

PROVE IT ACT

Providing Reliable, Objective, Verifiable Emissions Intensity & Transparency

American manufacturing and production is among the cleanest in the world.

The PROVE IT Act would put high-quality, verifiable data behind these practices and bolster transparency around global emissions intensity data to hold countries with dirtier production accountable.

American manufacturers abide by some of the cleanest production standards in the world, and U.S. production is widely regarded as cleaner and more responsible than our international competition. The PROVE IT Act would obtain high-quality data to back up this claim by determining the emissions intensity of domestically produced goods compared to those around the globe. The United States and likeminded nations should quantify the advantage of our environmental stewardship and investments in cleaner manufacturing practices and highlight the shortfalls of countries with little to no environmental standards.

Public entities like the Department of Energy's National Energy Technology Laboratory and private groups like the Climate Leadership Council have published studies showing the United States' comparative emissions intensity advantage in production of manufactured goods like steel and aluminum, as well as raw energy sources like critical minerals, natural gas, and crude oil.

The PROVE IT Act would direct the Department of Energy to publish a study within two years of enactment to identify:

- Average emissions intensity of covered products produced in the United States and any gaps in that data
- Average emissions intensity of covered products by a G7 country, free trade agreement partner, foreign country of concern, and countries who control a substantive global market share of a covered product
- Issues with verifying average product emissions intensity data for covered products produced in covered countries
- Relative emissions intensity of each category of covered products produced in the U.S. compared to the average product emissions intensity of each category of covered products produced in covered countries

The bill would also facilitate collaboration among entities with expertise in data collection and analysis, support international coordination on emissions intensity data, and establish a process for receiving data from private industry on a voluntary basis.

After the study's publication, the Department of Energy is directed to update data every five years.

Under the legislation, covered products include: aluminum, articles of aluminum, articles of cement, articles of iron and steel, articles of plastic, biofuels, cement, crude oil, fertilizer, glass, hydrogen, iron and steel, lithium-ion batteries, natural gas, petrochemicals, plastics, pulp and paper, refined strategic and critical minerals, refined petroleum products, solar cells and panels, uranium, and wind turbines.

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