

Climate Pollution Reduction Grants

Erin Newman

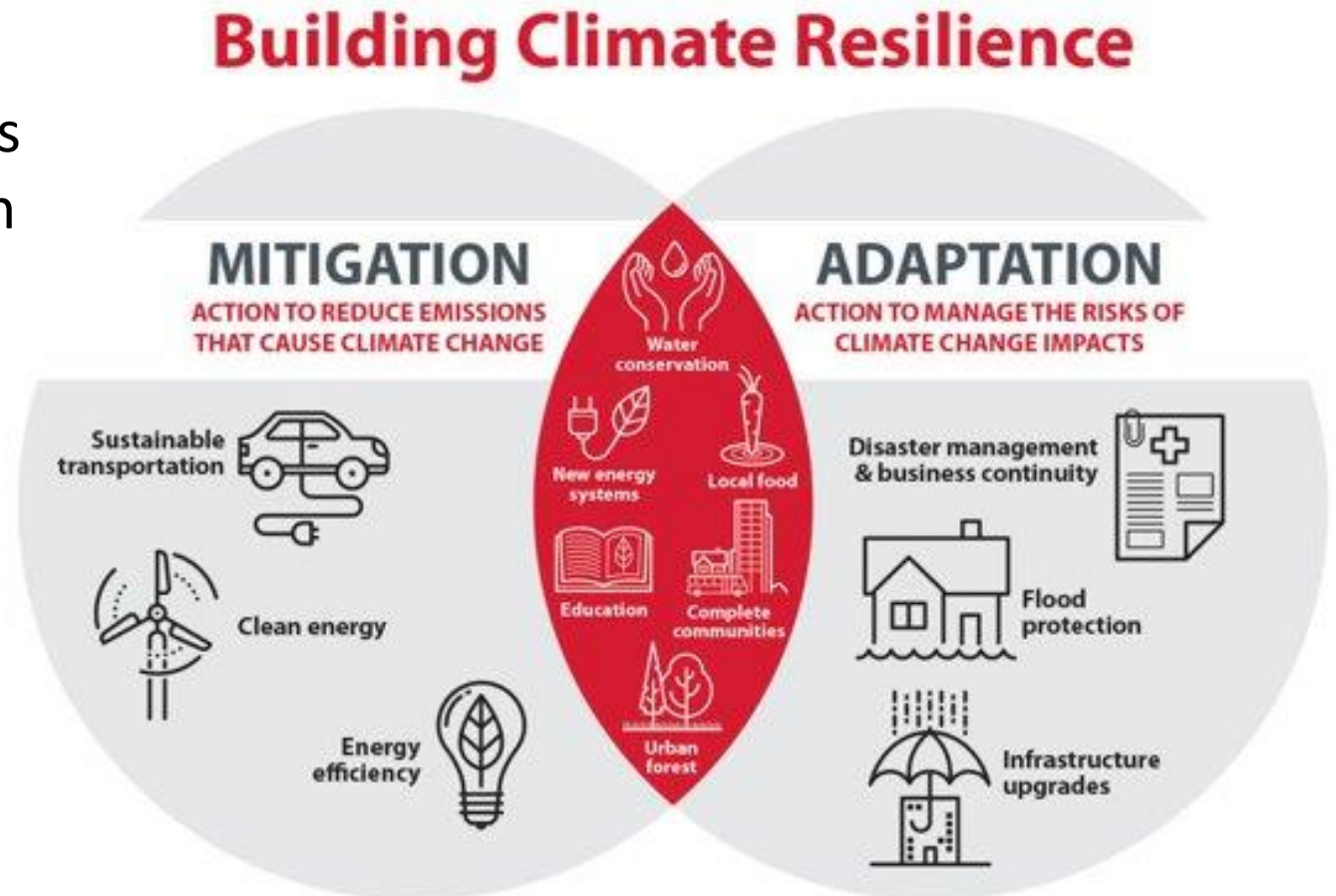
Air and Radiation Division

Region 5 Climate Mitigation Coordinator

U.S. EPA

Climate Mitigation vs. Adaptation

- **Climate Mitigation**: Reducing emissions of and stabilizing the levels of heat-trapping greenhouse gases in the atmosphere
- **Climate Adaptation**: Adapting to climate change impacts

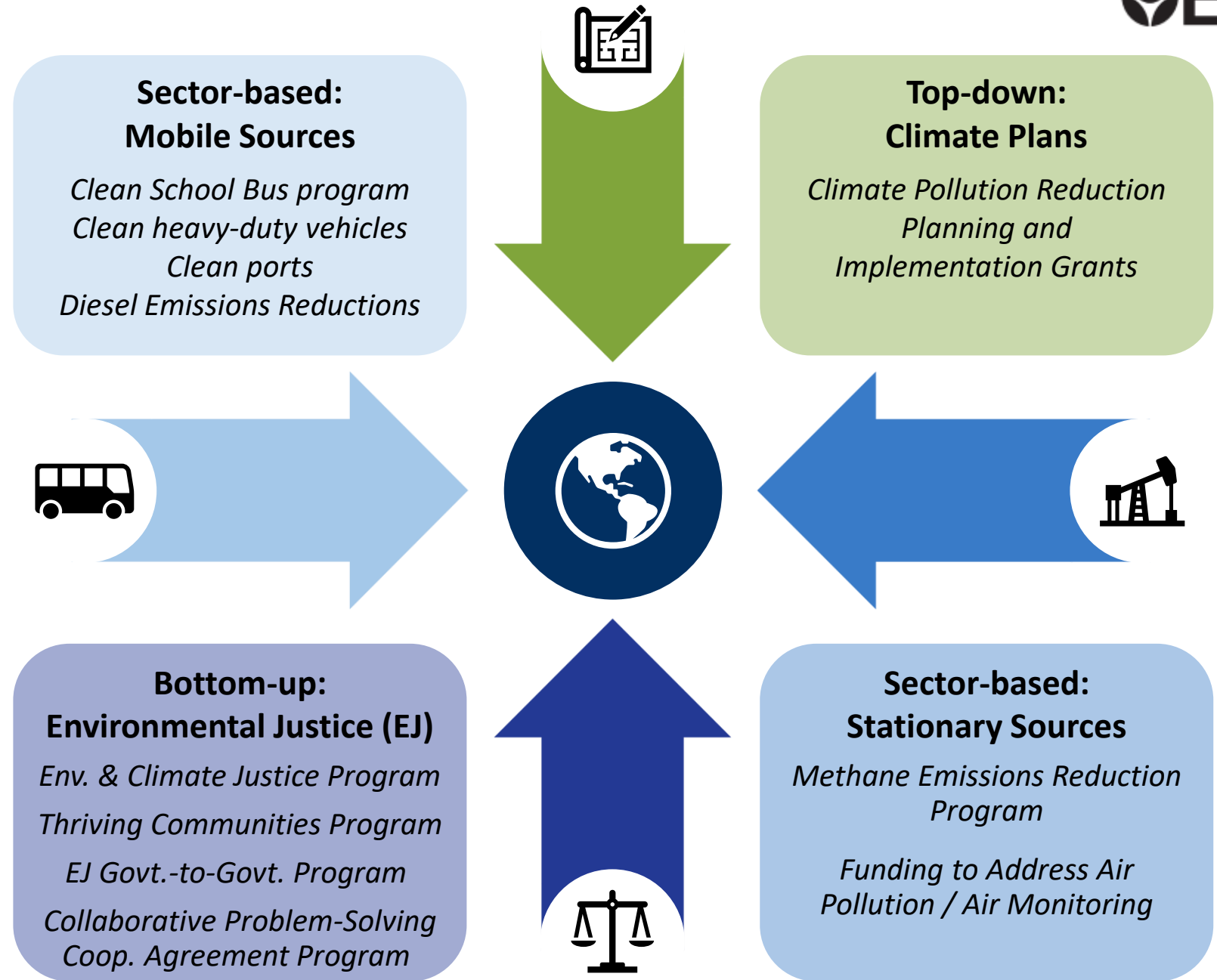


Inflation Reduction Act

- Signed by President Biden on August 16, 2022
- The Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) is expected to reduce U.S. emissions ~40% by 2030 while supporting disadvantaged communities and the clean energy industrial base
- Includes \$41.5 billion to support new and existing programs at EPA



TACKLING CLIMATE AND AIR POLLUTION FROM MULTIPLE ANGLES



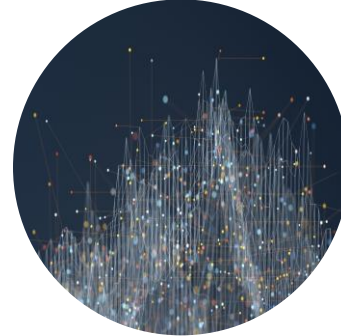
OAR IRA PROGRAMS OF INITIAL FOCUS



Methane



Climate Pollution
Reduction Grants



Monitoring



Clean HDV
Vehicles



Ports

IRA Funding Coordinated by Office of Air and Radiation

Climate Pollution Reduction Grant (CPRG) Program

1. Planning grants to develop strong climate pollution reduction strategies (\$250 million)

- Administered through non-competitive cooperative agreements

2. Competitive implementation grants to help put plans into action (\$4.6 billion)

Planning Grant Allocations

States: \$156 million

*Up to \$3M per state +
DC + Puerto Rico*

1

2

Locals: \$67 million

*Up to \$1M each for the
67 most populous
metropolitan areas*

4

Territories: \$2 million

*Up to \$500K each for US
Virgin Islands, Guam,
American Samoa,
Northern Mariana Islands*

3

Tribes: \$25 million

*Up to \$500K per tribe or
\$1M for groups of 2 or
more*

One planning grant, three deliverables over 4 years



Priority Climate Action Plan (PCAP)

- Due **March 1, 2024**
- Near-term, implementation-ready, **priority greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction measures**
- **Prerequisite** for implementation grant



Comprehensive Climate Action Plan (CCAP)

- Due in **2025** (later for tribes and territories)
- **All sectors** / significant GHG sources and sinks
- **Near- and long-term** GHG emission reduction goals and **strategies**



Status Report

- Due in **2027** (N/A for tribes or territories)
- **Updated** analyses and plans
- **Progress and next steps** for key metrics

Interagency and Intergovernmental Coordination

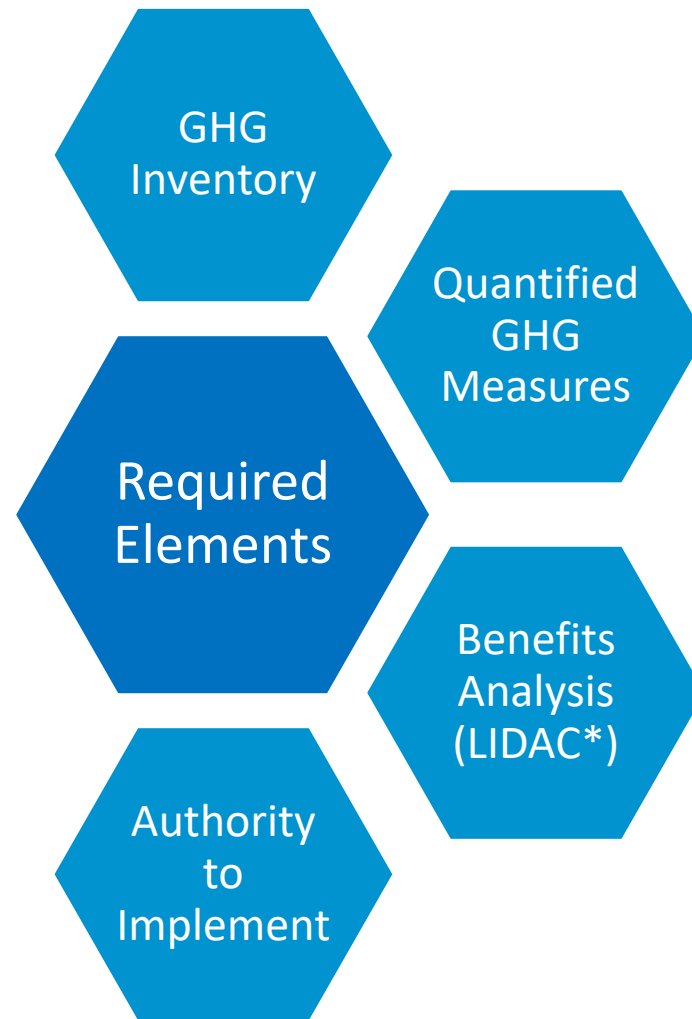
- Lead agencies must coordinate with other appropriate agencies and offices within their own government in the development and adoption of the deliverables.
- State Requirements
 - **Collaborate** with air pollution control agencies, and municipalities **within the state** to develop the PCAP and over the duration of the grant
 - Identify and **include priority measures** in the state PCAP that can be implemented by collaborating entities (e.g., municipalities, air pollution control agencies, collaborating tribes)
- Metropolitan Area Requirements
 - Climate plans should also be developed with regional coordination as much as possible

Public and Stakeholder Engagement



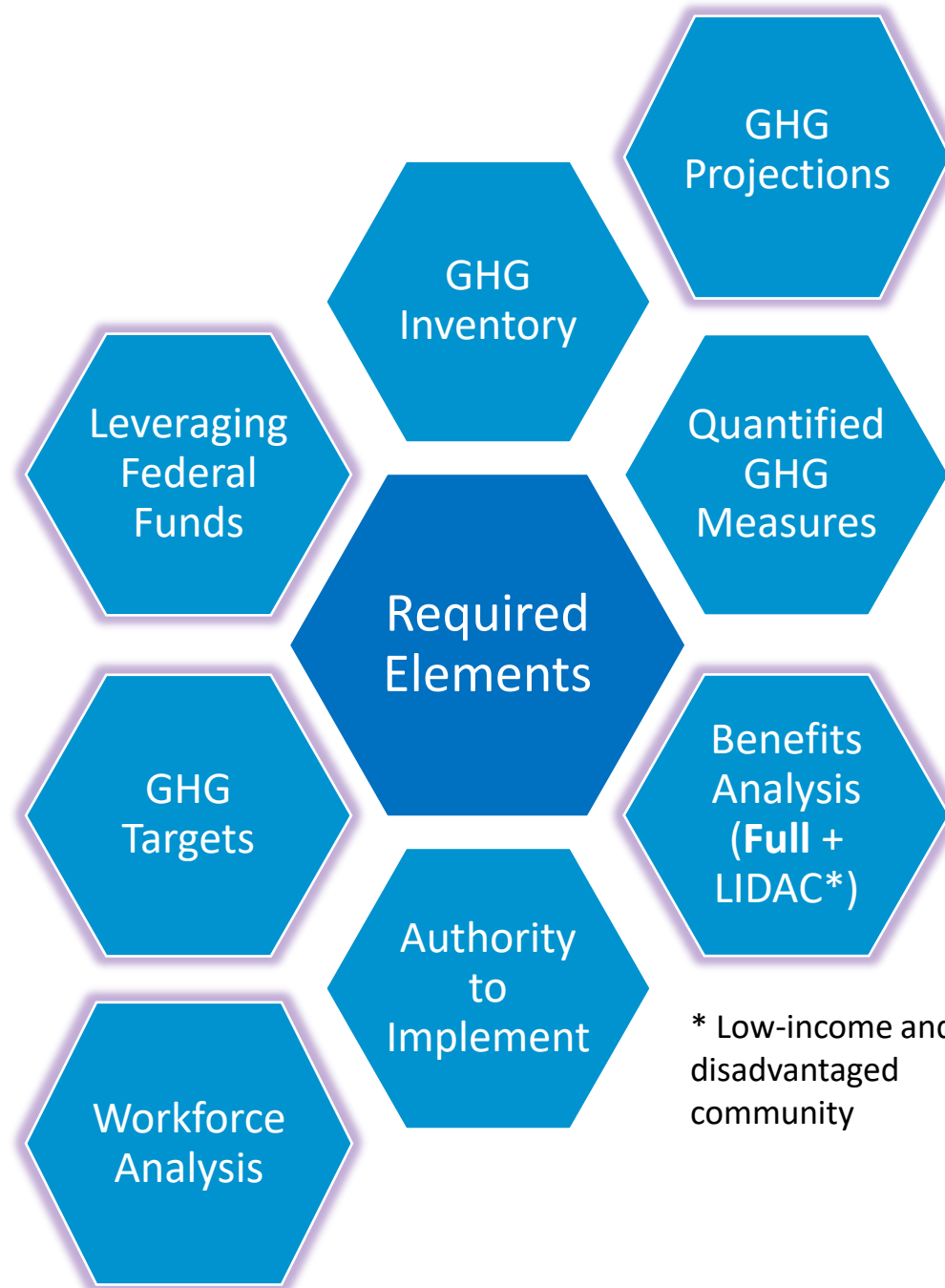
Lead organizations must meaningfully engage stakeholder groups and the public in the development process for the Priority and Comprehensive plans

Priority Climate Action Plan



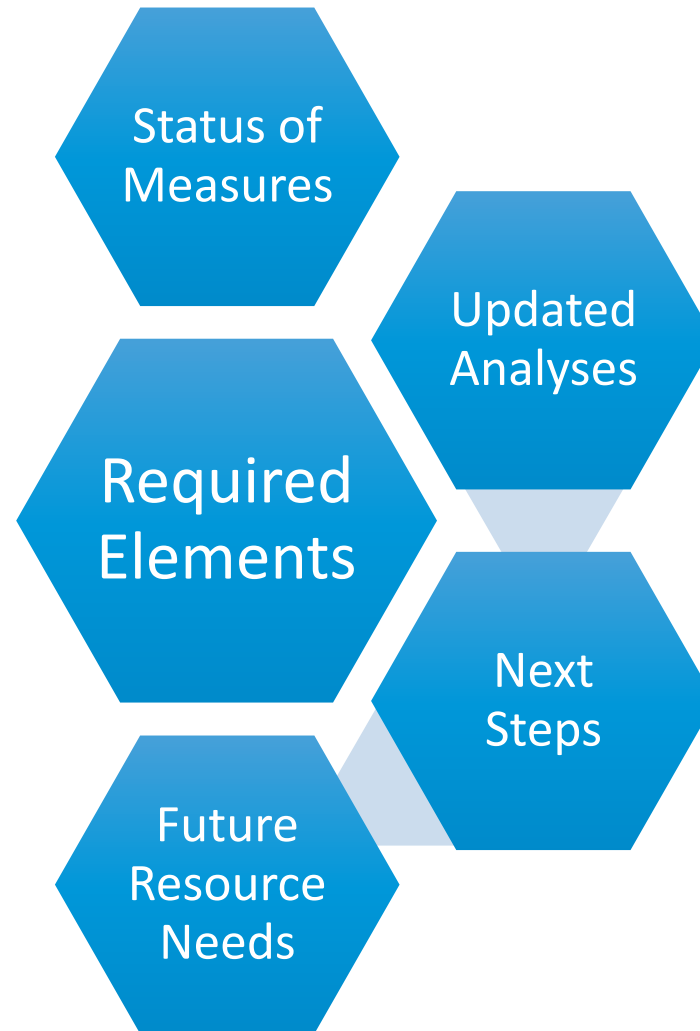
- Due March 1, 2024
- Identifies near-term action items to prepare for implementation grants
- Can focus on specific sector(s) or sources
- Limited set of requirements that set foundations for informed decisions
- May build on previous climate planning efforts

Comprehensive Climate Action Plan



- Due 2 years from the date of award for states and metro areas (summer 2025) and at close of grant for tribes and territories
- Covers GHG reduction measures across **all significant sources/sinks and sectors**
- Establishes near-term **and long-term** GHG emission reduction targets
- Adds additional required analyses to support robust implementation

Status Report



- Due at close of grant only for states and metropolitan areas (distinct from grant closeout report)
- Not applicable for tribes and territories
- Opportunity to update plans and analyses
- Identify progress towards implementation; next steps and resource needs to achieve GHG reduction targets

Technical Assistance

- EPA is committed to providing ongoing technical assistance to CPRG grant recipients
- Existing tools and resources are available at:

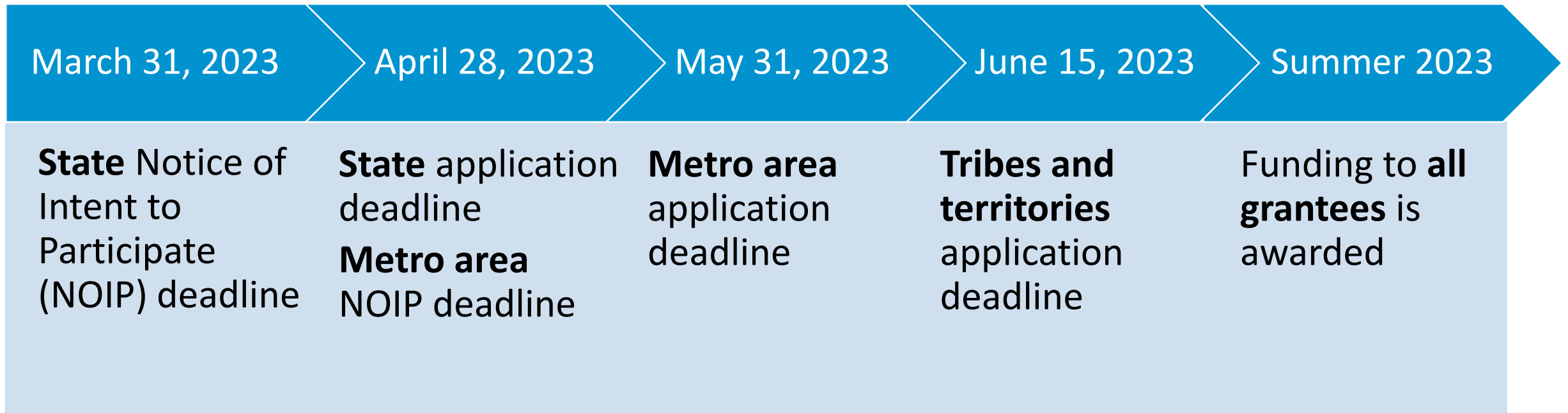
www.epa.gov/inflation-reduction-act/climate-pollution-reduction-grants#CPRG-ToolsandTechnicalResources

- Additional opportunities including webinars and training workshops will be forthcoming

Climate Innovation Teams

- Teams will focus on key topics of interest to grant recipients
- Teams will combine technical assistance with peer-to-peer learning, collaboration and mentoring
- Topics will be determined based on grant recipient needs and interests

Planning Grant Application Process



Looking Ahead: Implementation Grants

- Those states, territories, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, air pollution control agencies; municipalities; Tribes; or groups of such eligible entities that are **covered by** a plan developed with funding from a planning grant awarded will be eligible
- “Covered by” includes:
 - State agencies, municipalities, air pollution control agencies, and tribes who partner on a climate plan developed with a planning grant, but did not receive direct federal funds
 - Municipalities, air pollution control agencies, and tribes seeking funding for measures identified in their state’s plan for implementation at their level
- EPA encourages the design of plans that are broad and cover a variety of programs and projects that could be implemented by state, local, and Tribal partners.
- More information about eligible implementation activities and funding priorities will be available when the Notice of Funding Opportunity is published later this year

An orange garbage truck is shown dumping a large pile of trash into a landfill. The background shows a hazy landscape with birds flying in the sky.

Waste & Materials
Management

A landscape featuring a field of bright yellow flowers in the foreground and several high-voltage electrical transmission towers with power lines stretching across the sky in the background.

Electricity
Generation

A close-up view of a white electric vehicle's charging port with a charging cable plugged in. In the background, a white car is parked on a street.

KEY SECTORS

A red tractor is working in a large, green agricultural field under a clear sky. The field is filled with rows of young plants.

Agriculture/Natural
and Working Lands

A large industrial facility, possibly a refinery or chemical plant, with multiple tall smokestacks emitting white plumes of smoke. The facility is situated near a body of water under a blue sky with scattered clouds.

Industry

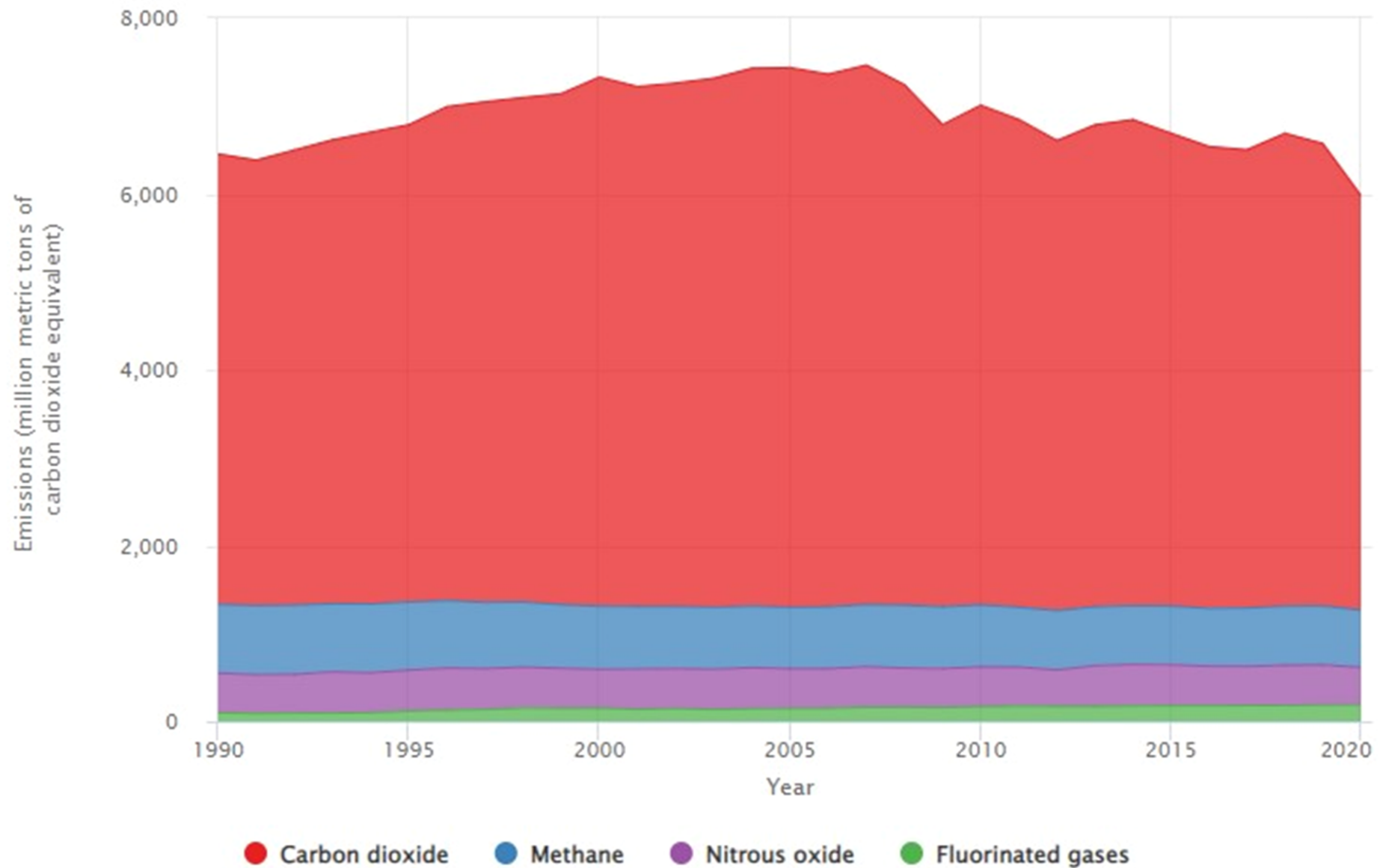
A view of a cityscape featuring a mix of modern high-rise buildings and older, multi-story brick residential buildings. The scene is set in an urban environment with greenery in the foreground.

Commercial &
Residential
Buildings

EPA Sources of GHG Emissions Information

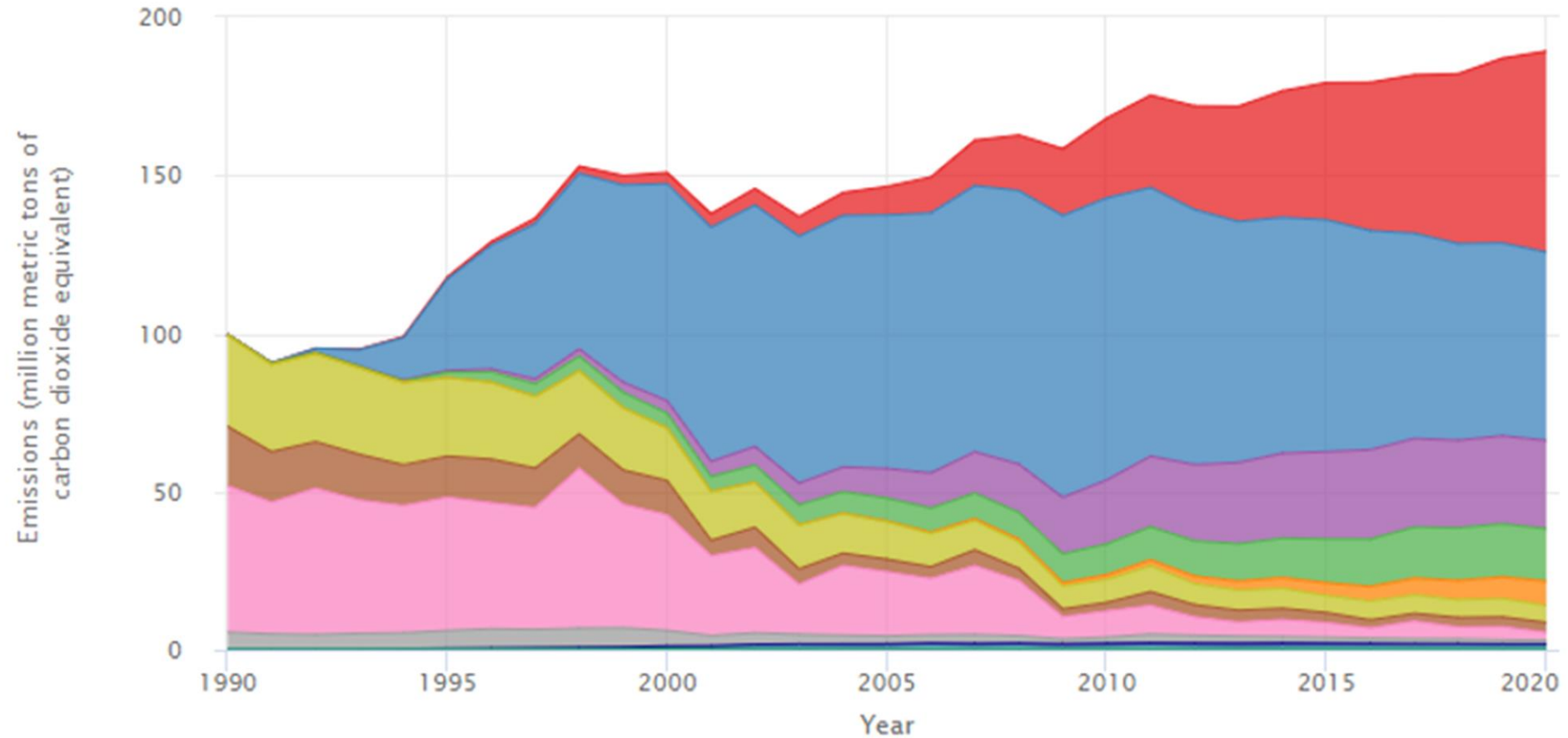
- [Inventory of U.S. GHG Emissions and Sinks](#)
 - U.S. accounting of anthropogenic GHG sources and sinks
 - Emissions or removals that are the direct result of human activities or the result of natural processes affected by human activities
 - Examples of carbon storage “sinks” include plants, soils, wetlands and forests
 - Emissions categorized into six economic sectors (residential, commercial, industry, transportation, electric power, and agriculture)
 - Data updated annually and available at the national and state level
- [GHG Reporting Program \(GHGRP\)](#)
 - Complementary to the U.S. inventory
 - Tracks facility-level emissions from the largest sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the United States (approximately 8,000)
- [National Emissions Inventory \(NEI\)](#)
 - Provides facility-level GHG data and process-level CAP/HAP data

U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Gas, 1990-2020



Source: U.S. EPA's Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2020.
<https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/inventory-us-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks>

U.S. Emissions of Fluorinated Gases from Industrial Processes, by Gas, 1990-2020

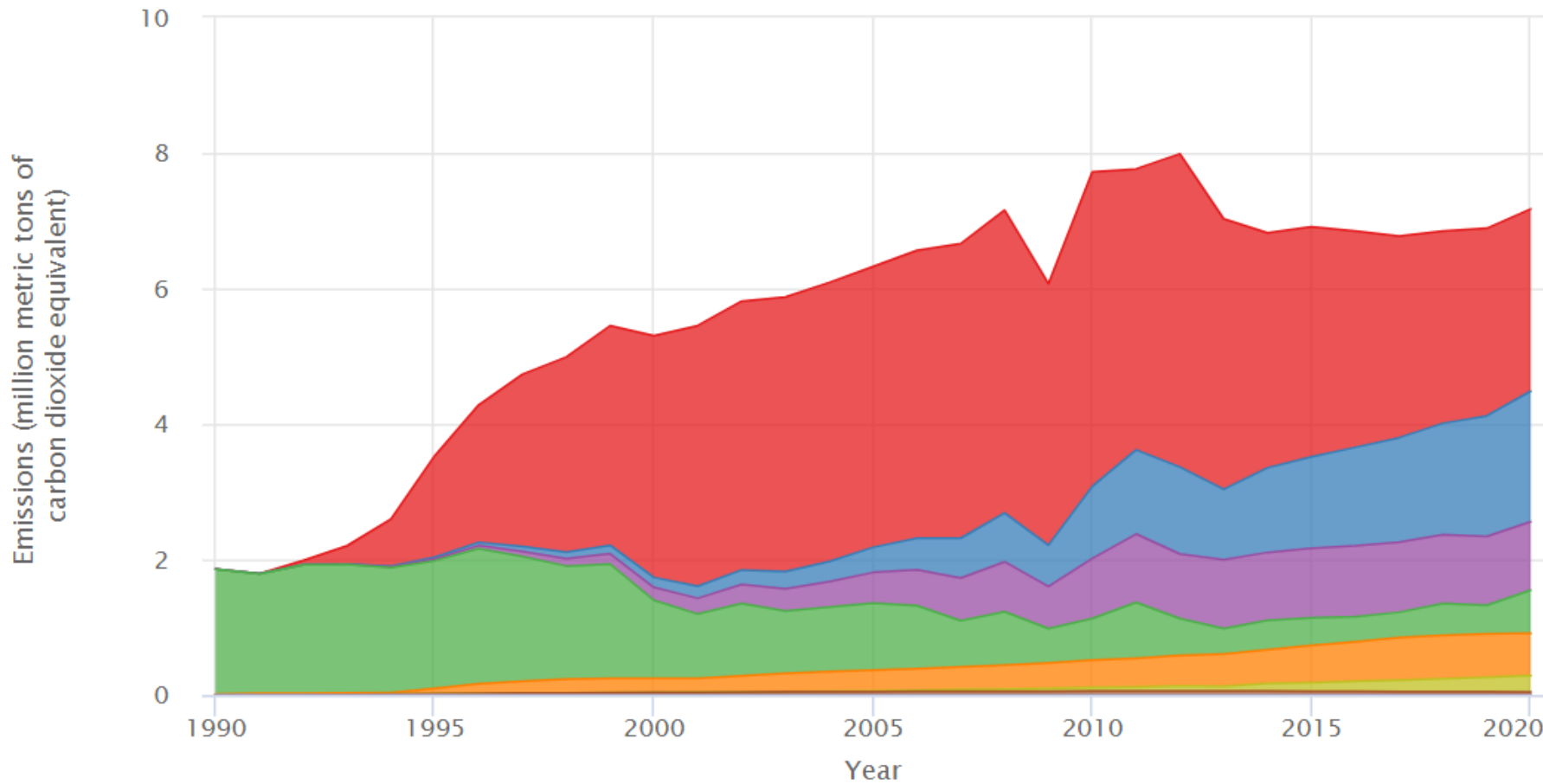


- HFC-125
- Other HFCs and PFCs
- PFC-14 (Perfluoromethane)
- HFC-236fa
- Perfluorocyclobutane
- HFC-134a
- HFC-32
- HFC-23
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)
- HFC-143a
- Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6)
- PFC-116 (Perfluoroethane)
- PFC-218 (Perfluoropropane)

Source: U.S. EPA's Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2020.
<https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/inventory-us-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks>

Illinois Emissions of Fluorinated Gases from Industrial Processes and Product Use, by Gas, 1990-2020

☰ Export



Percent change:

1990-2020

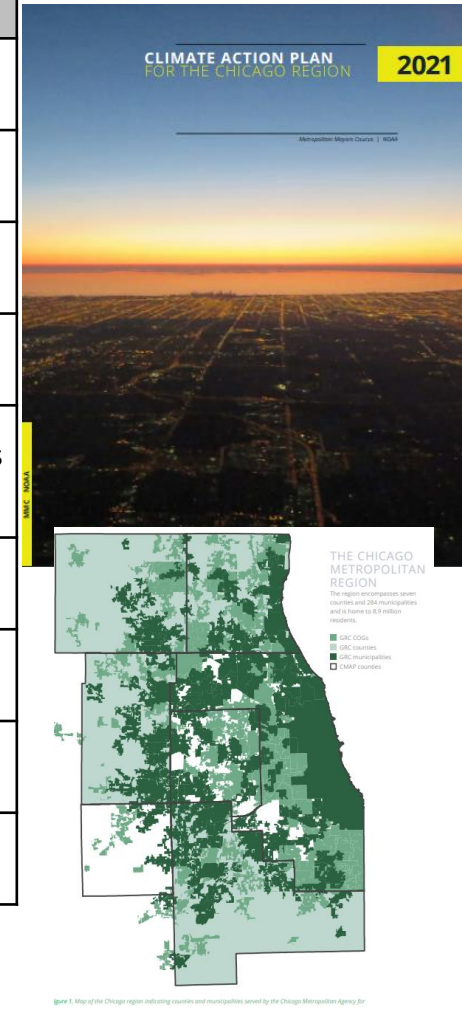
- HFC-134a: ▲ 1,011,871,970.2%
- HFC-125: ▲ 33,950,666.2%
- HFC-143a: ▲ 10,060,581.9%
- Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6): ▼ 65.7%
- Other HFCs and PFCs: ▲ 6,005.1%
- HFC-32: Trend not available
- HFC-236fa: Trend not available
- PFC-14 (Perfluoromethane): Trend not available
- HFC-23: Trend not available

- HFC-134a
- HFC-125
- HFC-143a
- Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6)
- Other HFCs and PFCs
- HFC-32
- HFC-236fa
- PFC-14 (Perfluoromethane)
- HFC-23

Source: U.S. EPA's Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks by State: 1990-2020.
<https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/state-ghg-emissions-and-removals>

Total: ▲ 286.0%

2021 Climate Action Plan for the Chicago Region



Plan Element	Chicago Region
GHG Inventory	✓ pg. 19-20 2015 GHG inventory / X does not include GHG inventory of industrial processes and product use, or agriculture, forestry, and other land use sectors
GHG Emissions Projections	✓ pg. 22 2010-2050 projections; pg. 25, 29-35 sector-based projections (energy sources, buildings, transportation, water and waste, ecosystems to sequester carbon)
GHG Reduction Targets	✓ pg. 23-25 emission reduction goals for 2030, 2040, and 2050; pg. 29-35 sector-based targets (energy sources, buildings, transportation, water and waste, ecosystems to sequester carbon)
Quantified GHG Reduction Measures	✓ pg. 29-35 includes equity considerations and co-benefits; pg. 73-82 specifies strategies, amount of effort required, equity achievements, municipal roles, lead partners & resources, co-benefits
Benefits Analysis	✓ pg. 29-35 includes equity considerations and co-benefits; pg. 73-82 co-benefits & equity / X does not contain estimates of co-pollutant reductions (e.g., PM2.5, NOx, SO2, VOCs, air toxics, etc.)
Low Income/Disadvantaged Communities Benefits Analysis	✓ pg. 29-35 includes equity considerations; pg. 73-82 Includes equity achievements with GHG measures/ X does not identify disadvantaged communities or an engagement plan
Review of Authority to Implement	X does not identify whether the GHG measures already have existing statutory or regulatory authority to implement at the municipal level, or whether such authority still must be obtained
Leverage/and Intersection with other Funding	X does not include funding opportunities to support GHG emission reduction measures and strategies identified
Workforce Planning Analysis	X does not include an analysis of workforce development activities that are needed to implement the GHG emission reduction measures

Other differences to note:

- Covers the Chicago Region not MSA (**Chicago–Naperville–Elgin, IL–IN–WI Metropolitan Statistical Area**)

Thank You!