 2023, that the name of a small refinery requesting an extension of an exemption, the number of gallons of renewable fuel that will be exempted, and the compliance year for which an extension is requested, shall not be deemed a trade secret or confidential information, and shall be subject to public disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.

Subtitle C—ZEV Vehicle Deployment

Sec. 421. REAUTHORIZATION OF DIESEL EMISSIONS REDUCTION PROGRAM.

Amends EPACT05 section 797 to reauthorize the diesel emissions reduction program at \$500 million per year from FY 2022-2031.

Sec. 422. PILOT PROGRAM FOR THE ELECTRIFICATION OF CERTAIN REFRIGERATED VEHICLES.

Directs the EPA Administrator to establish a pilot program to award grants to eligible entities to retrofit a heavy-duty refrigerated vehicle. Eligible activities include: replacing a diesel-powered transport refrigeration unit with an electric unit; purchasing and installing shore power infrastructure that enable transport refrigeration units to connect to electric power; or operating and maintaining vehicles and equipment related to electric transport refrigeration units. Sets maximum individual grant amounts, prescribes contents of a grant application, and sets priorities for the Administrator to consider when making awards. Requires the Administrator to make specific data on the program available to the public. Directs the Administrator to report annually to Congress on the program and issue a summary report of all annual reports provided to Congress not later than five years after initiating the program. Defines terms used in this section.

Sec. 423. CLEAN SCHOOL BUS PROGRAM.

Amends EPACT05 section 741 to direct the EPA Administrator to provide awards for up to 100 percent of the replacement costs of zero-emission school buses, including acquisition and labor costs for charging infrastructure, workforce development and training, and planning and technical activity costs. Directs the Administrator to develop an education and outreach program to assist school districts with planning for fleet transitions. Requires the Secretary of Energy to contribute information regarding vehicle-to-grid technology and provide technical assistance. Reauthorizes the program at \$2.5 billion per year from FY 2022-2031, with no less than 40 percent of annual funding to be used to replace school buses serving environmental justice communities.

Sec. 424. CLEAN CITIES COALITION PROGRAM.

Directs the Secretary of Energy to carry out a Clean Cities Coalition Program. Prescribes specific program elements and duties of the Secretary. Describes projects and activities eligible for awards and specific goals of the projects and activities. Requires each designated Clean Cities Coalition to report annually to the Secretary. Defines terms used in the section. Authorizes program funding beginning at \$50 million in FY 2022 and increasing to \$100 million per year from FY 2026-2031.

Subtitle D—Zero Emissions Vehicle Infrastructure Buildout

PART 1—ELECTRIC VEHICLE INFRASTRUCTURE

Sec. 431. DEFINITIONS.

Defines terms used in this subtitle.

Sec. 432. ELECTRIC VEHICLE SUPPLY EQUIPMENT REBATE PROGRAM.

Directs the Secretary of Energy to establish a program providing rebates to eligible entities that install publicly accessible electric vehicle supply equipment. Authorizes \$100 million per year from FY 2022-2031.

Sec. 433. MODEL BUILDING CODE FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLE SUPPLY EQUIPMENT.

Requires the Secretary of Energy to establish or update model building codes for integrating electric vehicle supply equipment into multi-family buildings.

Sec. 434. ELECTRIC VEHICLE SUPPLY EQUIPMENT COORDINATION.

Requires the DOE Assistant Secretary of the Office of Electricity Delivery and Reliability to convene a group to assess the development of standards necessary to support expanded deployment of a nationwide electric vehicle charging network.

Sec. 435. STATE CONSIDERATION OF ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING.

Amends PURPA section 111(d) to require states consider authorizing measures encouraging deployment of electric vehicle charging stations; allowing utilities to recover from ratepayers' investments that further deployment of electric vehicle charging networks; and excluding from regulation as electric utilities entities selling electricity to the public solely through electric vehicle chargers.

Sec. 436. STATE ENERGY PLANS.

Amends EPCA to authorize funding for State Energy Conservation Plans and for preparation of State Energy Transportation Plans by state energy offices. Further amends EPCA to allow the Secretary of Energy to provide funding to a state to develop an energy transportation plan as part of the state's energy conservation plan. The purpose of the plan is to promote electrification of the transportation system, reduce consumption of fossil fuels, and improve air quality. Authorizes \$100 million per year from FY 2022-2031 for State

Energy Conservation Plans. Authorizes \$25 million per year from FY 2022-2031 for State Energy Transportation Plans.

Sec. 437. TRANSPORTATION ELECTRIFICATION.

Amends EISA section 131 to include projects facilitating electrification of the transportation sector, projects involving ground support equipment at ports, and projects deploying plug-in electric vehicle charging infrastructure. Also directs the Secretary of Energy to give priority to applicants that include written assurance that all laborers working on the project will be paid prevailing wages. Reauthorizes the program at \$2 billion per year from FY 2022-2031 for the grants to state and local governments and private entities. Further provides \$2.5 billion per year over the same period for large-scale projects to electrify the transportation sector.

Sec. 438. FEDERAL FLEETS.

Amends section 303 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to increase the percent of alternative fueled vehicles acquired in federal agencies' fleets. Sets minimum requirements for the percentage of alternative fueled vehicles that must be zero-emission vehicles, including percentages for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty vehicles acquired by federal agencies. Amends EPCA to direct federal agencies to increase alternative fuel consumption and reduce vehicle GHG emissions.

PART 2—EXPANDING ELECTRIC VEHICLES FOR UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES

Sec. 440A. EXPANDING ACCESS TO ELECTRIC VEHICLES IN UNDERSERVED AND DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.

Requires the Secretary of Energy to conduct an assessment and produce a report within one year of enactment on the availability, opportunities for additional deployment, and best practices to encourage deployment of electric vehicle charging infrastructure in urban, underserved communities.

Sec. 440B. ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING EQUITY PROGRAM.

Directs the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to increase the deployment and accessibility of electric vehicle charging infrastructure in underserved or disadvantaged communities. Authorizes \$96 million per year from FY 2022-2031.

Sec. 440C. ENSURING PROGRAM BENEFITS FOR UNDERSERVED AND DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES.

Directs the Secretary of Energy to ensure programs in this subtitle consider the needs of underserved or disadvantaged communities and provide those communities access to electric vehicle infrastructure and clean transportation, as well as improved air quality.

Sec. 440D. DEFINITIONS.

Defines terms used in this part.

PART 3—ELECTRIC VEHICLE MAPPING

Sec. 440E. DEFINITIONS.

Defines terms used in this part.

Sec. 440F. ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATION MAPPING PROGRAM.

Directs the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to provide grants to help determine where electric vehicle charging stations will be needed to meet current and future demand and to make such data publicly available.

Sec. 440G. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Authorizes \$2 million per year from FY 2022-2031.

Subtitle E—Promoting Domestic Advanced Vehicle Manufacturing

Sec. 441. DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING CONVERSION GRANT PROGRAM.

Amends EPACT05 title VII (subtitle B) to include plug-in electric vehicles and directs the Secretary of Energy to accelerate domestic manufacturing of batteries, power electronics, and other technologies for use in plug-in vehicles. Sets priorities for awards that would be provided to manufacturing facilities that have recently ceased operation or that will cease operation in the near term, as well as to applications that include assurance that laborers employed on a project will be paid prevailing wages. Includes a condition that a grant recipient must continue operations at the facility for a period of at least 10 years after the completion of construction. Authorizes \$2.5 billion per year from FY 2022-2031.

Sec. 442. ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY VEHICLES MANUFACTURING INCENTIVE PROGRAM.

Amends EISA section 136 to modify and broaden the definition of an “Advanced Technology Vehicle” to include: ultra-efficient vehicles, light-duty and medium-duty passenger vehicles that meet model year 2027 or later regulatory standards promulgated by the EPA Administrator or which emit zero emissions, and heavy-duty vehicles that demonstrate achievement below model year 2027 standards, comply with model year 2030 or later standards, or emit zero emissions. Expands and prioritizes eligibility for ultra-efficient components. Modernizes the evaluation of a loan applicant’s prospects of repaying a loan under the program. Reauthorizes this grant and loan program from FY 2022-2031.

Subtitle F—Port Electrification and Decarbonization

Sec. 451. DEFINITIONS.

Defines terms used in this subtitle.

Sec. 452. GRANTS TO REDUCE AIR POLLUTION AT PORTS.

Establishes an EPA grant program to reduce GHG emissions and other forms of air pollution at U.S. ports. Grants may be used to develop climate action plans and to implement measures that reduce emissions from port infrastructure and operations through the purchase and installation of zero-emission equipment and technology. Sets requirements for the use of funds through the program, including stringent labor standards and metrics by which EPA must prioritize consideration of proposed projects.

Sec. 453. MODEL METHODOLOGIES.

Directs EPA to develop model methodologies that ports may use to implement emissions accounting and inventory practices, in support of their climate action plans. Such methodologies must be designed to help measure reductions in air pollution in near-port communities.

Sec. 454. PORT ELECTRIFICATION.

Directs EPA and DOE to conduct a study on port electrification, including the benefits, energy and environmental impacts, costs, and opportunities for innovation related to electrifying port infrastructure and operations.

Sec. 455. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Authorizes \$2 billion per year from FY 2022-2031 for the purchase and installation of zero-emissions equipment and technology, as well as \$50 million for FY 2022-2031 for the development of climate action plans.

TITLE V—INDUSTRY

Subtitle A—Industrial Technology Development, Demonstration, and Deployment

Sec. 501. DOE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRY.

Amends the Department of Energy Organization Act to establish an Assistant Secretary of Energy for Manufacturing and Industrial Decarbonization to oversee programs related to manufacturing at DOE.

SEC. 502. SUPPORTING CARBON DIOXIDE GEOLOGIC SEQUESTRATION.

Increases funding for injection well permitting at EPA by increasing authorization for activities involved in permitting Class VI wells and providing grants to states to defray the costs of establishing and operating their own Class VI permitting programs.

Sec. 503. DETERMINING REASONABLE PROSPECT OF REPAYMENT UNDER TITLE XVII LOAN PROGRAM.

Amends EFACT05 section 1702 to modernize how DOE's Loan Program Office evaluates an applicant's prospects of repayment.

Sec. 504. CLEAN ENERGY MANUFACTURING GRANT PROGRAM.

Authorizes \$10 billion, to remain available until expended, to provide grants to reequip, expand, and establish facilities to support manufacturing of clean energy technologies and components. Grants may also be provided to facilities manufacturing certain energy-intensive, low-emissions industrial products, including steel and cement.

Subtitle B—Industrial Efficiency

Sec. 511. SMART MANUFACTURING LEADERSHIP.

Directs DOE to assist small and medium manufacturers implementing smart manufacturing practices, using existing technical assistance programs and smart manufacturing infrastructure at the National Labs. Authorizes \$10 million per year from FY 2022-2031 for DOE to make grants to states for supporting smart manufacturing technologies implementation.

Subtitle C—Federal Buy Clean Program

Sec. 521. DEFINITIONS.

Defines terms used in this subtitle.

Sec. 522. EMBODIED EMISSIONS TRANSPARENCY.

Directs the EPA Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the National Labs, to establish a program to enhance the transparency, quality, and availability of life cycle assessment data used to calculate GHG emissions of a product made primarily of eligible materials in an environmental product declaration.

The Administrator must maintain a list of eligible materials for the Federal Buy Clean Program, which can be modified in response to a petition. Directs the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the National Labs, to designate a single product category rule – developed by EPA or a third party – for products made primarily of eligible materials to be used in creating environmental product declarations. The product category rule designations must be reviewed every five years and updated as necessary and can be reviewed more frequently in response to a petition.

The Administrator is also required to establish a National Environmental Product Declaration Database for products made primarily of eligible materials, including imported products. The database can only include environmental product declarations that were created using designated product category rules. To aid manufacturers of products made primarily of eligible materials, the section establishes a technical assistance program to help develop and verify environmental product declarations and a grant program for small businesses.

This section also directs the Administrator to conduct a review and assessment of the quality and efficacy of environmental product declarations as a mechanism to account for the embodied emissions of products made primarily of eligible materials. The Administrator shall consider alternative mechanisms and provide an opportunity for public comment.

Sec. 523. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

Directs the EPA Administrator to produce and transmit to Congress a report that quantifies and evaluates the level of spending and volume of eligible materials procured by the federal government. The Administrator, in consultation with DOE and other relevant agencies, is further directed to produce and transmit to Congress a report that reviews current research and policy recommendations for improving material efficiency of eligible materials.

Sec. 524. ESTABLISHING BUY CLEAN STANDARDS FOR FEDERALLY FUNDED INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS.

Directs the EPA Administrator and the Secretary of Energy, in coordination with relevant Federal agencies, to develop a Federal Buy Clean Program to steadily reduce the quantity of embodied emissions of construction materials and products and promote the use of clean construction materials and products in projects supported by federal funds.

In developing the program, the Administrator and the Secretary of Energy shall consider: inclusion of materials, product categories, and project types; effective methods of developing Buy Clean performance standards taking into account the diversity of the sector, and complexities associated with manufacturing products made primarily of eligible materials; how best to cover state projects that use Federal funds; effective enforcement and penalties; technical and financial assistance needs; and harmonization with other programs in the subtitle. The Administrator and Secretary must also solicit input from relevant stakeholders and organizations.

Sec. 525. CLIMATE STAR PROGRAM.

Amends EPCA to add a section 324C, Climate Star Program. EPA and DOE are directed to establish a voluntary labeling program to identify and promote products with significantly lower embodied emissions than comparable products, while meeting strict performance criteria, in order to reduce GHG emissions and encourage use of products with lower embodied emissions.

Amends NECPA to add a section 554, Federal Procurement of Climate Star Products. Requires agencies to procure Climate Star Products, and to include Climate Star Products in procurement planning. Climate Star Products must also be listed in any inventory of products by the General Services Administration or Defense Logistics Agency.

Subtitle D—Industrial Efficiency Incentives

Sec. 531. PURPOSES.

Defines the purposes for this subtitle.

Sec. 532. SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRY REBATE PROGRAM.

Directs DOE to establish a Sustainable Industry Rebate Program to assist non-power industrial facilities in making upgrades to improve energy and water efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Secretary must establish and maintain an online Sustainable Industry Database with relevant information about the program, including a list of qualified technologies eligible for rebates and instructions for participating in the program. Qualified entities with over 500 employees are eligible for a rebate that is 25 percent of the overall cost of a qualified technology, and qualified entities with under 500 employees are eligible for a 40 percent rebate. Qualified entities can also apply for additional rebates for qualified technologies made in America, that facilitate the switch to a low- or zero-carbon energy source, and that are used to manufacture Carbon Star products. Authorizes \$1 billion per year from FY 2022-2031.

Sec. 533. INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY WORKING GROUP.

Establishes the Industrial Efficiency Working Group, made up of government and academic experts and relevant stakeholders, to develop and maintain a comprehensive list of qualified technologies eligible for a rebate in section 532.

TITLE VI—ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Subtitle A—Empowering Community Voices

Sec. 601. DEFINITIONS.

Defines terms used in this subtitle.

Sec. 602. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE COMMUNITY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS.

Follows the successful example of Technical Assistance Grants (TAG) available through the Superfund program to empower communities on the fenceline of petrochemical facilities to participate, with the help of independent experts, in decisions impacting their health and safety.

Sec. 603. INTERAGENCY FEDERAL WORKING GROUP ON ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE.

Codifies the interagency working group established under Executive Order 12898 on environmental justice to coordinate federal efforts to alleviate disproportionate impacts of pollution.

Sec. 604. FEDERAL AGENCY ACTIONS TO ADDRESS ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE.

Codifies requirements under Executive Order 12898, requiring relevant federal agencies to integrate environmental justice into their respective missions.

Sec. 605. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Codifies the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council within the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

Sec. 606. REDUCING DISPROPORTIONATE IMPACTS OF POLLUTION ON ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE COMMUNITIES.

Amends CAA section 502 stating that no new or renewed permit shall be granted to a major source in a census tract overburdened by pollution.

Sec. 607. ENSURING ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE IN THE DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTE.

Requires, as a condition of approval of state plans for hazardous waste disposal, that those plans neither create nor exacerbate disproportionate impacts on environmental justice communities from exposures to toxins in hazardous waste.

Sec. 608. HAZARDOUS RELEASE COMMUNITY NOTIFICATION.

Requires facilities covered under the Emergency Planning and Right-To-Know Act of 1986 to hold public meetings once a year and within three days after a release requiring notification.

Sec. 609. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE GRANT PROGRAMS.

Authorizes the environmental justice grant programs currently implemented by EPA.

Sec. 610. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE COMMUNITY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS.

Authorizes TAG grants to empower communities on the fence line of current and potential solid waste disposal facilities to participate, with the help of independent experts, in the regulation and monitoring of these sites.

Sec. 611. TRAINING OF EMPLOYEES OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.

Requires environmental justice training of employees at EPA, DOE, the Department of Interior (DOI), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Sec. 612. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE BASIC TRAINING PROGRAM.

Establishes an environmental justice basic training program for communities to better identify and address disproportionate adverse human health or environmental effects.

Sec. 613. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE CLEARINGHOUSE.

Establishes a public environmental justice clearinghouse with information on EPA activities, training materials, technical expert and community group directories, linguistically appropriate materials, and other appropriate information.

Sec. 614. PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Requires biennial public meetings on environmental justice issues in each region to gather public input from environmental justice community stakeholders on environmental justice strategies and efforts by the EPA.

Sec. 615. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE COMMUNITY, STATE, AND TRIBAL GRANT PROGRAMS.

Establishes a grant program to assist environmental justice communities in building capacity and carrying out activities to address environmental justice issues.

Sec. 616. PUBLIC HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH CUMULATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL STRESSORS.

Establishes a timeline for EPA to assess and address cumulative public health risks associated with multiple environmental stressors.

Sec. 617. CLIMATE JUSTICE GRANT PROGRAM.

Establishes climate justice grants to address the impacts of climate change in environmental justice communities.

Sec. 618. OFFICE OF ENERGY EQUITY.

Amends Title II of the Department of Energy Organization Act to establish an Office of Energy Equity. This office shall promote environmental justice strategies, reduce or stabilize energy costs within underserved or disadvantaged communities, and increase availability of energy conservation measures. Authorizes \$20 million per year from FY 2022-2031.

Subtitle B—Restoring Regulatory Protections

Sec. 621. ENHANCING UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROLS FOR ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY.

Amends the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) to create a new class of underground injection wells for enhanced oil recovery using carbon dioxide to protect potential sources of drinking water and ensure increasing sequestration of carbon.

Sec. 622. ENSURING SAFE DISPOSAL OF COAL ASH.

Amends the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) to require stronger protections for communities, public health, and groundwater from unsafe disposal of coal ash.

Sec. 623. SAFE HYDRATION IS AN AMERICAN RIGHT IN ENERGY DEVELOPMENT.

Amends SDWA to require monitoring and testing of underground sources of drinking water in connection with hydraulic fracturing operations in order to identify potential contamination.

Sec. 624. ADDRESSING HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTION FROM OIL AND GAS SOURCES.

Eliminates an exemption under the CAA for emissions from oil and gas exploration and production and establishes hydrogen sulfide as a hazardous air pollutant under the CAA.

Sec. 625. CLOSING LOOPHOLES AND ENDING ARBITRARY AND NEEDLESS EVASION OF REGULATIONS.

Eliminates an exemption under the SWDA for oil and gas exploration and production wastes.

Subtitle C—Infrastructure to Protect Communities

Sec. 631. CLIMATE IMPACTS FINANCIAL ASSURANCE AND USER FEES.

Establishes financial assurance requirements under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, aka Superfund) for the toxic releases likely to occur at industrial facilities because of extreme weather associated with climate change.

Sec. 632. BROWNFIELDS FUNDING.

Increases and extends funding for the Brownfields program.

Sec. 633. DRINKING WATER SRF FUNDING.

Increases and extends the authorization for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.

Sec. 634. DRINKING WATER SYSTEM RESILIENCE FUNDING.

Increases and extends the authorization for the Drinking Water System Resilience Funding program.

Sec. 635. PFAS TREATMENT GRANTS.

Establishes a grant program under SDWA to aid water utilities to pay capital costs associated with treatment for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

Sec. 636. NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST CLEANUP.

Identifies and acts on federal sites and facilities on the National Priorities List that are vulnerable to climate change under CERCLA.

Sec. 637. LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT.

Authorizes \$4.5 billion per year from FY 2022-2031 to replace lead service lines with priority for replacing lines in disadvantaged and environmental justice communities.

Subtitle D—Climate Public Health Protection

Sec. 641. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND CLIMATE CHANGE.

Establishes the sense of Congress that climate change negatively impacts public health, including disproportionate impacts on communities of color and low-income communities.

Sec. 642. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS.

States that nothing in this subtitle limits authorities or responsibilities conferred on any federal agency or department under any other law or regulation.

Sec. 643. NATIONAL STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN AND PROGRAM.

Directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with other relevant federal agencies and departments, to develop a national strategic action plan to ensure that public health and health care systems are prepared for the impacts of climate change. The national strategic action plan must assess the health system's capacity to address climate change and must be published within two years after enactment. Requires the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to establish a climate and health program to track, compile, and disseminate information on the health consequences of climate change. The program must identify high-risk locations and populations and support their efforts to address health-related issues arising from climate change.

Sec. 644. ADVISORY BOARD.

Establishes a science advisory board to provide scientific and technical advice, as well as policy recommendations, to the Secretary of Health and Human Services related to the impacts of climate change on public health.

Sec. 645. CLIMATE CHANGE HEALTH PROTECTION AND PROMOTION REPORTS.

Directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to enter into contract with NAS to prepare periodic reports regarding the health impacts of climate change. These reports are required to examine scientific developments and provide recommended changes to the national strategic action plan and the climate and health program, as needed.

Subtitle E—Public Health Air Quality Infrastructure

Sec. 651. HEALTH EMERGENCY AIR TOXICS MONITORING.

Requires the EPA Administrator to implement fenceline monitoring at stationary facilities contributing to high local cancer rates and other health threats through emissions of hazardous air pollutants. Directs the Administrator to update emission test months if necessary and make the data collected by fenceline monitors publicly available. Authorizes \$73 million for FY 2022, to remain available until expended.

Sec. 652. COMMUNITY AIR TOXICS MONITORING.

Directs the EPA Administrator to promulgate regulations requiring the best available form of fenceline monitoring and continuous emission monitoring at chemical, petrochemical and other sources of fugitive toxic air pollution in order to assess compliance with national emission standards. The Administrator must also establish corrective action levels at the fenceline for hazardous air pollutants using a precautionary approach that protects human health. Authorizes \$17.5 million for FY 2022, to remain available until expended.

Sec. 653. CRITERIA POLLUTANT/NAAQS MONITORING NETWORK.

Directs EPA to require deployment of an additional eighty NCore multipollutant monitoring stations in communities where additional air monitoring is most needed to protect people with asthma and other health conditions and from COVID-19. Requires EPA to report to Congress on the status of the entire national

ambient air monitoring network and prepare a plan to repair any non-operational monitors. Authorizes \$61 million for FY 2022, to remain available until expended.

Sec. 654. SENSOR MONITORING.

Instructs the EPA Administrator to deploy at least 1,000 new air quality sensors in communities affected by air pollution and COVID-19 to boost and complement the national ambient air monitoring network and increase communities' access to information about air quality. Authorizes \$2.5 million for FY 2022, to remain available until expended.

Sec. 655. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DISPARITIES RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAMS.

Instructs the Director of the National Institutes of Health, in coordination with the National Center for Environmental Research at the EPA, to implement a Centers of Excellence on Environmental Health Disparities Research grant program to establish no fewer than ten research centers to research environmentally-driven health disparities. Authorizes \$15 million per year from FY 2022-2027.

Sec. 656. DEFINITIONS.

Defines terms used in this subtitle.

TITLE VII—SUPER POLLUTANTS

Subtitle A—Methane

Sec. 701. CONTROLLING METHANE EMISSIONS FROM THE OIL AND NATURAL GAS SECTOR.

Establishes national goals for reducing methane emissions from the oil and natural gas sector to achieve a 65 percent reduction below 2012 levels by 2025, and a 90 percent reduction below 2012 levels by 2030. Directs EPA to promulgate new rules to meet the national goals, covering every segment of the oil and natural gas system. To achieve the 2025 national goal, EPA must finalize regulations under CAA section 111 no later than December 31, 2022; states then have one year to submit plans, and EPA has two years to prescribe a federal plan, if necessary. To achieve the 2030 national goal, requires EPA to finalize regulations no later than December 31, 2023. Further directs EPA to include standards for new and existing natural gas transmission and distribution pipelines, new and existing sources with equipment that handles liquefied natural gas, and new and existing offshore petroleum and natural gas production facilities. Defines terms used in the section.

Sec. 702. CONTROLLING FLARING.

Directs EPA to finalize, no later than December 31, 2022, regulations under CAA section 111 to prohibit routine flaring from natural gas sources, as well as regulations to reduce routine flaring from existing sources by 80 percent and 100 percent below 2017 levels by 2025 and 2028, respectively. Provides for definitions used in the section, including a definition of "safety flaring," meaning flaring of natural gas that is required to ensure safe operation of the facility due to unforeseen conditions. Excludes safety flaring from the definition of routine flaring.

Sec. 703. EMERGING OIL AND NATURAL GAS GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTION TECHNOLOGIES PROGRAM.

Directs the Secretary of Energy to establish a technology commercialization program to reduce GHG emissions from the oil and natural gas sector through improvements to existing technologies and practices that reduce such emissions.

Sec. 704. IMPROVING THE NATURAL GAS DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

Directs the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to award grants to states to improve the performance of the natural gas distribution program. Sets requirements for state grant applications to the program. Describes eligible projects to be conducted by natural gas distribution companies and requires a company receiving funds through a state grant to use such funds only to offset the near-term incremental costs to low-income households. Sets priorities for grant funding. Directs the Secretary to establish auditing and reporting requirements for the states. Defines terms used in the section. Authorizes \$250 million per year from FY 2022-2031.

Sec. 705. GRANTS FOR COMPOSTING AND ANAEROBIC DIGESTION FOOD WASTE-TO-ENERGY PROJECTS.

Amends the SWDA to direct the EPA Administrator to establish a grant program for States to construct large-scale composting or anaerobic digestion food waste-to-energy projects. Authorizes \$100 million per year from FY 2022-2031.

Subtitle B—Black Carbon

Sec. 711. DEFINITIONS.

Defines terms used in this subtitle.

Sec. 712. REDUCTION OF BLACK CARBON EMISSIONS.

Directs EPA, in consultation with appropriate federal agencies, to submit to Congress a report regarding abatement of black carbon emissions in the United States. Within two years, the EPA Administrator must finalize new regulations to reduce black carbon emissions by 70 percent relative to 2013 levels by 2025, if it is determined that existing regulations under the CAA are inadequate to achieve such reductions. Directs the Administrator, in coordination with appropriate federal officials, to report on international black carbon mitigation assistance.

TITLE VIII—ECONOMY-WIDE POLICIES

Subtitle A—State Climate Plans

Sec. 801. STATE CLIMATE PLANS.

Amends the CAA by adding a new Title VII, entitled “State Climate Plans.” Defines terms used in the newly established title. Requires states prepare and submit to EPA inventories of covered emissions, negative emissions, and sinks. Authorizes EPA to provide technical assistance to the states and develop a methodology to quantify sequestration in sinks. Further authorizes \$200 million in grants to air pollution control agencies to assist with the costs of developing state climate plans.

Directs states to adopt and submit to EPA by specified deadlines a climate plan and revisions thereto structured for three planning periods, corresponding to the 2020s, 2030s, and 2040s. Also requires states to design their climate plans to achieve the standards established by this title by the specified deadlines. Mandates EPA promulgate regulations to implement this title. Further directs EPA to develop several model control strategies that states will have the option whether to choose to adopt in their climate plans. The model control strategies include: (1) a climate pollution phaseout control program; (2) a performance-based fuels standard; (3) carbon removal control strategies; (4) energy efficiency control strategies; and (5) plan provisions to adopt and enforce, pursuant to CAA section 177, California’s low-emission vehicle and zero-emission vehicles regulations. Establishes a deadline for EPA to determine the level of the 2040 CO₂ standard and criteria the EPA must consider in so doing.

Establishes contents required for state climate plans, such as enforceable emissions limitations and other control measures, means or techniques, procedures for revising climate plans, a just and equitable transition component, and contingency measures if a state fails to timely achieve an applicable emissions standard.

Also sets requirements for EPA action on state climate plan submissions, including the timing and particulars of review, approval, and disapproval of plan submissions. Authorizes EPA to require states to submit revised climate plans and prohibits EPA from approving any climate plan revision if that revision would interfere with achieving the emission standards established by this title. Prohibits the federal government from supporting, providing financial assistance for, licensing, permitting, or approving any activity in a state that does not conform (e.g., would cause a violation or delay the timely achievement of a standard established by this title) to that state's approved climate plan. Similarly prohibits any federal agency from approving, accepting, or funding any transportation plan, program, or project unless such plans, programs, or projects are found to conform to an approved climate plan in the relevant state(s). Authorizes two or more states to jointly submit climate plans or components thereof to achieve the standards established by this title. Establishes the requirements for plans that states must submit in order to maintain compliance with the national climate standard once each state has achieved that standard.

Requires EPA to determine, as expeditiously as practicable after the deadline for achieving each standard, whether each state has achieved the applicable standard, and sets forth the requirements that must be satisfied for EPA to designate that a state has achieved a standard established by this title. Also directs EPA to promulgate regulations setting forth how EPA will assess whether a state has achieved each standard, and requires EPA to account for offsets, negative emissions, and sinks when determining achievement of the national climate standard.

EPA must publish a notice of a state's failure to timely achieve a standard established by this title within 30 days after making such a determination. Sets forth consequences for failure to timely achieve a standard established by this title. If EPA publishes a notice of failure to timely achieve a standard, or if a state submits an inventory demonstrating that it failed to timely achieve a standard, then that state must submit a revision to its climate plan within 12 months. Such revision must include specified provisions, depending on which standard the state failed to achieve.

Directs EPA to establish a Race to Net-Zero Grant Program. Qualifying sources may apply to EPA for a grant for specified categories of activities that will reduce covered emissions. Mandates that any source receiving funds under this program provide assurances that all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors on projects fully or partially funded by a grant under this section be paid wages no less than the local prevailing wage for similar projects. Establishes a backstop carbon fee that is applied to specified sources of covered emissions in states that do not submit a climate plan or plan revision required under this title by the applicable deadline, or a state for which EPA disapproves, in whole or in part, the climate plan or any plan revision required under this title. Requires EPA to set the amount of the carbon fee at a dollar amount that modeling predicts will reduce covered emissions in the state to put that state on a trajectory to timely achieve the standards under this title. All carbon fees collected are used solely to fund the Race to Net-Zero Grant Program.

Clarifies the relationship between the new title and the rest of the CAA.

Subtitle B—Clean Energy and Sustainability Accelerator

Sec. 811. CLEAN ENERGY AND SUSTAINABILITY ACCELERATOR.

Amends Title XVI of EFACT05 to establish a nonprofit Clean Energy and Sustainability Accelerator. Defines terms used in this subtitle. Authorizes the Accelerator to provide financing to help

rapidly deploy technologies to reduce emissions in the United States. The Accelerator will mobilize public and private investment to provide financing for low- and zero-emissions energy technologies; renewable energy generation; building efficiency and electrification; industrial decarbonization; grid modernization; agriculture projects; clean transportation; and climate-resilient infrastructure.

Authorizes the Accelerator’s finance and investment division to provide financing through debt, credit enhancements, aggregation and warehousing, equity capital, and other financial products approved by its Board of Directors. Establishes a Startup Division to provide technical assistance and startup operating funds to launch new state and local green banks where they do not yet exist. Authorizes the Accelerator to explore establishing a loan program to support schools, metropolitan planning organizations, or nonprofit organizations seeking financing for zero-emissions vehicle fleets and related infrastructure, as well as a program to expedite the transition to zero-emissions electricity generation in the power sector.

Directs the Accelerator to prioritize investments in communities that are disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change and other environmental hazards, including by ensuring that at least 40 percent of its investment activity serve these communities. Requires all investments to be accompanied by strong labor protections, including prevailing wage standards and project labor agreements for projects with capital costs greater than \$100 million.

Outlines the structure and composition of the Accelerator’s Board of Directors, including provisions regarding the Board’s bylaws and describing qualifications for its members. Authorizes appropriations of \$50 billion for the first fiscal year in which the Accelerator is established and \$10 billion for each of the five successive fiscal years, for a total of \$100 billion in authorized funding.

Subtitle C—Clean Energy Workforce

PART 1—OFFICE OF ECONOMIC IMPACT, DIVERSITY, AND EMPLOYMENT

Sec. 821. NAME OF OFFICE.

Amends Title II of the Department of Energy Organization Act to rename the “Office of Minority Economic Impact” to the “Office of Economic Impact, Diversity, and Employment.”

Sec. 822. ENERGY WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.

Amends Title II of the Department of Energy Organization Act to direct the Secretary of Energy, acting through the Director of the Office of Economic Impact, Diversity, and Employment, to establish and carry out programs described in sections 824 and 825 of the CLEAN Future Act.

Sec. 823. AUTHORIZATION.

Authorizes \$100 million per year from FY 2022-2031.

PART 2—ENERGY WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Sec. 824. ENERGY WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT.

Requires the Secretary of Energy, through the Director, to establish a comprehensive, nationwide program to improve education and training for energy-related jobs to increase the number of skilled and trained workers. Directs the Secretary to provide direct assistance through financial assistance, technical assistance, and training opportunities with prioritization of underrepresented communities. Directs the Secretary to develop guidelines and a clearinghouse for energy-related workforce resources. Requires the Secretary to collaborate with relevant stakeholders in carrying out the program. Authorizes \$20 million per year from FY 2022-2031.

Sec. 825. ENERGY WORKFORCE GRANT PROGRAM.

Directs the Secretary of Energy to establish and carry out a program to provide grants for eligible businesses to pay the wages of new and existing employees during the time period that such employees receive training to work in the renewable energy sector. Requires the Secretary to give priority to eligible businesses that recruit employees from underrepresented groups, veterans, or individuals transitioning from fossil energy sector jobs. Authorizes \$70 million per year from FY 2022-2031.

Sec. 826. DEFINITIONS.

Defines terms used in this subtitle.

Subtitle D—National Security

Sec. 831. CLIMATE CHANGE NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY.

Establishes the responsibility of the federal government to ensure the impacts of climate change are identified and considered when developing and implementing national security doctrine, policies, and plans.

Sec. 832. COORDINATION ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATIONAL SECURITY.

Directs the National Security Advisor and the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy to establish a Climate and National Security Working Group. Tasks the Working Group with coordinating a strategic approach to identifying, assessing, and sharing information on current and projected climate-related impacts on national security interests. Requires the Working Group to, among other responsibilities, collaborate with the United States Global Change Research Program when developing strategy and collecting any relevant information on national security priorities, climate science and impacts, and analytical modeling.

Sec. 833. FEDERAL AGENCY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.

Requires federal agencies to develop individual implementation plans to address the impact of climate change on their national security missions (i.e. supporting the policy outlined in section 831). Plans must include, among other requirements, measures to improve data collection on the impacts of climate change on national security, identify climate-related risks to agency missions, and develop agency-specific strategies for climate adaptation and management of climate-related national security threats.

Sec. 834. DEFINITIONS.

Defines terms used in this subtitle.

Subtitle E—Ensuring Just and Equitable Climate Action

Sec. 841. WORKER PROTECTIONS.

Incorporates three cross-cutting provisions to protect American workers. Requires any project funded under the Act to construct, alter, maintain, or repair a public building or public work must only use iron, steel, and manufactured goods produced in the United States. Provides for certain exceptions, including if compliance would be inconsistent with the public interest, when materials are not readily available in the United States, or if compliance would increase overall project cost by more than 25 percent. Mandates that all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors on projects fully or partially funded by the Act be paid wages no less than the local prevailing wage for similar projects. Allows federal agencies to require use of project labor agreements by contractors, on a case-by-case basis, when awarding contracts under provisions of the Act. In doing so, agencies may require that every contractor or subcontractor on a project agree to negotiate (or become party to a project labor agreement) with the relevant labor organization(s).

Sec. 842. FUNDING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE COMMUNITIES.

Requires 40 percent of funds made available pursuant to the CLEAN Future Act be used to support activities that directly benefit environmental justice communities.

Subtitle F—Climate Risk Disclosures

Sec. 851. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

Includes the sense of Congress for this subtitle.

Sec. 852. DISCLOSURES RELATING TO CLIMATE CHANGE.

Adds a new subsection (s) to section 13 to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Includes definitions for subsection (s) and findings. Requires each covered issuer to annually disclose the identification of, the evaluation of potential financial impacts of, and any risk management of strategies relating to: the physical risks posed to the covered issuer by climate change; the transition risks posed to the covered issuer by climate change; and the transition risks posed to the covered issuer by climate change. Covered issuers are further required to provide a description of any established corporate governance processes and structures to identify, assess, and manage climate-related risks. Covered issuers are also to provide a description of specific actions that such issuer is taking to mitigate identified risks. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is directed to issue climate risk disclosure rules within two years. The rules must include specific reporting standards for disclosing direct and indirect GHG emissions of a covered issuer and any fossil fuel related assets and specify requirements for climate scenario analyses. Rules must also specify what information a covered issuer must include in a quantitative risk analysis to support qualitative statements in annual disclosures. A compilation of the information disclosed by covered issuers must be made publicly available on the SEC website and updated annually. The SEC must annually assess covered issuer compliance and submit the results of the report to Congress, and the Government Accountability Office shall periodically evaluate the effectiveness of subsection (s).

Sec. 853. BACKSTOP.

If the SEC fails to issue climate risk disclosure rules within two years, then a covered issuer that provides a disclosure satisfying the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures of the Financial Stability Board, is deemed in compliance with section 13(s).

TITLE IX—WASTE REDUCTION

Subtitle A—Clean Air

Sec. 901. DEFINITIONS.

Defines terms used in this subtitle.

Sec. 902. CLEAN AIR.

Places a temporary pause on new permits for facilities that produce plastics, or the raw materials used to produce plastics (such as ethylene and propylene), as well as facilities that repolymerize plastics into chemical feedstocks. Directs the EPA Administrator to promulgate several rules aimed at limiting emissions of GHGs and other air pollutants during the temporary pause, accounting for technological advances and to protect the health of frontline communities. These include: requiring the use of zero-emissions energy at covered facilities and designating plastic production facilities as a category of stationary sources under section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act. They also include: updating emissions regulations for storage vessels, flaring, SOxMI equipment, and steam boilers at covered facilities; updating emissions monitoring requirements at covered facilities; and limiting emissions of hazardous air pollutants at covered facilities and benzene waste operations

by lowering the emissions threshold that qualifies as a leak. Also directs NAS to conduct a study on the current and planned expansion of the plastics industry to examine the environmental justice and health impacts of such expansion.

Sec. 903. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE.

Directs EPA to promulgate regulations requiring any permit issued under the CAA for a covered facility be accompanied by an environmental justice assessment. The assessment shall examine the impacts of the proposed permit on frontline communities and propose ways to mitigate such impacts. The regulations will also require holding public meetings in the communities affected by the permit and making technical assistance available to these communities. Further prevents approval of the proposed permit unless it has addressed the environmental justice concerns raised in the assessment, in consultation with the impacted communities.

Subtitle B—Product Standards and Producer Responsibility

Sec. 911. PRODUCT STANDARDS AND PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY.

Amends the SWDA by adding several measures to update the U.S. recycling and waste management system. Defines terms used within the amendment. Establishes post-consumer recycled content standards for beverage containers and, based on recommendations from a multi-agency study, other everyday products. Directs EPA to issue rules requiring manufacturers to design covered products and beverage containers to minimize environmental and health impacts. Requires manufacturers to standardize labeling on covered products and beverage containers to clearly indicate their recyclability. Mandates EPA develop guidelines to standardize labeling for recycling and composting receptacles. Directs EPA to work with stakeholders to issue guidance standardizing recycling and composting collection on a community- or state-level basis. Requires EPA to conduct an annual assessment of the origins, quantity, and composition of plastic waste in the United States. Establishes a national bottle deposit program, modeled after longstanding state bottle deposit programs in the United States, to improve the collection of recyclable bottles and expand markets for recovered material. Ensures that no provision included within the amendment preempts any state or local law that is equally or more stringent than the federal requirements.

Sec. 912. FEDERAL PROCUREMENT.

Amends SWDA by directing the EPA Administrator to clarify federal agencies' responsibilities related to the procurement of products containing recovered material. Increases how frequently EPA must review and revise federal procurement guidelines for products containing recovered materials.

Sec. 913. TASK FORCE ON EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY.

Establishes a task force to develop and propose recommendations on the design of a national extended producer responsibility system for products in the marketplace. Directs the task force to recommend detailed design criteria for such a system that covers the full lifecycle management of covered products and beverage containers, including financial and operational requirements for producers. Provides grants for research funding to help develop recommendations on the design of an extended producer responsibility system.

Sec. 914. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES REVIEW.

Directs NAS to evaluate best practices for reducing the negative environmental impacts of single-use products, including an assessment of potential strategies for mitigation, recovery and safe disposal, and the impacts of single-use product bans in the United States and other countries. Requires that the study examine the environmental, energy, and economic impacts of producing reusable substitute products for single-use products. Requires that the study identify the benefits and limitations of single-use product bans, as well as make recommendations related to the design and proper implementation of policies that limit or ban single-use products.

Subtitle C—Zero-waste Grants

Sec. 921. DEFINITIONS.

Defines terms used in this subtitle.

Sec. 922. GRANTS FOR ZERO-WASTE PROJECTS.

Establishes an EPA grant program to support community-level zero-waste initiatives. Eligible uses include projects related to organics recycling infrastructure, electronic waste recycling, source reduction, market development, and the purchase of zero-emissions vehicles for recycling and composting collection.

Sec. 923. GRANTS FOR LANDFILL DIVERSION.

Establishes an EPA grant program to encourage states to reduce the amount of waste that ends up in landfills. Eligible uses include zero-waste initiatives that are accompanied by increases in landfill tipping fees, implementation of programs that mandate the availability of curbside composting collection for all households, and implementation of statewide requirements prohibiting organic waste from being sent to landfills.

Sec. 924. GRANT APPLICATIONS.

Sets requirements for submission and consideration of applications submitted under this subtitle.

Sec. 925. REPORTING.

Directs each entity that receives a grant to report to the EPA Administrator on the results of the project and to include any relevant data to track the effectiveness of the programs established under sections 922 and 923.

Sec. 926. ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Requires the EPA Administrator to convene an annual conference, in each of CY 2022-2030, to provide an opportunity for eligible entities and relevant stakeholders to share their experience and expertise in implementing zero-waste practices.

Sec. 927. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Authorizes \$150 million per year from FY 2022-2031 for grants for zero-waste projects, as well as \$250 million for the period of FY 2022-2031 for grants for landfill diversion.

Subtitle D—Education and Outreach

Sec. 931. DEFINITION OF ADMINISTRATOR.

Defines the term used in this subtitle.

Sec. 932. CONSUMER RECYCLING EDUCATION AND OUTREACH GRANT PROGRAM.

Establishes an EPA grant program to support state and local governments, tribal communities, nonprofits, and public-private partnerships in improving education and awareness related to recycling. Directs EPA to establish a model recycling program toolkit to help support local recycling education and awareness programs.

Sec. 933. ELECTRONIC WASTE EDUCATION AND AWARENESS.

Establishes an EPA program to improve consumer education and awareness related to the safe disposal and recycling of batteries and other forms of electronic waste. Directs EPA to develop a publicly available database allowing consumers to locate nearby collection and recycling facilities for batteries and other forms of electronic waste.

Sec. 934. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Authorizes \$15 million per year from FY 2022-2031. Requires that not less than 10 percent shall be allocated to low-income communities.

Subtitle E—Critical Minerals

Sec. 941. DEFINITIONS.

Defines terms used in this subtitle.

Sec. 942. GRANTS FOR BATTERY COLLECTION, RECYCLING, AND REPROCESSING.

Establishes a DOE grant program to assist state and local governments in implementing new or enhancing existing programs related to the collection, recycling, reprocessing, and proper disposal of batteries at the end of their useful lifetime. Provides funding to retailers to establish, implement, or improve systems related to such collection, recycling, reprocessing, and proper disposal.

Sec. 943. BEST PRACTICES FOR COLLECTION OF BATTERIES.

Mandates EPA, in coordination with relevant stakeholders, develop best practices for the collection of batteries at the end of their useful lifetime by state and local governments.

Sec. 944. VOLUNTARY LABELING PROGRAM.

Requires DOE and EPA to establish a program to improve battery labeling on a voluntary basis, in order to improve consumer awareness regarding proper disposal.

Sec. 945. TASK FORCE ON BATTERY PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY.

Directs DOE and EPA to establish a task force to develop and propose detailed recommendations on the design of an extended producer responsibility system for batteries, in order to improve the lifecycle management such products.

Sec. 946. TASK FORCE ON WIND AND SOLAR RECYCLING.

Requires DOE and EPA to establish a task force to develop and propose detailed recommendations on strategies to improve the recovery, recycling, and reuse of key components of wind and solar energy technologies, in order to reduce the amount of waste produced at the end of these technologies' useful lifetime.

Sec. 947. STUDIES ON DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING.

Directs DOE to conduct various studies on ways to reduce the environmental impacts of critical minerals lifecycle management. Such studies include: strategies to prevent the disposal of electronic waste in solid waste landfills; the design of a federal system to improve the collection of critical minerals, modeled of bottle deposit programs in the United States; and the feasibility of establishing a federal program to certify critical mineral recyclers.

Sec. 948. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Authorizes \$35 million per year from FY 2022-2031.

TITLE X—WORKER AND COMMUNITY TRANSITION

Sec. 1001. DEFINITIONS.

Defines terms used in this title.

Sec. 1002. ENERGY AND ECONOMIC TRANSITION IMPACT STUDIES.

Requires DOE to enter into an agreement with the NAS to conduct a study on matters concerning the potential impacts of achieving net-zero GHG emissions on workers and communities dependent on employment related to fossil fuels.

Sec. 1003. OFFICE OF ENERGY AND ECONOMIC TRANSITION.

Establishes an office in the Executive Office of the President, led by a Director, to advise the President, coordinate Federal policies concerning worker and community transition, and carry out the programs set forth in this title. Authorizes such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

Sec. 1004. INTERAGENCY ENERGY AND ECONOMIC TRANSITION TASK FORCE.

Establishes an interagency task force, led by the Director of the Office of Energy and Economic Transition, to enhance the coordination of relevant programs and activities intended to support workers and communities adversely affected by the nation's energy transition, with an emphasis on economic development and diversification activities in adversely affected communities.

Sec. 1005. STAKEHOLDER ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Establishes a stakeholder advisory committee to enhance consultation with representatives of adversely affected communities and workers, as well as industry, labor unions, economic development experts, State, local, and tribal governments, and other organizations and individuals to address the needs of workers and communities affected by the nation's energy transition and carry out this title. The Committee, working in conjunction with community-based transition hubs funded under section 1007 of this title, is required to hold public meetings in adversely affected communities.

Sec. 1006. ASSISTANCE FOR ADVERSELY AFFECTED COMMUNITIES.

Establishes a program, managed by the Director of the Office of Energy and Economic Transition, to aid local government entities that have lost significant amounts of revenue due to the nation's transition to net-zero GHG emissions. A local government entity may be eligible for the program if it has one or more affected employers cease operations within its jurisdiction resulting in a loss of at least 25 percent of total revenue of the entity. Eligible local government entities can receive an annual payment for no more than eight years, equal to 90 percent of the lost local revenue in years one and two. That amount declines to 75 percent in years three and four, 50 percent in years five and six, and 25 percent in years seven and eight. The Director may also award grants to assist local government entities that are, or are likely to become, eligible for community adjustment assistance under this section to plan for such assistance. Authorizes such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

Sec. 1007. COMMUNITY-BASED TRANSITION HUB PROGRAM.

Establishes a program, managed by the Director of the Office of Energy and Economic Transition, to award grants to entities to support workers and communities receiving, or likely to receive, assistance under section 1006 of this title. Community-based transition hubs will be located within affected communities. Such hubs are responsible for: advising workers and communities in applying and planning for assistance; conducting education and outreach activities; providing information on locally available training, counseling, and employment opportunities and wraparound services; and facilitating enrollment in training and educational programs, among other duties. An entity may receive up to \$12 million in grant funding over six years. Authorizes such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.