



Carbon Pricing Legislation Comparisons

	H.R. 763, the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act of 2019	S. 1128, the American Opportunity Carbon Fee Act of 2019	H.R. 4058, the Stemming Warming and Augmenting Pay (SWAP) Act of 2019	S. 2284/HR 4051, the Climate Action Rebate Act of 2019	H.R. 3966, the Raise Wages, Cut Carbon Act of 2019	H.R. 4142, the America Wins Act of 2019	H.R. 4520, the MARKET CHOICE Act of 2019
Lead Sponsors	Rep. Ted Deutch (D, FL-22) and Rep. Francis Rooney (R, FL-19)	Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI)	Rep. Francis Rooney (R, FL-19) and Rep. Dan Lipinski (D-IL-03)	Sen. Chris Coons (D, DE), Sen. Diane Feinstein (D, CA), and Rep. Jimmy Panetta (D, CA-20)	Rep. Dan Lipinski (D, IL-03) and Rep. Francis Rooney (R, FL-19)	Rep. John Larson (D-CT-1)	Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R, PA-01), Rep. Salud Carbajal (D, CA-24), Rep. Francis Rooney (R, FL-19), and Rep. Scott Peters (D, CA-52)
Bipartisan?	Bipartisan	Democrat-only	Bipartisan	Democrat-only	Bipartisan	Democrat-only	Bipartisan
Price	\$15 /metric ton of CO2 starting in 2020, increasing by \$10 each year.	\$52/metric ton of CO2 starting in 2020, increasing by 6% plus inflation each year.	\$30/ ton of CO2 starting in 2021, increasing by 5% plus inflation each year.	\$15/metric ton of CO2, starting in 2020, increasing by \$15 each year.	\$40/ton of CO2 starting in 2020, increasing by 2.5% plus inflation each year.	\$52/ton of CO2 starting in 2021, increasing by 6% plus inflation each year.	\$35/ton of CO2 starting in 2021, increasing by 5% plus inflation each year.
Course Correction <i>If the price is not sufficiently driving down emissions, then it should increase.</i>	If the previous year's emissions are not reached annual price increase will grow from \$10 to \$15/year.	None	The price will automatically increase an additional \$3/ton every two years if emissions reductions are behind goals.	If the emissions targets are not met in a given year, the fee is raised from \$15 to \$30 each year.	None	None	Every two years, if emissions reduction goals are not met, the price will increase by an additional \$4.
Emissions Reductions Goals <i>The most important outcome is the reduction of GHG emissions.</i>	Will decrease emissions by 40% below 2016 levels in 12 years. Ultimately, the bill seeks to reduce emissions by 90% by 2050.	Will reduce emissions by 51% by 2029, below 2005 levels.	Will aim to reduce energy-related carbon pollution by approximately 41% under 2005 levels by 2030.	Designed to reduce U.S. carbon emissions 55% by 2030 and 100% by 2050 (compared to 2017 emissions).	Will slowly increase the price on carbon until the U.S. achieves an emissions level equal to 20% of our 2005 emissions levels.	Designed to reduce emissions by 52% in ten years, designed to lay groundwork for zero emissions by mid-century.	Projected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuels by 36% below 2005 levels by 2025.

	H.R. 763, the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act of 2019	S. 1128, the American Opportunity Carbon Fee Act of 2019	H.R. 4058, the Stemming Warming and Augmenting Pay (SWAP) Act of 2019	S. 2284/HR 4051, the Climate Action Rebate Act of 2019	H.R. 3966, the Raise Wages, Cut Carbon Act of 2019	H.R. 4142, the America Wins Act of 2019	H.R. 4520, the MARKET CHOICE Act of 2019
What is taxed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Carbon content of fossil fuels; crude oil, natural gas, coal, and fluorinated GHGs. » Exemptions for fuels used for agricultural or nonemitting purposes, fuels used by the Armed Forces. » Includes rebates for facilities that capture and sequester carbon dioxide. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Coal at the mine mouth, oil at the refinery, and natural gas when processed. » Large emitters of nonfossil-fuel-based GHGs. » Producers and importers of industrial gases with high global warming potential. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Fossil fuel producers and large industrial emitters, covering about 85% of U.S. GHG emissions. » Refund for sequestering carbon from emissions sources using taxed fuels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Fossil fuels and fluorinated gases. » Exemptions and rebates are provided for carbon capture, utilization and sequestration, non-emissive uses such as chemicals production, and nature-based carbon sinks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Fossil fuels, including coal, petroleum/ petroleum products, natural gas and some fluorinated GHGs. » Refund for sequestering carbon emissions from taxed fuels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Coal, petroleum and petroleum products, and natural gas. » Includes a refund for sequestered carbon. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Fossil fuels, certain industrial processes, and fuel ethanol, biodiesel and solid biomass fuels. » Exemptions for carbon capture or utilization.
Revenue	<p>Creates a Carbon Dividend Trust Fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Each adult with a valid SSN or ITIN will receive a monthly dividend, with a half share for each child under 19. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Annual tax credit for U.S. workers equal to 6.2% of their earned income, or \$900. » Payments to social security beneficiaries, and other retired and disabled Americans. » \$10 billion for state grants to fund transition to low-carbon economies: helping low-income & rural households with energy expenses, providing job training & worker transition assistance, and assisting with climate impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 70% to reduce individual, employer, or self-filing payroll taxes. » 10% for social security beneficiaries. » 20% creates a Carbon Trust Fund, funding state block grants to offset energy costs for low-income households, climate adaptation, energy efficiency, and advanced R&D programs. 	<p>Creates a Climate Action Rebate Fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 70% for a monthly dividend for low and middle-income families. » 20% for infrastructure, like the Highway Trust Fund, community resiliency, climate adaptation, etc. » 5% for energy innovation and R&D. » 5% for transition assistance for those affected by proportionately high energy costs, workers in fossil fuel-intensive industries, and dependent communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 84% to offset the payroll tax. » 10% for social security beneficiaries. » 5% for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). » 1% for the Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP). 	<p>Revenue is used to create the Build America Trust Fund. Over ten years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » \$1.2 trillion for infrastructure. » 70 billion for transition assistance for communities with carbon-dependent economies and those heavily impacted by carbon pollution and climate impacts. » \$900 billion for a rebate to help with increased energy costs, focused on low-income Americans. » Directs mandatory funding for clean energy innovation and resiliency. 	<p>Creates a Rebuilding Infrastructure and Solutions for the Environment (RISE) Trust Fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 70% for infrastructure through the Highway Trust Fund. » 10% for state grants for low-income households. » 20% for flooding mitigation, adaptation, aid for displaced energy workers, carbon capture, R&D, weatherization, farmer assistance, and more.

	H.R. 763, the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act of 2019	S. 1128, the American Opportunity Carbon Fee Act of 2019	H.R. 4058, the Stemming Warming and Augmenting Pay (SWAP) Act of 2019	S. 2284/HR 4051, the Climate Action Rebate Act of 2019	H.R. 3966, the Raise Wages, Cut Carbon Act of 2019	H.R. 4142, the America Wins Act of 2019	H.R. 4520, the MARKET CHOICE Act of 2019
Regulation	The EPA is not allowed to regulate GHG emissions covered in the legislation on the basis of their GHG effects for 10 years. However, the EPA can regulate these emission based on non-climate reasons (like health), and can regulate emissions from new motor vehicles. If emission goals are not met after 10 years, Congress gives clear direction to the EPA to regulate emissions to meet the targets.	No restrictions on EPA regulations.	This bill puts a 12-year moratorium on the EPA to regulate similar GHGs from stationary sources. EPA can still regulate emissions for non-climate reasons (like health) and from new motor vehicles. The regulatory moratorium is lifted if emissions reductions do not meet the targets after four and eight years.	No restrictions on EPA regulations.	Prevents the EPA from enforcing rules limiting GHG emissions on covered fuels/gases until at least 2030, except where those fuels/gases are regulated for non-climate reasons (like health). If there are no significant reductions by April 2030, and every five years thereafter, the moratorium is lifted and the EPA must regulate emissions to meet the initial targets.	No restrictions on EPA regulations.	The bill places a 12-year moratorium on the EPA to regulate GHG emissions from stationary sources, for their climate affect. The EPA can still regulate methane and automobile emissions. The moratorium is lifted if emissions reductions goals are not met in 2025 and 2029.
Leakage <i>Leakage occurs when GHG producers move their operations to another country without a comparable carbon pricing system.</i>	The bill includes a carbon border fee adjustment on imports and exports.	The bill includes a carbon border fee adjustment on imports and exports.	The bill includes a carbon border fee adjustment on imports and exports.	The bill includes a carbon border fee adjustment on imports and exports.	The bill includes a carbon border fee adjustment on imports and exports.	The bill includes a carbon border fee adjustment on imports and exports.	The bill includes a carbon border fee adjustment on imports and exports.