Purpose
To create a healthier, more stable, more prosperous nation by driving down America’s carbon pollution and unleashing American technology innovation and ingenuity.

Projected Benefits
• Creates 2.1 million net new jobs over the next 10 years.
• Deploys private capital and American innovation to advance clean energy technologies.
• Reduces U.S. carbon emissions by at least 40% in the first 12 years, and by 90% by 2050.
• Improves health and saves 295,000 lives through 2030 through better air quality.

Major Policy Components

**Carbon Fee** – A gradually-rising upstream fee on the carbon content of fuels.
• Purpose: Creates market-driven demand for cleaner energy technologies. Reduces U.S. carbon emissions by correcting market distortions.
• Details: Assessed once, upstream. Starts at $15 per metric ton of CO2e, increases $10 each year. Exemption for military and agricultural fuels and non-emissive uses. Rebate for carbon capture and sequestration.
• Hydrofluorocarbons: Fee also assessed at 10% of Global Warming Potential on fluorinated gases.

**Carbon Dividend** – Allocates 100% of net revenues to the American people.
• Purpose: Protects people and stimulates local economies. Maintains revenue neutrality. Rebate offsets cost increases for most Americans.
• Details: Equal share to adults with SSN or TIN, half share to minors. Administered by Treasury. Admin costs not to exceed 2%. One-month advance payment.

**Border Carbon Adjustment** – Carbon intensive imported goods and fossil fuels pay border carbon adjustment if country of origin does not price carbon. Exported goods and fossil fuels receive refund.
• Purpose: Ensures competitiveness of American manufacturing, eliminates incentive for companies to move manufacturing overseas. Creates economic incentive for all nations to price carbon.
• Details: Designed for WTO compliance.

**Regulatory Adjustment** – Prevents additional regulations on covered CO2 emissions as long as emissions targets are being met. If emission targets are not met after 10 years, then EPA regulatory authority over these emissions would be restored.
• Purpose: To avoid redundant regulation on certain greenhouse gases.
• Details: Selective - affects only certain GHG regulatory authority.
• CAFE vehicle efficiency standards, methane, mercury, and particulate regulations remain in place.
• If cumulative emissions targets aren’t hit after 10 years, regulatory authority restored.