

July 26, 2019

3 new carbon tax bills to be introduced – from both parties

Legislators from both parties are introducing bills in the House and Senate that would mandate carbon taxes to reduce carbon emissions. The three bills would use the revenues primarily for distribution to low- and middle-income Americans, with the remainder targeted for clean energy research, development and investment.

SPONSORS

WORKING TITLE, GOAL

TAX RATES

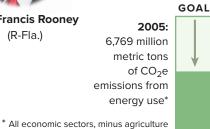
REVENUES

Rooney represents Florida's 19th district, a coastal region exposed to rising sea levels.



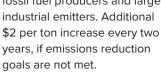
Rep. Francis Rooney (R-Fla.)

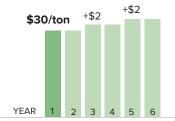
Rooney Carbon Tax Reform Designed to reduce energyrelated carbon pollution 42 percent by 2030, compared with 2005 levels.



of CO2e **42**% emissions from reduction energy use* by 2030

\$30 per metric ton of CO₂-equivalent emissions on fossil fuel producers and large industrial emitters. Additional





70 percent of revenues used to reduce payroll taxes; 30 percent would fund research and development for clean energy, and state block grants to compensate low-income households for higher energy costs.





Sen. Chris Coons (D-Del.)



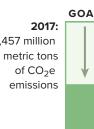
Sen. Dianne Feinstein Rep. Jimmy Panetta (D-Calif.)



(D-Calif.)

Climate Action Rebate Act

Designed to reduce U.S. carbon emissions 55 percent by 2030 and 100 percent by 2050, compared with 2017 levels.



6,457 million

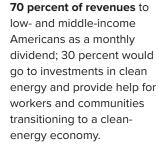


reduction by 2030

\$15 per metric ton of CO_2 equivalents generated by emissions-heavy companies. The tax rate rises quickly if targets are not met. Exemptions and rebates would be provided for carbon capture, utilization and sequestration, nature-based carbon sinks and non-emissive uses such as chemicals production.



Tax increases if targets are not met







Rep. Dan Lipinski (D-III.)



Rep. Francis Rooney Co-sponsor (R-Fla.)

Raise Wages, Cut Carbon Act

Designed to reduce U.S. carbon emissions to 20 percent of 2005 emissions. Also imposes carbon tax on imported products unless they were already taxed in their country of origin.

\$40 per metric ton of CO₂

equivalents; imposed on coal, petroleum, natural gas and fluoronated greenhouse gases at the point where they are extracted or produced. The tax rate would increase 2.5 percent per year, plus inflation, with increases stopping when the target level is reached.



to reduce payroll taxes; 10 percent to social security beneficiaries; 5 percent to Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program; 1 percent to Weatherization Assistance Program.



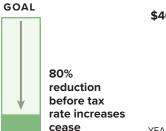
By Patterson Clark. POLITICO Pro DataPoint

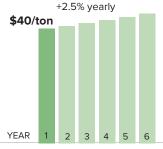
Feinstein, Lipinski, Panetta and

Rooney; POLITICO staff reports



* All economic sectors, minus agriculture







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