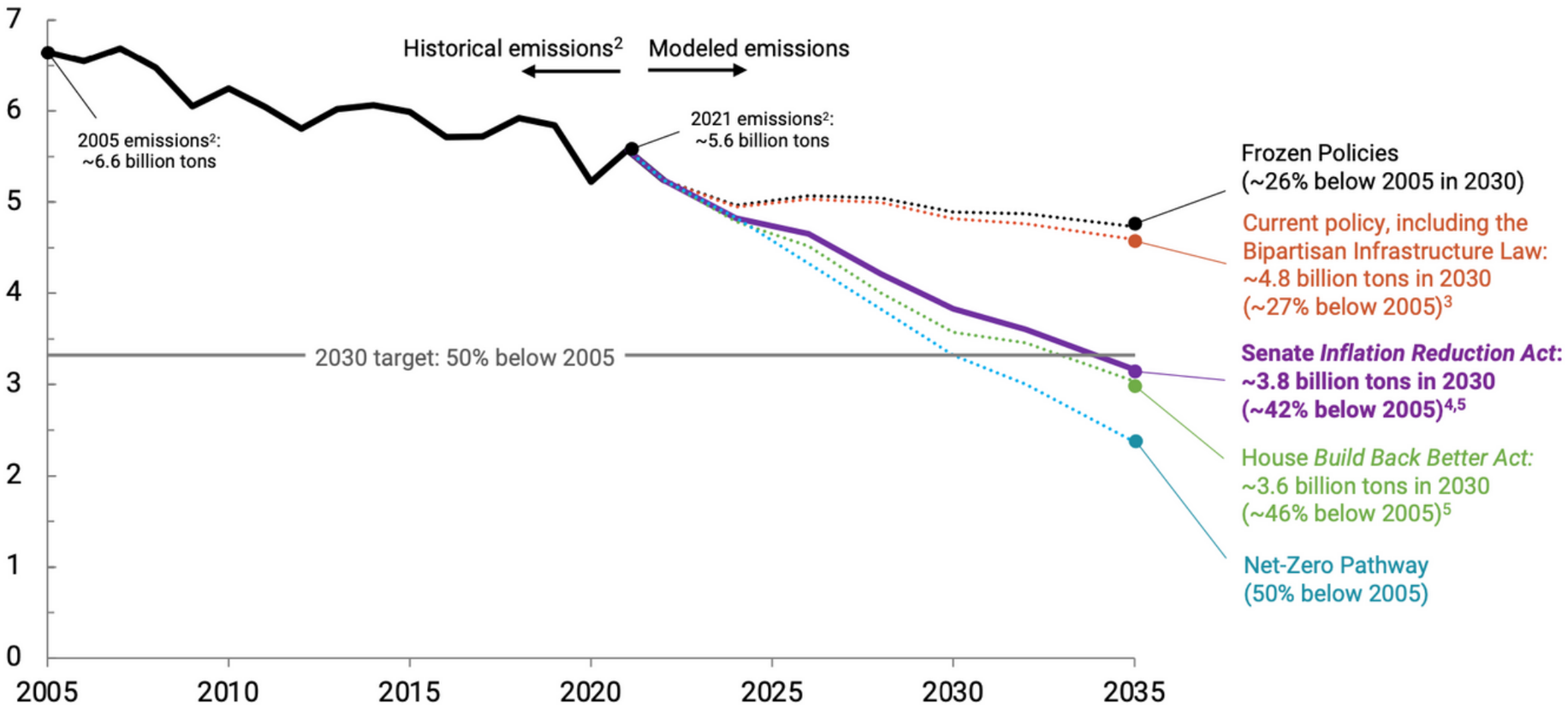
Historical and Modeled Net U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Including Land Carbon Sinks)

billion metric tons CO_2-equivalent (Gt CO_2-e)[1]



The Senate *Inflation Reduction Act* would:

- **cut annual emissions in 2030 by an additional ~1 billion metric tons** below current policy (including the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law)
- **close two-thirds of the remaining emissions gap** between current policy and the nation's 2030 climate target (50% below 2005)
- **get the U.S. to within ~0.5 billion tons of the 2030 climate target**
- **reduce cumulative GHG emissions by about 6.3 billion tons over the next decade** (through 2032).

1 - CO_2-equivalent emissions calculations use IPCC AR4 100 year global warming potential as per EPA Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks. **All values should be regarded as approximate given uncertainty in future outcomes.**

2 - Historical data from US EPA Inventory for 2005-2030; 2021 preliminary emissions estimate assumes total net emissions change in proportion to 6.7% year-on-year change in CO2 emissions from energy and industrial processes estimated by Global Carbon Monitor.

3 - Modeled emissions exclude any changes in passenger and freight miles traveled due to surface transportation, rail, and transit investments in IIJA. According to the Georgetown Climate Center, emissions impact of these changes depend heavily on state implementation of funding from IIJA, which could result in anywhere from -14 Mt to +25 Mt change in CO_2 emissions from transportation in 2030.

4 - Results reflect preliminary modeling based on the July 27, 2022 draft legislation.

5 - Results reflect average of estimated high and low oil & gas production scenarios, which span +/- 20 Mt CO_2-e in 2030 (see p. 14-15). Impact on land carbon sinks based on analysis by Energy Innovation.

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Figure 1: According to a Princeton University analysis, the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 is projected to reduce U.S. greenhouse gas emissions by 42 percent below 2005 levels by 2030, in agreement with projections from other research groups including Energy Innovation (reductions between 37 and 41 percent) and Rhodium Group (reductions between 31 to 44 percent).