



CLIMATE POLLUTION REDUCTION GRANT PLANS

WHAT IS THE CPRG PROGRAM?

The EPA [Climate Pollution Reduction Grant](#) (CPRG) program, authorized under Section 60114 of IRA, provides \$5 billion in grants to states, local governments, tribes, and territories to develop and implement plans for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and other harmful air pollution.

The CPRG program consists of two phases:



PLANNING

The first phase provided \$250 million in noncompetitive planning grants for state and local agencies, tribes, and territories to develop a PCAP, CCAP, and Status Report.



IMPLEMENTATION

The second phase provided over \$770 million total in grants to VA and MD to support methane reduction, natural and working lands conservation, and ZE MHDV charging infrastructure projects.

CPRG CLIMATE PLANNING

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) is developing a CPRG [Priority Climate Action Plan](#) (PCAP) and [Comprehensive Climate Action Plan](#) (CCAP) to address air pollution, GHG emissions, and climate change in the [Washington-Arlington-Alexandria Metropolitan Statistical Area](#) (MSA).

COG's PCAP and CCAP

The objectives of CPRG closely align with COG's regional climate goals, including [reducing 2005 emission levels by 50 percent by 2030](#) and to move towards [net-zero emissions by 2050](#), and ensuring an equitable transition to a clean economy.

On March 1, 2024, the regional [PCAP](#) for the metropolitan Washington region, displayed below, was submitted to EPA. It identified high-priority, ready-to-implement measures that will provide significant GHG reductions and co-benefits.

The next phase of the planning process is to develop a CCAP, which builds off the PCAP by expanding on GHG emission reduction measures in the near- and long-term.

Jurisdictions included in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV MSA.



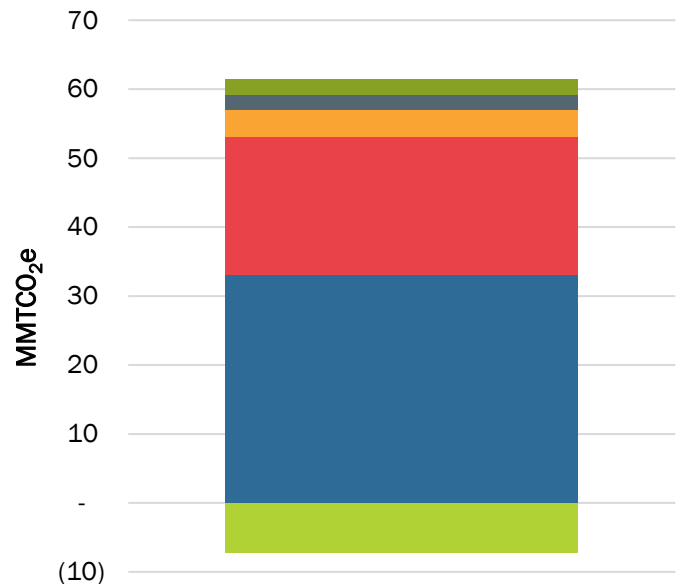
Throughout development of the PCAP and CCAP, COG is engaging with stakeholders and community representatives throughout the region to ensure regional and local perspectives and needs are reflected.

An inventory of the region's 2020 GHG emissions sources was developed to continue tracking GHG reduction goals and inform the emissions reduction measures identified for the PCAP and CCAP. Gross GHG emissions for the MSA were [61.4 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent \(MMTCO_{2e}\)](#) in 2020. Net GHG emissions amounted to [54.2 MMTCO_{2e}](#) after accounting for the [7.1 MMTCO_{2e}](#) sequestered.



2020 GHG EMISSIONS SUMMARY

GHG Emission Source	MMTCO ₂ e
Buildings	33.1
On-Road Transportation	20.0
Off-Road Transportation	2.2
Waste	2.1
Land Use	4.9
Natural Sequestration	-7.1



PCAP GHG REDUCTION MEASURES

COG presented [eight GHG reduction measures](#) that will be vital to reducing air pollution and GHG emissions in the MSA.

Buildings and Clean Energy	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Accelerate the deployment of energy efficiency solutions and decarbonization of residential, institutional, municipal, and commercial buildings.2. Accelerate the deployment of clean and renewable energy.3. Study, plan for, and deploy district energy and microgrid opportunities
On-Road Transportation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Provide and promote new and expanded opportunities to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) through public transportation, non-motorized travel, micromobility, shared travel options, and development.5. Accelerate the deployment of low- and zero-emission transportation, fuels, and vehicles.
Off-Road Transportation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">6. Accelerate the deployment of off-road/non-road electric equipment.
Waste	<ol style="list-style-type: none">7. Reduce GHG emissions from waste and wastewater treatment.
Land Use	<ol style="list-style-type: none">8. Accelerate the expansion of the regional tree canopy and reduce tree canopy loss.

CPRG TIMELINE

